

MYSORE

INFORMATION
BULLETIN

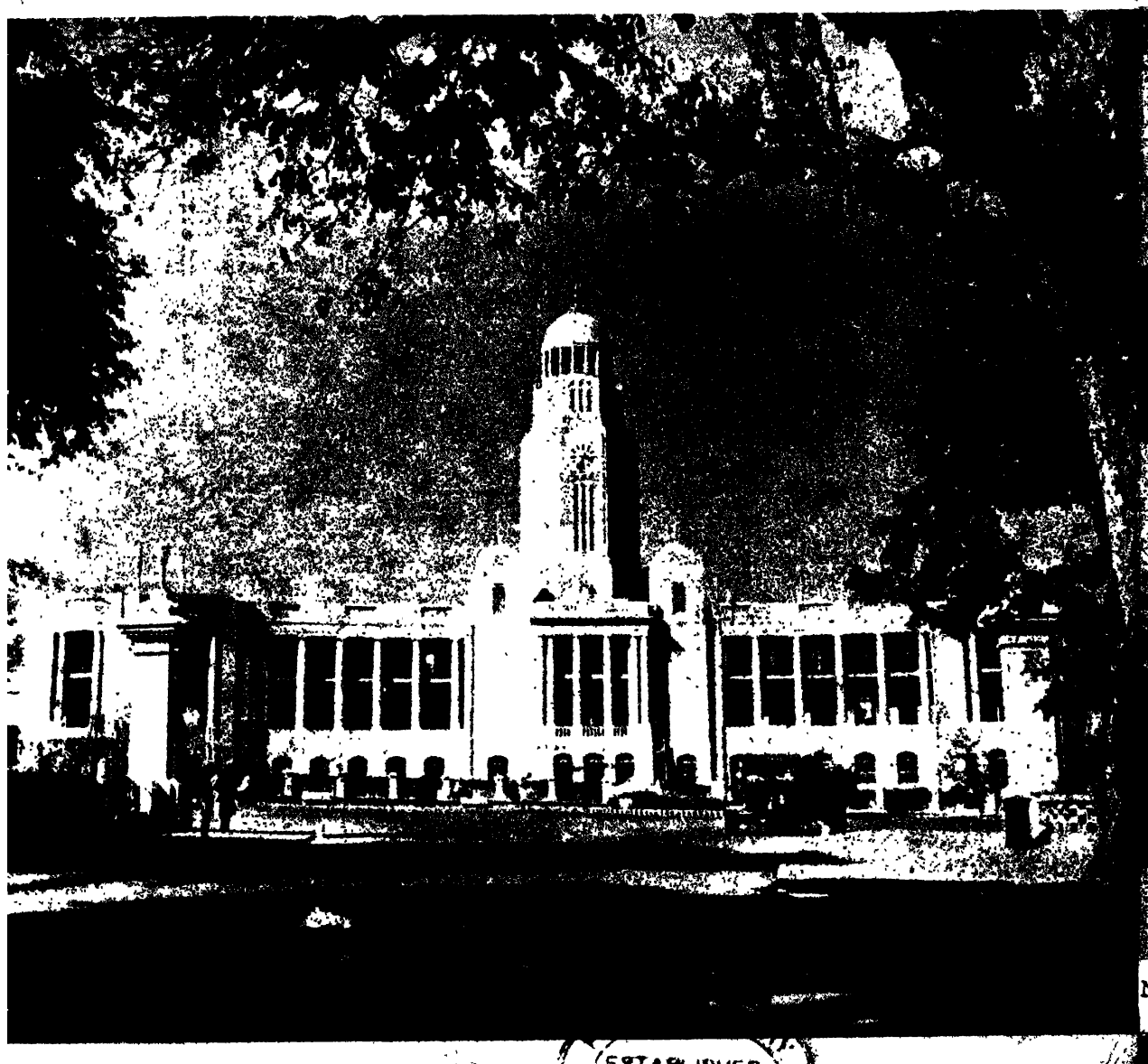


CONTENTS

	PAGE
Co-relating Research with human problems ..	1
His Highness the Maharaja's Message on the occasion of the first anniversary of Indian Republic	9
Message of His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of the combined Civil/Military parade	11
His Highness the Maharaja's Address to the Mysore Legislative Assembly ..	13
Britain's "Shop Window" for the World ...	17
Centenary celebrations of the Maharaja's College	20
Importance of Physical culture in the scheme of life	22
Scientists' role in improving living standard of masses	23
Social and economic value of co-operation	28
Sardar Vallababhai Patel ..	31
One year of the Republic ..	33
Hybrid corn (Maize) ..	38
New simple test for mineral deficiency in plants ..	39
Anti-corruption Work for the quarter ended 31st December 1950	41
Efficiency Audit work for the quarter ended 31st December 1950	42
Food production drive in Mysore ...	43
Working of the Marketing Department for the fortnight ended 15th December 1950 ...	44
Press Notes and News	46
COVER PAGE. — Group photograph taken on the occasion of the Hon'ble the Prime Minister's arrival at the Bangalore Airport.	

MYSORE

INFORMATION
BULLETIN



CONTENTS

	PAGE
His Highness the Maharaja's Address to the Legislative Assembly	57
His Highness the Maharaja's Address to the International Engineering Conferences	61
Youth Festival in Bangalore	63
Mysore University Convocation	65
Census Messages	72 & 116
The Mysore Budget	73
Value of Exhibitions	117
The Mysore Census, 1951	118
Joint Rally of Bharat Scouts and Guides	120
Prison Reforms in Mysore	122
Banking Facilities	126
Role of Agriculture in National Economy	129
Press Notes and News	132
COVER PAGE—Sri Krishnarajendra Technological Institute, Bangalore.	



Information



CONTENTS

	PAGE
Dr. Rajendra Prasad's visit to Mysore ...	1
Dr. Rajendra Prasad's thanks ...	11
Works Day Celebrations of Lamp Works ...	11
Opening of a Veterinary Dispensary at Seethakal ...	13
Malnad Conference ...	14
Law Minister's Speech at Dasarahalli ...	15
Food Technological Institute ...	16
Central Enactments ...	19
Grow More Food on farms ...	23
Food Conference ...	26
Sugarcane by-products ...	28
Marketing Department ...	31
Press Notes and News ..	33

COVER PAGE. -Arrival of the Hon. Dr.
Rajendra Prasad at the Mysore Aerodrome.
He was received by His Highness the
Maharaja of Mysore and the Hon.
Ministers of the State.



Information



JUNE 1951

Vol. XV—No

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Convocation of the Madras Forest College ...	87
International Academy of Sanskrit College ...	97
Local Bodies' Role in the National Progress	104
Opening of the Sri Kempiah's Dispensary ...	107
Vaidik Students' Hostel ..	103
Sevadal's Services to Society ...	109
Motor Workers' Federation ...	112
Visit to Shimsha ..	114
The T. W. I. Job Instruction Institute ...	116
Prison Reform ..	118
Crop Competition ..	120
Food Production in Mysore ...	122
Research in Agricultural Economics ...	128
Mechanised Farming ...	135
Press Notes and News ...	138

COVER PAGE.—The Hon. the Minister for Finance and Industries is seen examining some of the exhibits at the Silk Seminar Exhibition at Nandi.

Information BULLETIN



JULY 1951

Vol XV—No. 4

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Prime Minister's Visit to the State	143
His Highness' Speech at Coimbatore	146
Sri K. M. Munshi's Visit to Hessarghatta.	149
Adult Literacy Classes at Central Jail	150
Fine Arts and Crafts Exhibition	152
Electrical Contractors' Association	153
Power Facilities to Villages	156
Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit	159
Elections in Mysore	164
Food Production Drive	167
Marketing Department	170
Press Notes and News	172

COVER PAGE.—The Hon. the Prime Minister was much impressed by exquisite carvings on the walls of Sri Channakesawa Temple, Belur. Here he is seen examining some of the friezes.

Information
BULLETIN



AUGUST 1951

Vol XV—No. 1

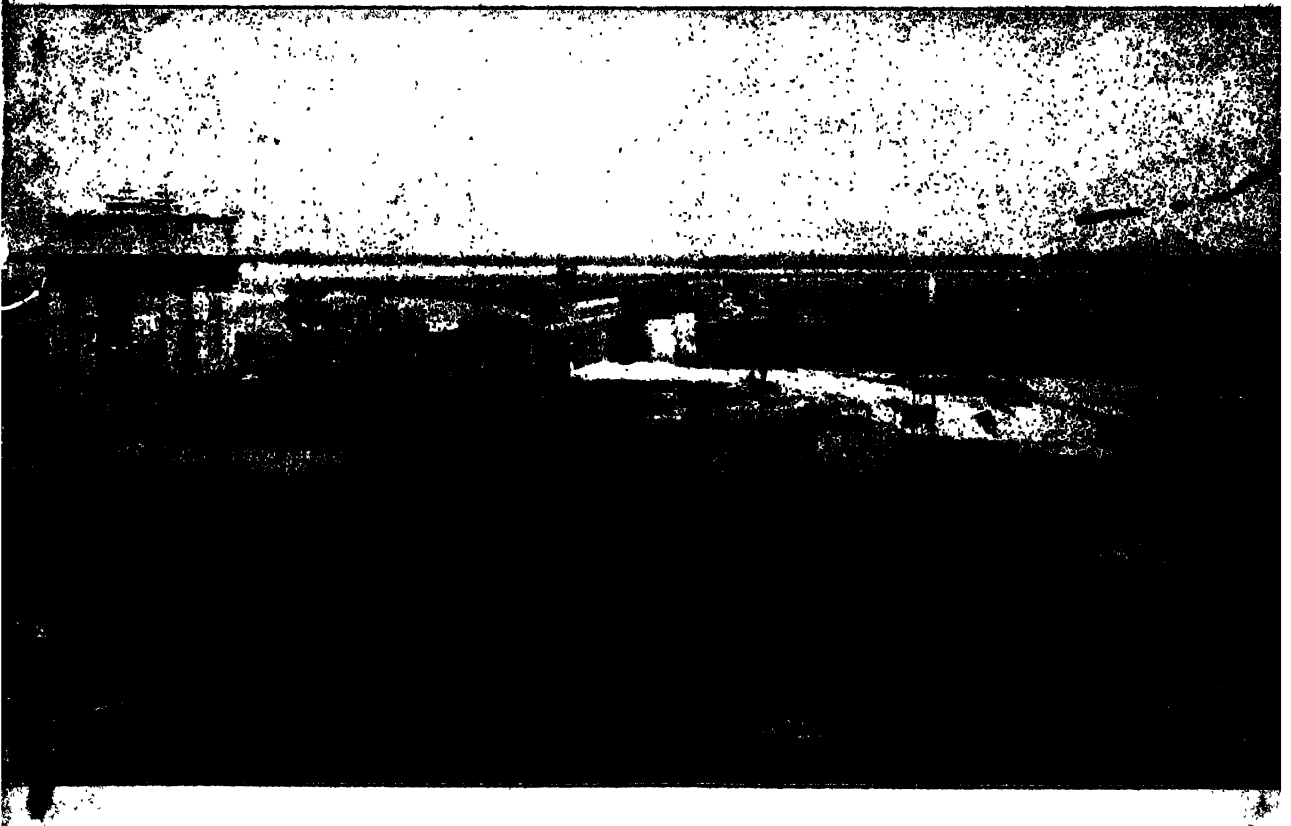
CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Golden Jubilee of the Victoria Hospital	185
Exploitation of Minerals	189
The Bangalore Law Association	190
More Amenities to People at Kolar Gold Fields	194
Opening of Industrial Centre	197
Progressive Policies adopted by the Congress Ministry	199
The Five-year Plan	205
Independence Day Celebrations	209
Ex-Servicemen's Association	213
Surveying the Natural Resources	216
The Calf-Show at Bangalore	219
Improving the lot of Agriculture Labour	222
Marketing Department	225
Food Production Drive	227
Press Notes and News	229

COVER PAGE.--A Crucible of Molten Gold being exhibited to His Highness at Bellara Gold Mines.



Information



SEPTEMBER 1961

Vol. XV—No. 6.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Convocation of the Karnataka University	231
Promotion of International Goodwill ...	238
Opening of Agricultural College Building	240
Social Service	241
Role of Local Boards ...	242
Laying the foundation stone of the Law College ..	243
The Mysore State Educational League ...	245
Iron and Steel Industry in Mysore ..	255
Power-loom Weaving Industry ...	260
Rehabilitation of Fishermen ...	264
Cooking fuel to Thermal Power ...	265
Tank week in the Tumkur District ...	267
Marketing Department ...	272
Land reclamation ...	274
Press Notes and News ...	276

COVER PAGE. - A General view of Krishnarajasagar



Information



OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1951

Vol. XV--Nos. 7-

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Spirit of Dedicated Service	295
Government Press Employers' Association	297
Electric Lights for Hullmavu	298
Importance of Stenography	299
Do's and Don'ts for a Voter . ..	301
Administration Report	304
Compost Manure .	310
Food Production Drive . ..	313
Volunteer Land Army	320
Marketing Department	322
Press Notes and News .. .	325

COVER PAGE --Dasara Procession at Mysore

Information



FROM 1941

CONTENTS

	PAGE
His Highness' tour in the Mysore District	351
The All-India Inter-University Athletic Meet	357
The Indian Mathematical Society ...	358
Harvest Festival at Abbur . . .	360
India's Shop-window	362
Revenue Department	364
Symbol of new agriculture . . .	368
An experiment in Public Finance ...	370
Building of a sound economy ...	373
Marketing Department	375
Press Notes and News	377

COVER PAGE.—The exquisite carvings on the walls of the temple at Halebid.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XIV

Bangalore, January 1951

[No. 1]

CO-RELATING RESEARCH WITH HUMAN PROBLEMS

THE PRIME MINISTER INAUGURATES THE SCIENCE CONGRESS AT BANGALORE.

The Hon. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, inaugurated the 38th Session of the Indian Science Congress and the First Session of the Pan-Indian Ocean Science Congress at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The Hon. the Prime Minister also declared open the Electrical Communications Engineering Department of the Institute of Science. His Highness the Maharaja presided over the Inaugural ceremony. Leading Indian and Foreign Scientists, the Hon. Ministers of the Mysore Government and many prominent persons attended the Session.

Tribute to Sardarji

After the invocation sung by Srimati M. S. Subbalaxmi, His Highness the Maharaja who presided over the function said "Before we proceed with the business of the morning I would like to refer to the great and irreparable loss we have sustained in the death of Sardar Patel, one of India's greatest and noblest sons. History would write in glowing terms the great role he had played in the achievement of Freedom for the country. Afterwards his great organising genius helped to achieve into one integrated and organised whole what was then Princely India and the Provinces. And again he was able to give this land, law, order and security that was most needed. I personally feel the loss of Sardarji very much because he took a great deal of interest in Mysore and its people, its welfare and advancement. To the Prime Minister, the loss must be irreparable because of his long association with Sardar Patel before and after the advent of freedom". At the suggestion of His Highness, the gathering stood in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Sardarji.

Inaugurating the Science Congress, the Hon. the Prime Minister said:

Scientific Research Patronised

"I am happy to be here at this Congress, and I made special effort to be here a few hours before I go to England. There

have been certain recent changes in the Government of India. A new Ministry of National Resources and Scientific Research has been started, and this will be welcome, I am sure, to this Congress, and scientists assembled here. Ever since my association with the Government, I felt the need to encourage scientific research and scientific work, and associated myself with important organisations like the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, of which I was the Chairman, and the Atomic Energy Commission, but this does not mean I know much about science.

I felt that some time I have to play the part of showboy, and so associated with organisations connected with science, and this has helped them in their dealing with the Government. I was also the Minister in charge of Scientific Research, but with the formation of the new Ministry a separate department will go under the charge of my friend, Sri Sriprakash. This does not mean, however, that my overall charge of scientific work will cease; I shall continue to take deep interest in scientific development, and try to make Indian people and even the Government of India conscious of scientific work, and the need for it.

Research and Human Problems

Inevitably a person like me, who is concerned with day-to-day problems of great importance, has always to think a

little less of pure research, and more of the application of research to the problems of human society. More particularly to-day it is in the present context of things that I used to think exactly where we are leading to in the world, and what science has to offer in regard to it. Science certainly has done much to make conditions more difficult. That is to say make the possibility of war far more terrible than at any time previously. Now the scientist, as a scientist I suppose, is not entirely a human being. That is to say he pursues truth, regardless of where he might reach, regardless of even humanitarian considerations. And that is right because it is no good trying to become sentimental at the cost of truth. But the fact remains. If human society is to survive, we have to look at it as a human society and not as an abstraction.

Here we meet eminent scientists, coming from different parts of the world, and for the moment, you forget your national boundaries, and you confer together as colleagues and co-workers in the cause of truth in the course of human progress, and you achieve certain results, and yet, somehow or other, national barriers come in, national hatreds and animosities and ambitions, and then they not only come in the way of your work, but destroy much that you do.

Now, how are we to meet the situation? I am a politician, and have to deal with these problems from day to day. I have to deal with human beings in mass as well as individual human passions, and it amazes me how utterly irrational human beings are, both as individuals and in the mass. We call ourselves scientists, or living in a scientific age.

Proper Way to Solve Problems

Now that means that there is a kind of a race between the good effects of science, which are obvious, and the evil

effects of scientific development; not of science, but of its application. One does not quite know which will win in the end.

You do serve your various States in various capacities, and sometimes your abilities are taken advantage of by the State for purposes which probably you do not approve of or admire. In other words, you are exploited for wrong ends by the State, and yet it is very difficult for you, of course, to do much about it. Because the machine of the State becomes bigger and bigger, you may call it democracy, or you may call it by some other name, but it is a huge machine with slow momentum which carries everybody with it.

Now I am not offering any kind of solution to you of this problem, but I do feel that every thinking human being and more specially every scientist, should consider this as a primary problem.

The Present Day Temper

It is this the present day temper all over the world, which is, I regret to say, encouraged both by politicians and by the Press in many countries. It is a deliberate temper not to win over people, but to add to hostilities. I am utterly convinced that there is no solution by mere war. Now, being convinced of that, one should try to find some way other than that, because that is not the way.

The basic thing Gandhiji stood for was that one must not submit to evil. One should resist it despite any consequence in a particular way. One must try to win over his opponent, fight him also in a particular way. Now it is difficult to combine these two processes because when one is once in a mood to combat, that mood leads to greater hostility of mind. That results in going farther and farther away from the solution of the problems, except by absolute subjection of the other party. The past two generations had shown that there was no

solution except in a very small way when a very big party was dealing with a small party. Even then it is doubtful whether it will solve the problem. When the parties are evenly matched, there will be a very large-scale destruction.

To Secure World Peace

It is important for all of us in our individual lives as in the larger national or international life to pay attention to the manner of doing things as much as to the thing we aim at. To put it in a different way, I come back to Gandhiji again—that means are always as important as ends. That was the basic lesson of his life.

I see today people shouting about peace. No doubt the vast majority of mankind wants peace evidently for selfish reasons. People talk about peace and yet in talking about peace, not only is their manner most warlike but their methods are also more warlike, and peace becomes a prostituted word. There is no meaning when you use it really for purposes of war. How can you get peace if you are aiming at war, talking of war, and thinking of war, and exploiting the world peace for that purpose? We have peace conferences, where the most violent discussions are made. While you, scientists are rightly concerned with the concept of the physical world and all kinds of basic things which are highly important, and which ultimately affect human thinking and human philosophy, it also becomes important that you should understand a little more the mind of the human being, of the individual, and of the mass and try to control the minds of the politicians and statesmen, because it may happen that all your work may suffer irretrievable damage because of things going wrong.

I do not know whether the development of social science and the like are going to help. No doubt they ought to help, but I

find, if I may say so, it is quite conceivable. I myself know examples of eminent botanists knowing all about flowers, except having an appreciation of them. So scientists and social scientists know all about human beings, and treat them as very interesting subjects for study but are not personally moved by the human aspect of the problem. I do not know if scientists are in a position really to help in dealing with social sciences directing them in a particular way.

Integrated Life Necessary

It is obvious that the idea of progress, which filled people's minds right through the 19th century and early days of the 20th century, does not fill their minds to-day. People do not know exactly what is going to happen. Highly educated people somehow miss something that might be called the concept of good life—the concept of an integrated poised life. They can do many extraordinary things, but they do not know how to lead their life in a poised and integrated way. That applies to the individual as to the group and nation. Now how are we to find that poise and integration of life in a nation and as between nations? The choice becomes one of really recovering some balance in national, and international relations cracking up completely.

I should like you to think of these problems which are not new problems before the world. There have been problems ever since philosophers started philosophising and the old scientists also thought of science in terms of human philosophy. Now I want to warn you that when I say philosophy I do not mean metaphysics, which is a dangerous subject. A measure of human approach to human problems is not only desirable but also essential for scientists as for others. What others do has some importance in the mass, but what the scientist does had importance

individually, and in small groups. Because they do count in the modern world, they can make a difference. They can give a turn or twist to happenings. I do not know what I have said has relevance to the Science Congress, but I wish to put before you, quite frankly, what I had in my mind. The subject comes to me again and again in various forms, and the normal course we utter pious platitudes—we, politicians in our public addresses and elsewhere—and we get headlines in the Press, but it has very little meaning. The real problems remain, and are neither solved by a slogan nor by a platitude, and the real problems demand, if not instant solution, at least instant attention in the right way, and therefore, I have ventured to place some of the ideas before you.

PRIME MINISTER'S ABIDING INTEREST.

His Highness the Maharaja, addressing the gathering said:—

I deem it a rare privilege to preside on this occasion when distinguished scientists from many parts of the world have assembled to take part in the deliberations of this Congress, and I am happy indeed that the Prime Minister of the Republic of India is among us to-day to inaugurate the Thirty-Eighth Session of the Indian Science Congress and the First Meeting of the Pan Indian Ocean Science Congress. His presence here on this occasion in spite of the most urgent demands which affairs of State must make on his time and only a few hours before his departure from this country to attend the Conference of Prime Ministers of Commonwealth Countries at London, is but one more proof of his abiding interest in the development of scientific research in India.

It is indeed a pleasure to know that so many experts from several foreign countries and from different parts of India have gathered for this Congress. We have

here this morning many of the delegates who attended the International Conference on Elementary Particles very recently held in Bombay, while delegates from Australia, Burma, Ceylon, France, Holland, Italy, Madagascar, Malaya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States have all honoured us with their presence. I am confident that their active participation in the lectures and discussions which have been arranged for the next seven or eight days will make a notable contribution to the advancement of Science in its bearing and relation to the service of mankind.

The importance of this occasion is enhanced by the fact that delegates from the countries bordering the Indian Ocean will be meeting the conference for the first time to discuss and endeavour to solve scientific problems of common interest. The credit for arranging such a conference must go to the Prime Minister on whose advice and initiative this first session of the Pan Indian Ocean Science Congress is being held. It will be remembered that scientists from countries bordering the Pacific Ocean have already held seven sessions and that their conferences have borne very fruitful results. I have no doubt that notable success will also be achieved by the Pan Indian Ocean Science Congress.

Pressing Problem

It is heartening indeed to learn from the programme of work set before the Congress that you will not only be having discussions on topics of purely scientific interest but that you will be paying equal attention to the consideration of many problems in applied science, the solution of which will materially contribute to the prosperity of our country. I find that the most pressing problem of the country to-day, namely, Food, will figure prominently in your deliberations. The import of food



His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, speaking at the 38th Science Congress,
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.



The Hon'ble Sri Jawaharlal Nehru is seen getting down the plane at the Air Field, Bangalore.

The Hon'ble Sri Jawaharlal Nehru taking the salute.



from other countries imposes a heavy drain on our financial resources, and money which is so urgently needed for vital projects in our schemes of National Planning, has had to be diverted for the purchase from abroad of grain to feed the nation. It is imperative that we improve our agricultural practices in the light of what modern science advises; the fertility of our soils has to be considered and every possible effort made to prevent soil erosion; the considerable damage caused to our crops by insects and pests and also by weeds, has to be vigorously checked. I am glad indeed to note that you will be holding discussions on all these important aspects of agricultural development.

Other Problems

Science has also to play a prominent part in the national fight against disease. The Sulfa drugs and other antibiotics like Penicillin and Streptomycin and the potent chemicals that enable us to fight Malaria, which takes such a heavy toll every year in this country, have armed man with powerful weapons in this combat. Your deliberations on the results of recent research in the use of these drugs will help the good work in these important branches of medical aid.

The development of power is another problem of vital importance, the solution of which would greatly aid industrial progress and national prosperity. Until such time as scientists are able to harness atomic power for peaceful purposes, we shall have to rely mainly on power drawn either from coal or water. The outcome of your deliberations on this subject (which includes discussions on the manufacture of synthetic petrol) will be watched with the greatest interest.

Planning and Science

I need hardly add that in the context of National Planning, and more particularly in the work of the Planning

Commission which the Prime Minister has recently constituted (and which must indeed form the bed-rock on which the economic recovery and advancement of the country is to be built) the outcome of your labours can be of the greatest importance. For it is the progress of scientific research which must furnish a broad perspective of information to any planning body, and the rapidly developing knowledge of science and technology today must indeed be a cogent and vital factor without which any planning may prove a hazard.

Bangalore was the venue of the Indian Science Congress in the very recent past, and the fact that we have again, in the space of just five years, had the honour and the privilege of welcoming to this City the delegates to this most important and distinguished Scientific Conference is in no small measure due to the efforts of the Director of the Indian Institute of Science to whom we are all very greatly beholden in this connection, and who has spared no pains in making the complicated and detailed arrangements for the holding of the present sessions of this great Congress.

I do hope that in spite of scientific deliberations of an engrossing nature, you will find time to visit places of historical and archaeological interest in Mysore State which have always attracted tourists from all over the world. I am glad to see that the Reception Committee has organised a few social functions and entertainments to provide adequate relaxation from the strenuous programme before you; and I am sure that the personal contacts made here will help to form new friendships and to strengthen those already existing between scientists of so many different countries.

Science is international in its ideals and scope. May this Congress of Science and Scientists promote international amity and goodwill and contribute to the welfare of the common man.

I have now great pleasure in requesting the Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, to inaugurate the Thirty-Eighth Session of the Indian Science Congress and the First Session of the Pan Indian Ocean Science Congress.

Addressing the gathering, the Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, (in charge) said :—

Hearty Welcome

In the unavoidable absence of the Chief Minister, Sri K. C. Reddy, it has fallen to my lot to extend to the delegates of the 38th Session of the Indian Science Congress and the First Session of the Pan Indian Ocean Science Congress a most hearty welcome to this beautiful City. It is an honour to this State and the people to have in their midst renowned scientists from all parts of India and many foreign countries. The ~~honour~~ and the pleasure are immeasurably enhanced by the presence of the Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, who has graciously spared time to visit Bangalore to inaugurate in person the two Sessions. Both nature and man have contributed to make Bangalore attractive and I hope that your sojourn will be as pleasant as it will be profitable. Perhaps Scientists as you are, many of you may not know the latest discovery of Sir C. V. Raman. After travelling all over the world, he said that he had discovered that there was no place like Bangalore on earth.

Government's Help

When the Executive of the Indian Science Congress Association decided to change the venue of the two Congresses from Calcutta to Bangalore, Prof. M. S. Thacker, the able and energetic Director of the Indian Institute of Science, approached the Government of Mysore for help in organising the Session. Mysore has a tradition in fostering good

causes, and following it we felt whatever difficulties there may be, we ought to offer our full co-operation to Prof. Thacker. I only hope that the arrangements are tolerably satisfactory.

Indian Institute of Science

The Government of Mysore have not been slow in promoting, as far as it lies in its power, the development of science. The first important step in this direction was taken during the beginning of this century, when Mysore offered extensive lands and other facilities for the establishment of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, one of the foremost institutions in India for scientific research under whose auspices the Congress has met to-day. More recently, the Government of Mysore have deemed it a privilege to afford all possible help for the organisation of the Central Food Technological Research Institute and it was a happy occasion for us all, when Hon'ble Sri Rajagopalachari opened the Institute last October.

Other Research Institutes in Mysore.

It is very gratifying to us that in addition to the above two research centres, we have also other Institutions of far reaching importance for the promotion of scientific research. In Bangalore are located the Raman Institute—with that distinguished son of India Prof. C. V. Raman as its Director—and the Indian Dairy Research Institute. Not far away from the City, at Hessarghatta, we have the Fruit Research Station. The Coffee Research Station is located at Balehonnur. There is a Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur.

Industrial Development.

Although agriculture happens to be the main occupation of the people of the State, and the development of irrigation has consequently been a matter in

which the Government have evinced vital interest, there has been planned development of industries in the State. The Hydro-Electric Power Station at Sivasamudram was the first of its type to be erected in India. So too has been the factory near Mysore, for the production of sulphate of ammonia. The Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati were the first to manufacture charcoal pig iron and with the installation of electric pig iron furnaces, which are well under way, the production will increase from 25,000 tons to 1,00,000 tons per annum. The Gold Mining at Kolar—the deepest mines are there—is another important industry. We expect to be in a position, before long, to start more industries in the State. The Central Government have plans ahead to start near Bangalore a factory for the production of machine tools. A project for the manufacture of raw films is taking shape. Plans are under active consideration for erection at Bhadravati of a Fertilizer Factory.

Science for Human Welfare

It looks to me, therefore, in choosing Bangalore as your venue, you have taken into calculation not only its physical environment but its scientific and industrial environment and you have a congenial atmosphere for your deliberations. Potentialities for research are no doubt great. Hitherto, research in India was mostly confined to post-graduate courses in Universities and even among them, except in a few there was nothing appreciable in the others. "No research, no progress" is a well-known slogan in the West. It is particularly gratifying to note that research is making a headway under the inspiring leadership of the Prime Minister. The rise of several national laboratories for research in recent years is a happy augury. But I venture to say that it is only when industry realises that it is as much its responsi-

bility as of Government or even more so that research may yield the best results. The realisation is coming all over India that national prosperity is closely linked with the scientific advance in the country. I venture to state that this scientific attitude and outlook should not be confined to the four walls of the institutions in which there is scope for scientific investigations, but should pervade the ordinary life of the people of the land. How best to carry the message of science and scientific outlook to the common man is for the votaries of science to plan.

This necessarily takes me on to the subject that is uppermost in men's minds to-day—the harnessing of science to human welfare and not for human destruction or for exploitation. There are enough enemies of man to overcome, poverty and ill-health, and if science ~~could~~ help overcome them and raise the standard of living, it would have fulfilled its mission to a notable extent.

Peace Makers

Science has no frontiers. Scientists are among the best qualified to be peace makers—and yet possibly they are not given a chance by non-scientists. The fact that a nation is scientifically advanced and militarily strong does not mean, by itself that it is free from fear, an idea which the Prime Minister was expressing only yesterday elsewhere. Paradoxically enough, the two nations most powerful in the world are probably the ones most subject to fear. And so it becomes evident that some other virtue is necessary to eliminate fear. Would not some solution be found in the conception of one human brotherhood and one world? It seems to me as days toll on that that is the only way to avoid disaster. However debatable and unpalatable it might appear to be for the moment, the Gandhian way of which

his disciple, our Prime Minister, is the best exponent, seems to be the only way.

Primary Requirements

I am afraid I am trespassing into forbidden ground. I am more concerned with the immediate questions of meeting the primary requirements of the people here, food, clothing, shelter, education and health. India's problems are her own. Hers is a rural economy. Whatever advance there may be should fit into that, a subject which I propose to refer to this afternoon. Otherwise, it creates more problems. There is also the problem of population which is growing at a tremendous rate. Whether there is production or not, reproduction shows no sign of decrease and so our problems

grow worse. I am afraid this is an aspect which has not received enough attention so far.

It was a happy thought of the organisers to have convened the First Pan Indian Ocean Science Congress. Our friends of Australia are to be specially thanked in this connection. I wish the Congress all success; I hope it will foster the idea of peace and goodwill among mankind on the one hand and on the other make it its own special mission to eradicate poverty and disease in all countries in this part of the world, where they are grinding down humanity.

I wish you all a pleasant time during your sojourn in the State and hope you will carry away very happy memories with you.

THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER'S TRIBUTE TO SRI THAKKAR BAPA

Sri Thakkar Bapa's passing away is a great loss to the country. His was a life dedicated to the service of the oppressed and the down-trodden. He laboured ceaselessly for their welfare with single-minded devotion and rare missionary zeal.

He visited Mysore several times in connection with Harijan work. He was a hard task-master and inspired those who came in contact with him with lofty ideals of service.

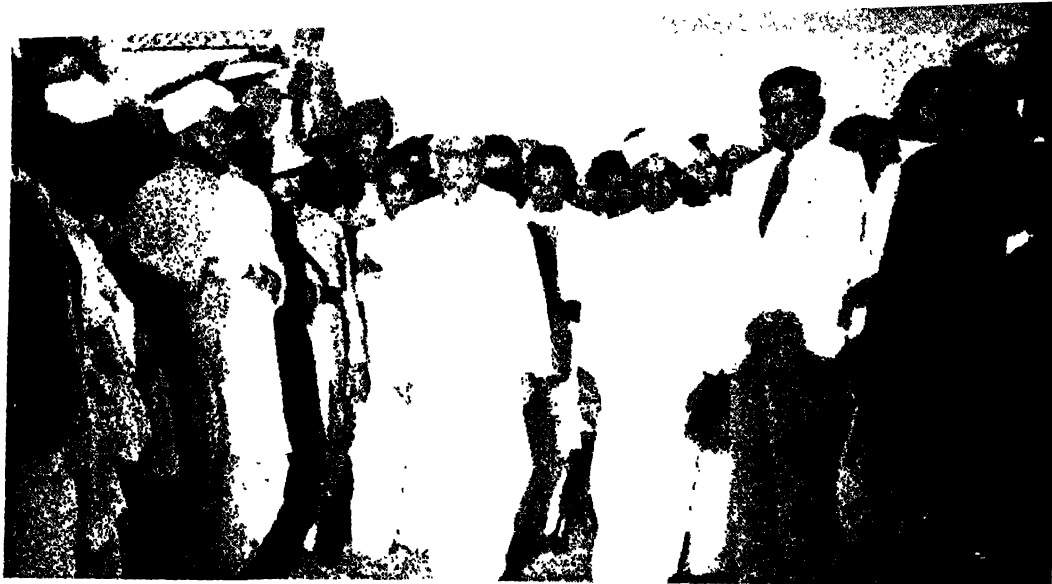
A great son of India is no more. His was a rare and rich personality. May his soul rest in peace.



The Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, speaking at the Science Congress.

The Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, inspecting the guard of honour at the Bangalore Air Field
[Photo by S. N. Sagar.]





The Hon'ble the Minister for Law and Labour opened the Local Fund Dispensary at Holavanahalli. This photo was taken on the occasion.

(Photo By H. R. Rama Murthy.)



Photo taken on the occasion of the Hon'ble the Law Minister's visit to the Magnesite Mines Labour Association at Kadakola.

The Hon'ble the Minister for Law and Labour speaking on the occasion of the opening of the Local Fund Dispensary at Holavanahalli, Koratagere Taluk.

(Photo By H. R. Rama Murthy.)



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S MESSAGE.

The following is the Message of His Highness broadcast to the People of the State on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the Indian Republic on Friday the 26th January 1951, from the All-India Radio, Mysore :—

We are celebrating to-day the completion of the first year of the establishment of a sovereign democratic republic in this ancient land of ours, India. This day is naturally a day of rejoicing, for we are now the citizens of a free and independent country, whose nationals cannot only develop their cultural life but also improve their social and economic existence in accordance with the best of their past traditions and in conformity with the requirements of the modern age.

Homage to Bapuji

It is but natural that our thoughts should turn once more towards that great soul, the Father of the Nation, whose inspiring example, selfless and devoted service for the people of the land and, above all, that great philosophy of non-violence, which he taught us, have all combined to bring us the blessings of independence and thereby of progress. His martyrdom in the cause of non-violence, of friendliness towards all peoples and of bitterness to none must ever remain an inspiration to us in our endeavour for progress.

Homage to the Departed Leaders

During the year, we have suffered a great calamity as a nation, in the passing away of one who has rightly been described as the architect of our national solidarity, who with matchless energy and tireless zeal has brought about a united India and has thereby freed the country for ever from those dangerous

internecine conflicts which, in the past, served the nation and made it an easy prey for those forces which brought about our dependence. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, by his dynamic personality and by keeping faith with the philosophy and principles of the Father of the Nation, was able, through his sheer administrative genius, to consolidate the nation and lay the foundations, for the progress, of a united India. We pay our homage to these great departed souls, whose selfless service has enabled us to hold our heads aloft as citizens of a great and free country. And the best homage that we can pay them is by making earnest attempts to remember the lessons that they taught us and to practice, however imperfectly in our humble lives, the principles which they enunciated.

Our Great Tasks

While this is a day of rejoicing, it is also a day for sober reflection on the responsibilities that have fallen on the shoulders of each one of us and the great tasks that await the people of this country in the social, economic and political fields. We have seen but the beginnings of the birth of a free nation and an independent country. To preserve that freedom, to establish social justice and bring about economic adjustments leading to greater economic equality, and to maintain the rule of law and order throughout the length and breadth of the country are tasks, which, in any country with a long tradition of independence, is difficult enough in these times. It need

hardly be mentioned that these difficulties are far greater in our country; and yet, hope is strong, faith is unflinching that, with the leadership that we have, we shall emerge successfully in performing the tasks that await both our leaders and our countrymen.

Our Prime Minister.

We have in our great Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, a statesman of outstanding calibre, recognised all over the world as much for his simple faith in democracy as for his unequivocal attachment to the great principles which Mahatma Gandhi preached to us. Without claiming to be a leader, he has been recognised as such by the peoples of the world, as a lover of peace, as one who believes in the brotherhood of man, as a great statesman who is above narrow limitations, either of community or even of nation. His appeals for peace have found a ready response among all peoples of the world. With such a matchless statesman, we may feel our country's security and indeed the peace of the world is safe. We can only pray that more and more strength may be given to him in all ways and that the world may listen to his statesmanlike advice.

Prime Minister's Prominent Colleagues

It is equally fortunate for the country that, in this great task, which he has undertaken, he has colleagues and collaborators of undoubted eminence and of high moral stature. Sri Rajagopalachariar, Moulana Azad and the President of our Republic are among the most prominent of our Prime Minister's colleagues in whose judgment and combined wisdom we can place our complete faith. The message which India has sent out through generations and centuries has been a message of peace and goodwill, of friendship and brotherliness, of progress to the ideal that all men and women the world over will enjoy the blessings of peace, happiness and prosperity. These ideals are now being placed before the world in a practical form and let us hope that, by our conduct at home, we shall reinforce the ideals that we preach abroad. And so, on this great day, let us re-dedicate ourselves to perform the tasks that have been entrusted to us in accordance with the sphere of life that is ours in the spirit which characterised our great departed leaders and with the humility that comes of understanding and faith.

MESSAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

The following is the Message of His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of the Combined Civil/Military Parade held in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations at the Sri Jayachamarajendra Stadium on 26th January 1951 :—

To-day we are meeting in our various centres throughout the country to celebrate the commencement of the second year of our Republic. This combined parade which includes so many and such different contingents representative of not only the Armed Forces and the Police, but also of the Civilian Organisations is at once a symbol of our unity, in which lies our strength, as also of the need for co-operative action in all our efforts. As Rajpramukh, it is my proud privilege to be with you all on this great occasion and to give you a message recalling to your mind the significance of this day.

My first duty is to pay a humble tribute to the great leaders but for whose enormous sacrifices in blazing the trail we would not have been able to hold our heads high as citizens of a Free Country, and to the architects and builders of our Constitution, to whose great vision, hard work and high patriotism we owe our Republic. We are the poorer to-day for the absence of some of them, but their memory, their inspiration and guidance, and their enduring work, remain. It behoves us, who are now heirs to a noble inheritance, to ensure that the torch of freedom which was handed to us with the transfer of power on the 15th August 1947 is held aloft, and that its light does not grow dim but will burn ever brighter with the passage of time.

On the 26th January 1950, we wrote, as it were, a new page in the history of our country, embarking on a great new experiment and constituting India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic. On the

successful working of the Constitution which we gave to ourselves on that historic day, on the establishment of an honourable record of service based on the Constitution and on the manner in which we discharge the rights and responsibilities derived from the Constitution, our future entirely depends.

It seems only the other day that we were all gathered in our different centres for the inauguration of the Republic. Some of us may feel that what has been done during the year is not enough. ~~The~~ urge to accomplish more and the need to consolidate and to place the nation on a firm base, should be there of course. But, it should also be realised that one year is but an insignificant period of time in the history of a nation. Even then, in the short interval of one year, many things have been done, and it is by no means an insignificant record.

Strifes fraught with catastrophic possibilities are going on in several parts of the world and this is a time of great anxiety not only to us, but to all right thinking and peace-loving peoples of the world. To adjust the country's policy to such conditions is no easy task, and needs great qualities. It is possible we may have to go through some amount of travail and trouble. Let us hope it would not be necessary. But, should it be inevitable, let us submit cheerfully to whatever sacrifice we are called upon to bear and strengthen the hands of our great leaders in their efforts in the cause of peace and freedom.

On this solemn occasion, let us dedicate ourselves anew to fulfil the hopes and objectives of the founders of the Constitution. These, in the matchless words of the Constitution, are, to secure to all the citizens of the Republic—

Justice: social, economic and political ;

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship ;

Equality of status and of opportunity, and to promote among them all ;

Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation.

The task is one which will need the best that is in us. Let us never forget that in all things the Republic must come

first, and that, if the Constitution is to be a success, each citizen must feel that his rights are protected and his interests promoted only in so far as they are consistent with the good of the Republic and only in so far as he is prepared, to an equal extent, to recognise and honour the rights and interests of his fellow-citizens. May God grant that, as a result of our united efforts, devotion to duty, high patriotism and more than all, our emphasis on our duties rather than on our rights, our Republic may, in the days to come, make rapid progress in all directions !

JAI HIND

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

His Highness the Maharaja, addressing the Mysore Legislative Assembly on 17th January 1951, said :—

Homage to Sardarji

Before proceeding to address the House on the business before it, it is my sad duty to refer to the irreparable loss sustained by the nation in the demise of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and to pay a tribute to his revered memory. We can hardly yet realise the magnitude of the blow that has fallen on the country. The late Sardar was a tower of strength to the Union, and we have yet to feel the full extent of his loss and the gap he has left in the country. The Sardar's heroic part in the struggle for freedom is now part of history. His monumental work in bringing about the integration of the former Indian States will remain for all time as one of the greatest achievements of history, ancient or modern. We have lost a great personality. It is now for us to dedicate ourselves to the fulfilment of his great task.

I will now touch on some matters of outstanding importance which have engaged the attention of my Government since the last Session, and on a few others which will engage your attention during this Session.

Delimitation of Constituencies

During the last Session, the House constituted a Committee to examine the proposals for the delimitation of constituencies for elections to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly. My Government, having concurred in the Report of the Committee generally, made their recommendations

to the Chief Election Commissioner of India.

All-India Services

In the course of my last address I referred to the All-India Services and stated that my Government have already agreed in principle to participate in the Schemes. They are fully aware and have taken due note of the discussions at the last Session of the Legislative Assembly in regard to the problems involved in the extension of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. to the State. They are taking ~~all~~ necessary action to safeguard the interests of our officers consequent on the extension of the schemes. The Government of India have assured us that, within the essential framework of the schemes, they are prepared to go to the farthest limit to meet the wishes of my Government. Nothing will be done except after prior consultation and discussion with my Government. In the meantime, as agreed between the Government of India and my Government, the Special Recruitment Board will be visiting the State shortly for the purpose of selecting candidates.

Committees

The Reports of the Committees set up by the Government in regard to (a) Land Revenue Reforms, (b) Integration of Village Panchayets, District Boards and Rural Development Committees, and (c) Town and Minor Municipalities have been received by my Government. Two Bills have been framed on the recommendation

of the latter two Committees and they will be coming up for discussion at this Session. The report on the Land Revenue Reforms Committee is engaging the attention of my Government.

The Report of the Special Committee on Krishnaraj Sagar has been received by my Government and they are engaged in examining it with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Committee effectively and expeditiously.

Finance

The House is already aware of the Financial Integration Agreement between the Government of India and Mysore and the question of the determination of the Revenue gap was a subject-matter of negotiation during the year. It is a matter for satisfaction that the Government of India took a liberal view of the points at issue and have agreed that the net gap payable annually to the State by the Centre shall be Rs. 345 lakhs for the stipulated period.

The House will be glad to know that the Government of India have sanctioned the following loans and grants to the State Government :—

- (1) Loan of Rs. 29.5 lakhs for 'Grow More Food Schemes' for the year 1949-50.
- (2) Grant of Rs. 12.63 lakhs for 'Grow More Food Schemes' for the year 1949-50.
- (3) Loan of Rs. 40 lakhs for 'Grow More Food Schemes' for the year 1950-51.
- (4) Grant of Rs. 33.55 lakhs for 'Grow More Food Schemes' for the year 1950-51.

More recently the Government of India have assured us—

- (1) A loan of Rs. 1½ crores for 1950-51 and Rs. 1½ crores for 1951-52, towards capital expenditure.
- (2) A grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

The purposes for which the loan amount of Rs. 3 crores is to be spent are subject to the approval of the Government of India.

Retrenchments

The report of the Economy Officer was considered by Government and wherever possible, retrenchments have been and are being effected.

The Estimates Committee which will be constituted shortly will have the responsible task of not only scrutinising the Budget in detail but also advising the Government regarding economy measures.

Food Situation

Natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods and drought overtook India during the year that is just over.

In many places the country has had poor harvests in consequence. This has rendered the already critical food situation still more difficult. Added to this is the prospect of diminishing food imports from abroad, due mostly to shipping shortage arising from the international situation. The current year, therefore, calls for greater sacrifice and courage than hitherto to tide over the difficulties. It may become necessary to exercise greater austerity and share what little is available equitably with all those less favourably situate. The crops in Mysore are on the whole not bad, though in certain areas of the State there has been failure of rains and consequent distress. The overall deficit is nearly as much as 1½ lakhs of tons and it cannot be covered without substantial aid from the Centre. As against this deficit the allotment from the Centre is only 75,000 tons. My Government are in closest touch with the situation as it is developing and will, with the co-operation of the public, do all in their power to mitigate the hardship that is inevitable under the circumstances.

Food Production

The dependence of India on foreign food imports has been the cause of

enormous drain on our resources. India's economy, sustained mainly by agriculture, cannot for long continue to bear this strain. Mysore along with the rest of India has set the target before herself of achieving self-sufficiency by 1952. The three-year plans for the State have been drawn up and approved by the Centre. The Government of India have made available grants and loans for 1949-50 and 1950-51. With this aid, supplemented by our own resources, my Government have been endeavouring to complete the short-term irrigation projects within the target period on a planned basis. A sum of over a crore of rupees was spent during 1949-50 on these projects. Measures are well under way to speed up the completion of all these projects. The distribution of improved seeds, manure and agricultural implements is being continued on an extended scale. These steps, it is hoped, will help to step up food production to an appreciable extent and to reduce the State's food deficit.

While every attention has to be paid for the completion of short-term projects, it is obvious that the necessity for having a long range plan to meet the growing needs of an increasing population cannot be lost sight of. Major irrigation works like Lakkavalli, Tunga, Nugu and others must, therefore, continue to have their due share of attention.

Industrial Development

My Government have been taking steps to see that the normal developments in some of the larger industries are kept up. Administrative sanction has recently been accorded for the installation at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works of a Bessemer Electric Duplex Steel Plant and an additional Billet and Light Structural Mill at a total cost of Rs. 130 lakhs for converting the increased output of pig iron from the Electric Furnaces

into steel and to step up its production from 25,000 tons to 100,000 tons. The additional Cement Plant and the new Ferro-silicon Plant at the Works have already gone into production and the Acetic Acid Plant will also be ready for final operation shortly. The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the manufacture of energy meters at the Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company, Limited. The Chief Electrical Engineer was recently deputed to Japan for finalising negotiations with manufacturing firms in this connection and his report is awaited. The report of the Committee set up by Government to review the progress of the Khadi Industry in the State and to make recommendations for its development, has been received and is being examined by Government. Plans for the expansion of the Electro-porcelain Industry are also being considered. Arrangements for the establishment of a Sugar Factory at Shimoga are well under way.

With a view to meeting the furniture requirements of the various departments of Government, a Wood Working Factory has been established at Tumkur under the control of the Forest Department.

Hydro electric Power

My Government have on hand surveys, both in the Cauvery and in the Sharavati Valleys, with a view to harnessing the waters of both the rivers for further development of hydro-electric power. It is ascertained that our present output of electric energy will be found insufficient within the next few years and my Government feel that it is necessary for the continued industrial development of the State that power should be made available in an increasing measure. The ways and means position is being examined, and my Government will make every endeavour in this behalf.

Co-operation

My Government are conscious that co-operation should form the basis for, and pervade every field of activity. The need for a review of the movement, which has been in existence for over 40 years, was felt and in May last year a Seminar on Co-operation was held in the State and its report has been published. One thing that was prominently realised was that there was an unbalance, both regional and functional, in the movement. It had not spread out evenly all over the State and was confined mostly to urban areas. On the functional side it was confined mainly in the direction of credit to the neglect of other fields, such as industry and agriculture. The geographical unbalance has been sought to be remedied by the establishment of multi-purpose co-operative societies all over the State, while the functional unbalance is sought to be set right by the establishment of co-operative societies for woollen, silk and cotton hand-loom weavers, power-loom weavers, house building, telis, milk and the like.

Standing Committees

My Government have decided to constitute several Standing Advisory Committees composed of members of this House to enable the Government to have the benefit of their advice.

Legislative Business

My Government propose to put through the following legislative business during this Session :—

- (1) The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Bill,
- (2) The Mysore Land Record of Rights (Amendment) Bill,
- (3) The Mysore Debt Conciliation (Amendment) Bill,
- (4) The Mysore Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill,
- (5) The Mysore Education Cess (Validation of Recovery) Bill,
- (6) The Mysore Live-stock Improvement Bill,

- (7) The Mysore Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Bill,
- (8) The Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Bill,
- (9) The Mysore Survey and Boundaries Bill,
- (10) The Mysore State Aid to Industries Bill,
- (11) The Mysore Town Municipalities Bill,
- (12) The Mysore Payment of Salaries and Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly Bill,
- (13) The Mysore Cultivation of Fallow Lands Bill,
- (14) The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation (Amendment) Bill,
- (15) The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill,
- (16) The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards Bill, and
- (17) The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control Bill.

Since my last address, several major events have happened in the international sphere and the world situation is far from being clear or free from anxiety. The position in Korea has worsened and nearer home, certain disquieting events have taken place in Tibet and Nepal. The Kashmir question still remains unsolved. Let us hope that it will be given to our leaders and the statesmen who are working hard to ward off the threat of a global war and to establish peace and understanding among the various nations, and that Providence will guide their deliberations and crown their efforts with success in their very difficult and anxious task.

In India itself, we have not yet recovered from the calamities inflicted on us by Nature such as irregular and untimely rainfall and the earthquake in Assam. The economic problems continue to defy solution. The task ahead is very heavy and the several problems that confront us have to be dealt with and tackled continuously and speedily if we are to avoid serious consequences. Let us hope that the New Year, in which we enter the second half of the Century, will enable us to turn the corner and secure some measure of success.



Group Photograph taken on the occasion of the visit of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister to the Cattle Fair at Chunchankatte, Krishnarajanagar Taluk.



The Hon'ble the Chief Minister is seen examining a prize winner at the Cattle Show at
Chunchankatte, Krishnarajanagar Taluk.

*BRITAIN'S "SHOP WINDOW" FOR THE WORLD.

BY JOSEPH HODGSON.

Production and yet more production has been the slogan of many nations since the end of World War II. For healthy rehabilitation of war-impooverished lands can be achieved only by great efforts on their own part. Marshall Aid has proved a boon in helping some such countries back towards economic stability, but the most lasting benefits have to be won by hard work.

In Britain, manufacturers and workers between them have effected a continuous rise in production, so that the country's exports are now more than one and a half times greater than their 1947 volume, and one-eighth of these exports are now going to dollar countries. Britain's dollar deficit, which was £574 million in 1947, has been reduced to less than one-fifth of that figure.

The achievement is shared by all manner of industries, from the great motor car and commercial vehicle manufacturers to cottage workers making hand-woven cloth. Nor has the pace slackened, for in the first nine months of 1950 Britain's industries poured out eight per cent, more goods than in the whole of 1949.

Even now, as they are meeting the immediate orders of their overseas customers, United Kingdom manufacturers are preparing to make their supreme effort. At the time when the whole country will be *en feto* for the Festival of Britain 1951, the biggest British Industries Fair ever held will take place in two huge London halls, and at a third near Birmingham in the industrial Midlands from April 30 to May 11.

Over 3,000 Exhibitors

Occupying more than 1,000,000 square feet of actual stand space, there will be over 3,000 exhibitors representing 90 industries. By far the biggest section will be devoted to the textile industry, which will occupy 146,000 square feet, with 350 clothing and fabric manufacturers exhibiting.

This industry took a minor part in the 1950 B.I.F. in order to make its greatest display ever at the Festival Year Fair. Apart from new clothing styles the exhibits will also show applications, of the newer raw materials, and experiments in colour and design. Examples of permanent glaze finish applied to spun rayon and new finishes for cotton dress materials will be on show. There will also be new ranges of design in furnishing fabrics, one of which, known as "Elizabethan London", is taken from a map dated 1,563 and treated in a contemporary manner.

The London Exhibition Halls will accommodate the light industries, among them furniture, pottery and glassware, jewellery, leather and leather goods, watches, clocks, toys and games, office machinery, chemists, supplies, plastics, printing machinery and many others.

Machinery Display

A feature of the section at Birmingham will be the display of contractors' plant occupying 75,000 square feet on an open-air site. Thirty firms will present their latest productions covering some 70

*Issued by the British Information Services, New Delhi.

different types of machinery and equipment, ranging from drill sharpeners to giant dam-building plant. Presented for the first time will be a Diesel-driven mobile platform hoist which has power assisted traction. Of half a ton capacity with 17 feet and 21 feet hoist, with extensions available, the hoist incorporates a two and a half miles an hour power resistance traction.

Also new will be a rotary grass cutter designed for cutting grass in awkward places, such as steep banks and in ditches. The same tool can be used for light hedge trimming. The machine, which cuts grass down to ground level, can be operated from ordinary electricity supply, or from a 12 volt car battery or 400 watt portable electric generator.

Another firm will exhibit recently perfected rotary furnaces, oil fired, for the recovery of non-ferrous metals from residue, ashes and scrap for bulk melting and refining. There will also be a new motorised tilting crucible melting furnace, which is fully mechanised and is claimed to supersede hand-operated furnaces, thus saving considerable labour costs. A London manufacturer will introduce fibro-insulators which are claimed to make the most violent machines quiet and smooth, thereby preventing damage to buildings and giving longer life to the machines.

All-Weather Mattress

Among goods for the home is a new mattress designed to give perfect rest in summer and winter. One side, for summer use, is constructed of special porous latex foam which is so permeable that cigarette smoke can be blown through it. The winter side is lavishly sprung with finely engineered and tempered steel springs and is bound in such a way that there can be no loss of shape. The summer side is kept cool because a continuous

flow of air at room temperature is enabled to move through the whole foam structure, including the smooth upper surface.

Now in pianos will be one manufactured of veneered metal, which has the advantage of being anti-termite, non-warping and impervious to high or low moisture content climates.

The range in novel products is of great variety. For the gardener there will be flower-gathering shears which cut, prune, and hold flower stems in one single-handed operation.

Self-Portrait Camera Unit

A Northern Ireland firm will present a recently perfected self-portrait camera and studio. The equipment allows the sitter to select his own pose by means of carefully positioned mirrors at the touch of a button on the arm of the chair. Picture taking occupies less than 5,000th of a second, since electronic lighting units form an integral part of the camera unit. Visible and audible warnings are given when a certain length of film has been exposed, the camera incorporating a pre-selector for a given number of exposures.

Medical and scientific products will be numerous, including what is said to be the first flexible model of the human brain ever produced.

The Times adds: "There is nothing in this to prejudice any future decisions on the distribution of costs of defence within the North Atlantic Treaty organisation. Help in re-building this country's war-shattered economy is yielding place to co-operation between the two countries in defence of the peace against new dangers." The U.S.A. expects to bear a heavy share in that co-operation. "Of one new form of aid Britain stands in need: the shortage of many raw materials is not less grave now than was the dollar shortage when Marshall Aid began."

"Revolutionary Courts" set up in S. China

A Hankow despatch to the pro-Communist newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* (Hongkong) states that the Central South China Committee recently took another step to "effectively and resolutely suppress anti-revolutionary activities" in the six provinces comprising the region.

The Committee was reported to have decided to set up within various levels of the People's Courts "Revolutionary Courts" with the specific function of trying anti-revolutionary cases. All anti-revolutionary convicts at present held in the goals of the People's Courts are to be turned over to the public security branches.

According to a report in the *Psing Tao Jih Pao* (Hongkong) 286 tax collectors in the Central Kwangtung administration area were recently convicted of "graft". The sentences ranged from "mass repentance" to discharge.

Child Guidance Course in Glasgow

A recent British Council course on "The Psychological Treatment of the Problem Child" attracted child psychologists, physicians, teachers, social workers and educationists from nine Commonwealth and European countries. The course was held in Glasgow, and the centre of the visitors' attention was the Child Guidance Service of the City, the largest and most comprehensive in the U.K., having 12 clinics, a residential clinic with its own school, 32 psychologists and five psychiatrists, and dealing with more than 3,000 problem children in a year. The three weeks' programme was essentially practical, the time devoted to lectures being limited so that members could concentrate on observing and participating, under supervision, in actual investigation, diagnosis and treatment.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE.

HIS HIGHNESS INAUGURATES THE CELEBRATIONS.

His Highness the Maharaja Inaugurated the Maharaja's College Centenary Celebrations, on the 20th January 1951. In doing so, His Highness said :—

It has given me very great pleasure indeed to return to the Maharaja's College for participating in its Centenary Celebrations. It is a matter of pride to me to see the proportions attained by the Institution inaugurated just over a hundred years ago by my revered great-grand-father, Mummadi Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, of happy memory. Personally also this occasion is a reminder to me of the pleasant and profitable years that I spent here and the happy associations and contacts of that period.

The spirit of a hundred years of educational progress is enshrined within the walls of this College. The history of the Maharaja's College serves as a link between the first introduction in our land of Western education in the English medium and the present planning for a National education imparted mainly in the mother-tongue of the people.

Science and Humanities

The very basis of life is the constant and helpful association of men and matter. The pursuit of knowledge, therefore, has to be conducted with equal emphasis on the humanities and the sciences. Then only it would be possible to avoid the opposite dangers of visionary impracticality and sordid materialism. In a scientific age the study of the humanities has assumed an importance greater than ever before.

Man's increasing control over the forces of nature would be useless, if not positively harmful, without a proportionate expansion of his own mind and spirit. And it

is to education that one has to look for the achievement of this expansion. If education is not to be a parent of illusions it should aim at being comprehensive and well-balanced. It should serve the purposes of civilization by harnessing philosophic thought and scientific knowledge to the needs of every-day life.

The border between science and the humanities is after all invisible. Every study must be scientific and every science is applied logic. With the passage of time the fields of literature, of philosophy, of history and sociology are lengthening and widening just like those of the physical and the natural sciences. The growth of civilization and of world relationships has made a study of history and of the social, mental and moral sciences essential for the reinforcement of knowledge by wisdom. It is only the combination of knowledge, wisdom and virtue which can prevent the unhappy spectacle, such as that seen in the last generation, of volcanic eruptions destroying life and wealth and leaving the survivors to seek food and rest on burning lava.

Proud Record of the College

It is impossible to overrate the importance of the studies conducted in the Maharaja's College. And the record of the College in the last hundred years, judged by the standards of both quality and quantity, affords matter for justifiable pride. The reconciliation of Western education with indigenous learning, research of a high order, inspiring and

devoted teaching, the patient and sympathetic moulding of character earning its reward in affection and good work, and the pursuit of physical excellence—these are the things from which the students and teachers of this College could derive sincere pleasure.

Pleasant Days Recollected

The Centenary of the Maharaja's College is to me an event of very great significance. In that College, I received my education and from the Professors of the College I acquired knowledge and imbibed a deep sense of moral and intellectual values. I am but one of the many students who have been fashioned by the College. Now to increase its usefulness and to develop its potentialities for good, I have fostered the project of a Centenary Hall which is taking concrete shape. It will be devoted to the development of the Arts and Culture of our country. As a chief instrument to achieve my purpose I have also taken steps to found a Chair of Indology.

Proper Education to Youths

I attach the greatest importance to the spiritual, artistic and philosophical education of the youth of Mysore, for in their hands rests the great responsibility of reviving and revitalising our ancient culture and thus paying our debt to those painters and sculptors, builders and architects, sages and savants, poets and philosophers, préceptors and moralists

who, in days of yore, built up what we may, with justifiable pride, describe as the greatest culture among the races of mankind.

Token of Affection

The Centenary Hall and the Chair of Indology, so generously called after my name by the President and Members of the Committee, will be my token of affection and meed of praise to the *Alma Mater* from whom I have received untold blessings.

May the Centenary Celebrations of the College we all love inspire us to further effort and further achievement, and to wider and more devoted service. I could only think of our *Alma Mater* in the words of Sri Krishna in Bhagavad Gita—"I am effort, I am victory, I am goodness of the good."

Presently I shall be unveiling the Sri Saraswati Vighraha and the Asoka Sthambha. May Sri Saraswati, the Goddess of Learning and Wisdom, increase our awareness of the principles of the Divine in man and in the world external to man, a principle which is in danger of getting weaker in these materialist days! May the Asoka Sthambha serve as a perpetual call to us for the cultivation of the sovereign principle of Ahimsa, a principle which Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation, brought out of the unconscious of India's past and gave it to us as the gospel for the New Age even as Asoka did for his own times!

IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE IN THE SCHEME OF LIFE.

His Highness the Maharaja, on the occasion of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Crawford Gymnasium on 21st January 1951, said :—

It has given me great pleasure to be asked to lay the foundation stone of the Crawford Gymnasium.

Prominence given in the past

Of the wisdom of the Ancients no part is more valuable to us in the present Age of Science than the insistence on the acquisition and maintenance of physical fitness. Our earliest ancestors started with maximum bodily strength long before other valuable traits of human nature were developed in the course of ages. It has always been the endeavour of civilization to keep up this original physical condition side by side with the progressive evolution of the mind and the spirit and increasing command over the forces of nature. That the body, no less than the intellect, stands in need of constant cultivation has been recognised throughout the course of history. The ancient Greeks, whose immortal spirit has left many imperishable memorials in the culture of the Western world, reached a truly great level in the promotion of physical excellence. Olympic games and gymnasia and Spartan training are some of the words and things which still keep alive the splendid services to humanity of this early people. Our own epics and historical literature bear abundant testimony to the importance that was assigned by our ancestors to physical culture in the scheme of life. Not merely the warlike classes but all sections of the people, whatever their vocation in life, were trained from youth in a variety of exercises calculated to harden the body and instil a spirit of endurance and self-reliance. Running, swimming, riding, chariot driving, exercises with the sword, the bow and the mace, weight-lifting, wrestling, breathing and yogic exercises, and team games, were

all methods practised in this ancient land for developing, maintaining and transmitting physical fitness.

In the materialistic age in which we live, physical culture has an added value. The human brain is becoming more and more inventive, but it is doubtful whether it could ever succeed in inventing for itself any other basis than a healthy and vigorous body, keeping itself in condition by ordered exercise. Physical unfitness would be a fatal handicap in the pursuit of intellectual advancement.

Benefits to Society

Athletic excellence, again, is not merely a physical, but also a social, virtue. A sense of discipline; a habitual thoughtfulness for others; a pursuit of common, as distinguished from personal, gain; a healthy spirit of emulation;—these are the benefits that society derives from the encouragement of physical culture. In the larger sphere of world reorganisation, few better methods could be adopted for the promotion of international understanding and human brotherhood than common participation in team games, and athletic meets.

Colonel Crawford's Benevolence

Colonel Crawford has made a name for himself by his thoughtful benevolence towards the younger generation. By the endowment of scholarships, of a stately building, and now of this Institute for physical culture he has laid his fellow-citizens under a deep debt of obligation. I commend his worthy example to all those among our countrymen who are more fortunately placed than others and are eager to serve our land and our people.

I have much pleasure in laying this foundation stone of the Crawford Gymnasium.

SCIENTISTS' ROLE IN IMPROVING LIVING STANDARD OF MASSES.

The Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, Government of Mysore, opening the Scientific and Industrial Exhibition of the Indian Science Congress on 2nd January 1951, said :—

It gives me great pleasure to be associated with the Exhibition activities of the 38th Session of the Indian Science Congress and the First Session of the Pan Indian Ocean Science Congress this afternoon. It is indeed a rare opportunity to be able to meet practically all accredited leaders of Science in India and so many distinguished workers in the field from abroad. We are deeply indebted to the Australian National Research Council for having sponsored the project of convening the First Session of Scientists of countries round about the Indian Ocean on this occasion. This is perfectly in keeping with the far-sighted initiative displayed by Australia in working out the recently published Colombo Plan for the economic development of South-East Asia, upon the successful implementation of which the fates of the vast millions populating the region are dependent. May the deliberations of this Session of Scientists in the under-developed South-East Asiatic Region, in close co-operation with those of this country, prove of assistance in the successful execution of the Plan and help the various Governments in securing an improvement in the living standards of the teeming millions populating the region, is my devout prayer.

Progress of Science

As you all know, the lot of the scientist has not always been enviable in the past. On the other hand, the quest for truth was quite a hazardous job in earlier centuries and many have had to face

persecution in the past for no crime other than that of looking around a little more carefully and speaking out truth as ascertained by them. I need not remind you of the classical instance of Galileo, the great Italian Scientist, who narrowly escaped being put on the stakes for heresy in the Seventeenth century by withdrawing his earlier statement that it was the Earth that went round the Sun. I am referring here to the inquisition proceedings against Galileo only to remind ourselves how recent has been the development of the modern scientific method, *viz.*, taking nothing for granted and arriving at truth by repeated experimentation. The spirit of science has gradually been gaining mastery over the dogmatic spirit of religion all through the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries, and the scientists are no longer subjected to persecution. To-day they have acquired esteem in society, which few else command. Some of them have been acclaimed as world benefactors. The body of scientific knowledge has since grown tremendously in this brief period of human history. The Industrial Revolution, the Mechanical Revolution, the harnessing of 'Electricity' in the service of man and the vast array of amazing changes in the conditions of living and methods of transport and communications have all flowed in quick succession in this brief period of human history and we have now entered perhaps upon the atomic era. The implications of artificial bombardment and disintegration of the Atomic Nucleus, the womb of Dame

Nature as it were and the liberation of extraordinary quantum of energy accompanying the process need very careful and cool assessment. Paradoxically enough, this very rapidity of scientific advance is now causing anxiety all over the world and grave doubts have arisen if human wisdom has been able to keep pace in this race for mastery over Nature. It looks as though mankind is struggling along in utter helplessness and confusion, not knowing that it was dangerously near the edge of a volcano all the time. The destructive potential of scientific advance apart—let us hope that the combined wisdom of the human race will assert itself well in time—the blessings that science has conferred upon humanity are inestimable. It has helped exploitation of natural resources to the advantage of man without allowing them to go waste, eased his drudgery and lessened his dependence on elements. Gadgets for increase of comfort and easing of physical burdens in the home and everywhere have been placed in the hands of man. Means of communication are developing so rapidly that the world appears shrinking and growing smaller with every advance. The dream of one brotherhood and one world Government, which alone can form the basis of lasting peace in this planet, may yet be brought within the realms of realisation by this very rapidity of scientific advance of which we are growing nervous, and let us all wish it well.

National Laboratories

Scientific enquiry has been carried on by different peoples all over the ages and Chemistry and Surgery are claimed to have recorded much progress in ancient India. The Chinese, Greeks and Arabs have all played their part, many devotees spending their lives in search of either the 'Philosopher's Stone' or 'the Elixir of Life'. The spirit of modern science

has also found its votaries in the present day India and the pioneering work of Sir J. C. Bose, Sir P. C. Ray and Sir C. V. Raman must all be remembered in this connection. Systematic and planned effort in the field, however, commenced only recently with the setting up of the autonomous council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the creation of the Industrial Research Fund in aid of the same. Steady promotion of progress in scientific and industrial research apart, the Council has gone ahead with a forward programme for the establishment of National Laboratories in convenient centres and this is a distinct landmark in the progress of fundamental as well as applied science in this country. Seven laboratories have already been opened and facilities that these institutions offer are likely to remove most of the handicaps under which the scientists of this country were labouring in the past. The planning and establishment of these National Laboratories has been carried on under the personal direction of our Hon'ble Prime Minister ably assisted by that tireless worker in the cause of scientific research in India, Dr. Bhatnagar. The country is expecting much from these institutions though scientists may counsel patience and perseverance which only can pay in this field. I can only wish quick success to the efforts of Dr. Bhatnagar and his band of associates.

Need for Technical Education

There is one thing which the Indian industry has neglected. It seems to feel that research is none of its concern and that it is the business of the Government. Nothing could be more detrimental to the progress of the country or even the industries concerned themselves. Likewise—technical education. Here too, as in most western countries, the various industries could take a live interest and help running of Technological Institutes.

To Improve Living Standard

Those in charge of general administration in the country like myself have a big stake in the success of the efforts of scientists to advance the cause of science in this country. Agricultural and industrial advance, so urgently required for increasing the national income and improving the living standards of the masses, are clearly impossible without the necessary background of scientific development and I have no doubt that the low level of economic activity is at the bottom of impatience and unrest observable all over the country. The statement often made that India takes the seventh rank amongst the nations of the world in regard to industrial development is as annoying and empty as the other one that India possesses the highest numbers of population next only to China. To give an instance of our vulnerability, it is well known, for example, that the total absence or deficit in our capacity for production of capital goods, machine tools, automobiles, tractors, prime movers, munitions and war weapons, is likely to cripple and reduce us to a condition of utter helplessness in times of emergency. The so-called advance made so far pales into insignificance when the low *per capita* income of the population is remembered. This was estimated at Rs. 65 before the War by our economist Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao. It is now stated to be about Rs. 260 by the Economic Adviser to the Government of India. This increase is more or less imaginary when it is remembered that severe inflation has long been at work in the country and the index of wholesale prices has moved up phenomenally by over 400 per cent in the interval. The *per capita* income continues to be one-tenth or one-twentieth that of advanced countries. The age of expectancy of the population continues also too low. Though the devaluation of the rupee

effected in October 1949 has given some relief in meeting the deficit in balance of payments, the real difficulties are far from a solution. In addition to effecting cuts in rations and tightening up of control measures, food imports have had to be increased, and the Korean flare up has set in motion a further increase in the movement of commodity prices with all the attendant evils. The gaps left in the economy of the country as a result of the country's partition have not been filled yet and the continued low productivity of agricultural and industrial labour is but another symptom of the deep-rooted problem of poverty facing the country. Living conditions have been steadily deteriorating, especially in the case of the middle classes which constitute the back bone of the democratic form of Governments, and a supreme effort is called for to tackle the growing complexities of the situation and to secure reasonable living standards to the people. The country is anxiously looking forward to the implementation of the Colombo Plan with effect from the promised date, viz., July 1951, and it is up to us all assembled here to see that the said Plan gets going and yields us the expected results.

Planning Work

I would like to say a word or two in brief as to how India is going about her work of planning with reference to industries. Owing to the fact that the capital market is shy and our resources in materials and money are limited, the problem of development resolves itself into one of assigning priority on the basis of the essentiality of the industry to the community as a whole. The determination of such priorities between different industries on the basis of our resources and needs is one of the principal functions of the Planning Commission. The Commission on the industrial side has been engaged in studying important

industries with a view to consider the stage of development attained by them as well as to suggest targets and development programmes which might be appropriate for each industry. These studies relate to industries in the private sector also and the Commission has been discussing the problems and programmes of different industries in consultation with the industries concerned. Such consultations have been held with fertilizer, steel, cement and match industries and the Commission will formulate the programme of development of these and other important industries on the basis of these consultations. Although the same broad purpose should inspire both the public and private sectors of industries, it is evident that in a mixed economy like ours, there should be considerable flexibility so far as the private sector is concerned, and Government must give encouragement as well as direction to private initiative and enterprise. However, through control over capital issues, allocation of scarce materials and issue of licences for import of capital goods, Government can implement the priorities determined by the Planning Commission. It is evident that such priorities can be implemented in respect of private industries in consultation and in co-operation with the manufacturers. It is hoped that in the course of the next two or three months the Commission will be able to formulate the outline of a short-term plan not only for industries but also for agriculture, natural resources and other spheres of our national economy.

Industrial Development in Mysore

Speaking of industrial development, I wish to refer here to Mysore's own contribution. It had a plan of its own which bids fair to become a pattern. That was to nationalise all basic and key concerns like Electricity, Railways, Iron & Steel. In the case of some new

industries where private enterprise was lacking, Government would start them on their own. With regard to the certain medium scale industries, Government would generally sponsor them on a Joint Stock basis and become participators in capital and management granting certain concessions. The rest of the industries were opened to private enterprise, Government extending their help by way of power, water, land, etc. The total capital invested in fully State-owned industrial concerns is a little above Rs. 4 crores. The capital in Government aided concerns is Rs. 3½ crores, and Government share in it a third of the total capital. The capital of private companies is Rs. 1.44 crores, exclusive of Gold Mining which is Rs. 2.13 crores. The Government industries include among others Iron and Steel, Cement, Ferro-alloys, Sandal Oil, Silk Weaving, Soap, Electrical goods, Extrusion Plastics and aided ones are Paper, Sugar, and Radio. Mysore was among the first to start on Hydro-electricity fifty years ago and now produces over 100,000 Kilowatts.

Rural Industrialisation Scheme

One of the main problems is the utilisation of the vast man-power in the land. It goes without saying that in a predominantly agricultural country like ours with insufficient food supply, the primary concern should be to step up production of food crops and food products and also utilise the spare hours of the villagers for industrial production. That can only be done by the introduction of cottage industries. I can say from experience that this scheme is not easy of implementation. We are attempting the rural industrialisation scheme of Sir M. Visvesvaraya in two districts, which has for its main objective the improvement of discipline and habits of self-help and collective effort and the securing of expansion of production of wealth through cottage

industries. How best to reconcile such a scheme with the competitive products on a mass scale is a very big problem.

Exploitation of Raw Materials

There is one thought which I want to share with you. Much of the trouble in the world is because of the exploitation of certain natural products which after all are limited in extent and are likely to be exhausted sooner or later. This is what may be called bucket or reservoir economy for what is stored could not last long things like coal, oil, etc. Would it not be a better policy to think of resorting to what is known as current economy? May I suggest to the distinguished scientists assembled here to kindly concentrate more on the exploitation of perpetual sources of raw materials like rivers, waterfalls, oceans and atmosphere around us. That might be one of the ways of reducing competition and friction among the peoples of the world.

A scientific and industrial exhibition is perhaps an usual adjunct of a Science Congress. How far this one compares with its predecessors, it is not for me to say. Anyway, I hope you will find things that interest you. I need not say anything about the purely scientific exhibits, for they are your special field. The

sandalwood carvings are there as also oil from sandalwood for which Mysore virtually holds a monopoly. Mysore silk known for its lustre and strength, the floor cover druggets which earn dollars, as well are other attractions of Mysore; Arts and Crafts are there. I must offer the organisers my heartiest congratulations for putting up the instructive show at such short notice and that when they had the heavy task of organising the Congress on such a big scale.

These I may say are not the only things you can see in Mysore. You must go out of the precincts of the City to see the highest water-fall at Jog, the finest sculptury at Belur, the highest monolithic statue at Shravanabelagola, the lovely fountain-play of Brindavan, and if you are a little more venturesome, get down to the deepest gold mine in the world, or see a tiger or a bison or a herd of elephants roaming about the ~~jungles~~ of Mysore. I am only referring to these as I feel Scientists are as human as any and laboratories are not their sole interest or concern.

Now Ladies and Gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in declaring this Scientific and Industrial Exhibition open and wishing you all a happy and successful Session.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE OF CO-OPERATION.

The Hon. Sri T. Mariappa, Minister for Home Affairs, inaugurating the 37th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference at Mysore on 30th December 1950, said :—

I must express my grateful thanks to the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute for having given me an opportunity to associate myself with you and to inaugurate the 37th Session of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference. My pleasure is all the more because, the President of the Session, Sri Punjabi, is with us. Sri Punjabi is intimately connected with the Co-operative movement. I welcome him to Mysore and trust that under his able guidance you will have a fruitful session.

It is a matter for gratification that Provincial Co-operative Conferences in Mysore have been held in an unbroken sequence and the deliberations have played a most vital part in shaping the movement in Mysore and in focussing public opinion on Co-operative development.

To Build Democratic Traditions

The advent of freedom has brought a variety of problems of great complexity in its wake; problems not only economic, but also social and moral. New forces have been released whose directions we can only guess; all that we know in some dim groping way, is that we are face to face with difficulties of the greatest magnitude and at times in an atmosphere of despair. The decisions we may take for their solution may be fraught with momentous meaning to the India of the future. Ideologies that are stirring men's minds have unfortunately divided the world into two camps and it looks as though the Golden Mean between the two is lost sight of. India to-day has yet to build up stable democratic traditions

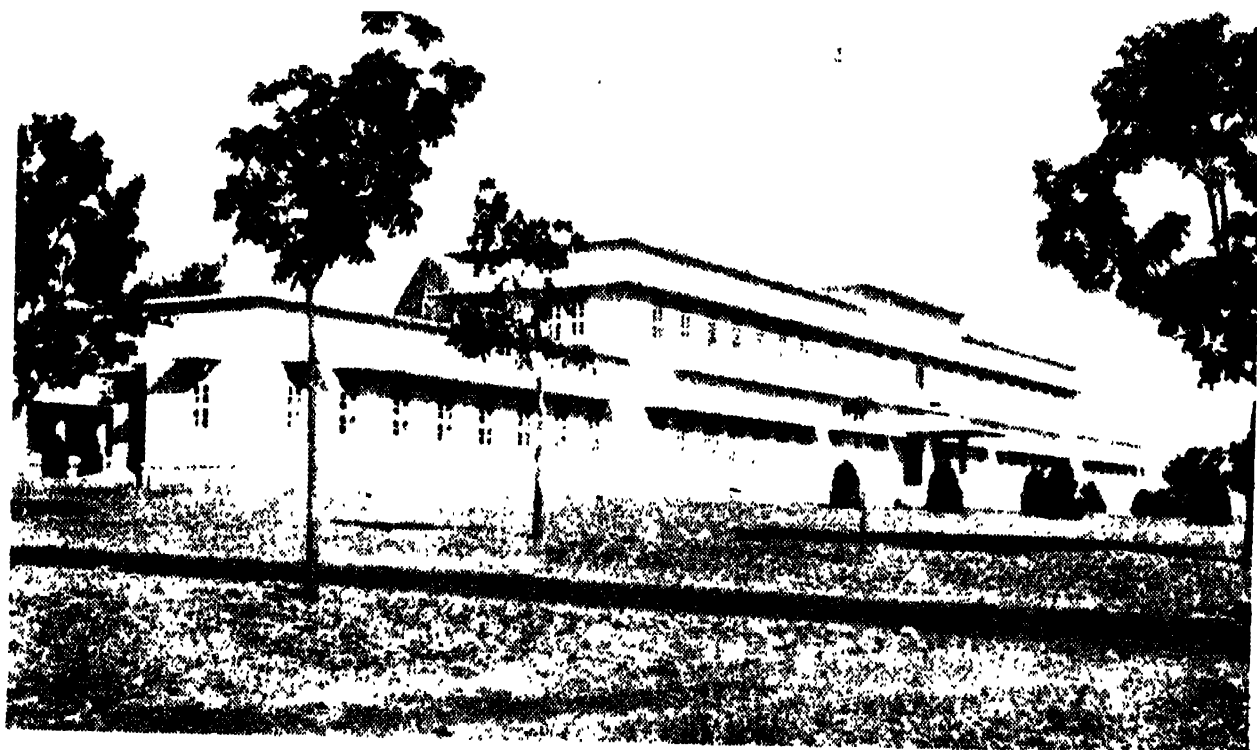
and to popularise the habit among the community, of sober, considered judgment on public questions. The acute shortage of the necessities of life, the operations of various controls and the difficult economic conditions under which we live have been responsible for a kind of moral unsettlement which we see to-day. The present moment therefore, is a difficult and anxious one for the future of our country. It is exactly in such a situation that Co-operation can come out with its message of hope. The deliberations of this Conference will therefore be of the utmost importance to the people if it could give a lead at such a juncture.

To the Indian, Co-operation is not a novel feature. The Indian village community had for centuries in the past preserved a tradition whereby individual worth is recognised and a system of economic co-operations secured for the welfare of the community. Various factors have no doubt disturbed that system and it is up to us to remodel that system to the needs of the present day world. It is therefore, not difficult for us to instil co-operative ideas and ideals in the minds of our people as the basis for a community life based on human values.

It is gratifying that this recognition of the social and economic value of the co-operative movement is being increasingly considered as an appropriate attitude in all thinking circles. Both the United Nations' Economic and Social programmes and the Government of India planning schemes, have laid emphasis on Co-operation as a vital factor in the future economic planning of our country. It is necessary therefore, that the masses of this



Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.



The new block of buildings attached to the P. K. Sanatorium in Mysore City.

great land should not only understand the meaning of Co-operation, but also the specific application of its technique to practical problems.

Steady Progress in Mysore

A review of the movement in Mysore discloses that there has been a slow but steady improvement ever since its inception about 45 years ago. There is however, a marked increase during the last three years extending the benefits of co-operation to larger groups of people. This phenomenal extension has brought in its wake new problems.

The need for a careful review was recognised. The Seminar on Co-operation was convened in May last under the joint auspices of the Department of Co-operation and the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute. I must on this occasion congratulate the members of the Seminar on the very comprehensive and realistic view which they have taken of recent developments and of future objectives. The report is published and the general public are welcome to offer their opinion.

It is evident to all the students of Co-operation that there was unbalance both functional and regional, in the movement. It was functional because there was lopsided development in the direction of credit to the neglect of other forms in which Co-operative principles could be applied to the industrial and agricultural development of our country. There is also a geographical unbalance in so far as the movement did not spread evenly over all parts of the State. The movement unfortunately confined itself mostly to urban areas to the neglect of rural areas. This was because there was no planning in this field from the very beginning.

There is another factor which is being brought home to us in an increasing measure. The application of the principles of co-operation in developmental pro-

grammes has been lost sight of. With the realisation that Co-operation is a many sided weapon to fight our ills, the place of Co-operation in the economic and social betterment of rural areas is being recognised.

The report of the Seminar has been of immense value in tackling this problem. The Government have not been unaware of these problems and have taken steps to remedy these defects to the extent possible. The greatest experiment in this direction has been the organisation of a net-work of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies over the whole State on a planned basis. These Societies are intended to redress the unbalance already referred to both functional and regional. The progress of these Societies since their inception has been phenomenal and much of the recorded development of the Co-operative Movement in the past two years may be ascribed to the progress achieved in this field. These societies are interesting themselves in the many sided development of rural areas. I am, however, conscious of the defects that are noticed in their working and I hope that this conference will be able to suggest solutions for their early rectification. There is some misconception in some quarters that these Institutions are developed to the detriment of other Institutions. I must clear up that misconception by stating unequivocally that we desire the development of all the Co-operative Institutions that are functioning in the State. There should be harmonious and co-ordinated development in the entire field of Co-operation.

Multi-purpose Society Scheme

The inauguration of these Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies as part of a plan, the basis of which is, that the development of Co-operative Movement must start with the strengthening of the primary societies. At the same time, it

is to be realised that the central institutions should be re-organised and strengthened in an adequate measure if the different sectors of the movement have to be guided on progressive lines. The report of the Seminar has made very useful suggestions in this direction. The Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Association, the Provincial Silk Powerloom Weavers' Association, the Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Association and the Provincial House Building Corporation have been organised in accordance with that suggestion. Steps are being taken to re-organise and strengthen the Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank as a Central Financing Institution for short and medium term credit and the Central Land Mortgage Bank for long term credit. There are also proposals for organising the Provincial Woollen Handloom Weavers' Association. The mere setting up of these central institutions will not bring the desired result unless effective steps are taken to place them on firm foundations. By diligent management and expert technical advice these institutions are capable of conferring great benefit on the community as a whole which has been hitherto too poor and too uneducated to secure for itself a just place in our economy.

The extension of the movement has been very rapid and the scope and volume of work had been both varied and expansive. This cannot be handled by untrained workers nor by a handful of selfless voluntary workers. It is essential therefore, that we must secure the services of trained personnel and pay them handsomely for their services. How this personnel should be trained and recruited; the extent to which it is desirable that it should form part of a cadre to enable them to serve their societies with independence and initiative; these and other questions have become urgent and I hope you will give some thought to these problems.

Need for Devoted Service

This naturally leads us to another aspect of the matter. Has the pace of our expansion outstripped our resources in men and morale? True Co-operation requires the enthusiastic, devoted and intelligent services of men and women in charge of it. It implies that the shareholders really understand their duties and obligations and Directors and other Office-bearers their responsibilities. My experience has not been very happy. There are no doubt a large number of selfless and devoted co-operators working in the field. There are here and there signs of selfishness creeping into the field; cliques forming and tendencies to use co-operative institutions as pawns in the fight between contending parties. Such disturbing factors should be wiped out if the movement is to be guided on sound lines. Let it not be said that co-operation in our country outstripped our moral equipment and that we had not the necessary rectitude and strength to deal with such problems. The urgency of time demands the closest unity amidst the ranks of co-operators, the breadth and charity of out-look and a fundamental rectitude in business relations. I am sure that the co-operators in Mysore will respond to this challenge and renew the pledge to make co-operation to the common man a solvent for his social and economic malaise.

Before I close, I desire to draw the attention of this Conference to a proposal of the Seminar. The Seminar has pointed out the need for reorganising and expanding the work of the Mysore Co-operative Institute to cope up with the expanding movement. I trust you will devote your attention to this important item of work.

I have great pleasure in declaring this Conference open and wish its deliberations all success.

*SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL

By the Hon. H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was a giant among men. He was made in a big way and could only do big things. Extraordinary situations throw out often extraordinary personalities and verily Sardar was a man of the hour. Mahatma Gandhi was no doubt the great soul that gave to India a new philosophy of conduct. But some one was required to work out that philosophy on a nation-wide scale and harness it for winning freedom. Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa preached Vedanta and the harmony of religions but it required the dynamic personality of Swami Vivekananda to spread the message to the world. Likewise it was Sardar who had the strength and the genius to translate on a mass scale the principles propounded by Gandhiji. He was the greatest organising genius of the modern times. How successfully he planned and executed the various civil disobedience and Satyagraha movements are too well known to be repeated now.

If he was great and unique as a Satyagraha organiser and leader, I believe he was greater still as a constructive genius and statesman, a virtue which was distinctively his own. Here it was not merely a question of implementing the philosophy of another or playing the role of an able general. If to any nation the winning of freedom is a difficult task, the work of consolidating the freedom won is by far a much more difficult and complicated task. But when it is remembered that when the Britisher quit India, he left behind more than 500 so called independent sovereign States in a partitioned India, one can imagine what a

stupendous problem faced the country. That was a job which would have baffled the greatest of statesmen. This task Sardar took upon his shoulders himself. How methodically, scientifically and effectively he handled the job without giving rise to any internal strife or commotion and to the satisfaction of all the Indian States and the Rulers is now a matter of history. History can record few achievements to match the consolidation of a vast sub-continent like India for which, without doubt, Sardar was mainly responsible.

These two achievements, particularly apart from so many else—viz., the Satyagraha campaigns executed by him as the stalwart lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi and the consolidation of Indian States and integrating them and the Provinces into a well knit union—will go down to history as the most significant achievements of the times. What the course of history of Modern India would have been but for Sardar's part and direction is difficult to contemplate. It looks to me that it was providential that such a towering and masterful personality was bestowed to the nation at such a critical period of its history.

He had supreme virtues which fitted him to the historic role he played. He was cast in a herculean mould. He was almost Caesarlike in his campaigns—he came, he saw, he conquered. He would not reckon any obstacles too strong in his way. He would take some time to plan and when once he got them ready, he would allow nothing to stand in the way of the execution of his plans. He brushed aside small

*Broadcast talk from the A. I. R., Mysore, on 17th December 1950.

considerations. When once we of the Mysore Congress went to Gandhiji for advice about launching a movement for the establishment of responsible government, he directed us to Sri Jawaharlal Nehru for getting the necessary ideological background and to Sardar Patel for plans. It was then that Gandhiji referred to Sardar's resolution and firmness. Something of Sardar Patel's cold purposefulness and sense of duty can be seen from an incident in his life. In his hey days as a practitioner, he was arguing a case before a judge, away from his home, when a telegram was put into his hands conveying the sad news of his wife's death. Without a twitch in his face he seems to have continued his arguments to a finish as though nothing mattered. But deep in his bosom lay an intensity of feeling which only those close to him could detect.

While he was a great patriot, one who is compared to Bismark and called an Iron Dictator, it would be altogether a wrong reading of him to say that he had not all the tenderness, feelings and affection which a human soul would have. Mysore in particular had a most sincere friend in him. Throughout the hard years of a decade of struggle between 1937 and 1947 he stood beside Mysore Congress solidly and unwaveringly. What attachment and affection he had to the many Congress men of Mysore, those who came into contact with him only knew well. He had a fund of humour which sometimes bordered on sarcasm. I remember his jocularly telling me at Sevagram after I had my teeth extracted

on the advice of Gandhiji, "you can now be safely sent back to Mysore as you have been made perfectly non-violent." His part in working out the Patel-Mirza Pact in 1933 in Mysore is well known. More recently, in keeping the integrity of Mysore intact and in the various delicate negotiations, financial and otherwise, that had to be carried on in the wake of the new Constitution, Sardar always took an extremely fair and sympathetic attitude. Mysore has reason to be extremely grateful to him.

It will be difficult to fill his place. While he has died a heroic death in harness full of glory, a void has been created and the future looks not altogether free from anxiety. Yet it has pleased providence to leave behind not only the great principles of Gandhiji and the life of dedication and sacrifice like that of Sardarji, but also sincere and stalwart patriots like Rajendra Babu, Nehruji and Rajaji. They and their colleagues may be assured that India stands united behind them in this hour of their anxiety, and Mysore no less than any other State.

This is not the hour when our duty lies merely in mourning the tragic loss. It would be doing an injury to Sardarji's memory. He was essentially a man of action and had a contempt for mere emotionalism. Let us all bend our energies to solid constructive effort and avoid temptations that might lead us away from it. In that way of devoted performance of our allotted duty, let us pay our reverential homage to the memory of Sardarji.

ONE YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC.

A CHRONICLE OF EVENTS SINCE INDIA WAS DECLARED A REPUBLIC
ON JANUARY 26, 1950.

JANUARY 1950.

- 26 India proclaimed a " Sovereign Democratic Republic ." Celebrations all over the country.
- 28 Supreme Court inaugurated at Delhi.
Members of Parliament sworn in.
Posthumous Maha Vir Chakra awarded to Brig. Usman.
- 30 Parliament addressed by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- 31 Deshmukh Award on income-tax allotment to States published.

FEBRUARY

- 1 Debate in Parliament on the President's Address.
- 3 After Prime Minister Nehru's reply, President's address approved by the Parliament.
- 4 Justice Bagge Tribunal's award on Indo-Pakistan border disputes.
- 7 Government of India White Paper on Indo-Pakistan trade relations published.
- 12 Kashmir debate in Security Council adjourned.
- 18 A. I. C. C. met at Delhi to take steps to revitalise Congress.
- 20 Death of Shri Sarat Chandra Bose at Calcutta.
- 21 Mr. N. Gopalaswami Iyengar presented Railway Budget in Parliament.
- 23 Prime Minister made statement in Parliament on East Bengal situation.
- 24 U. N. Council resumed discussion of Kashmir issue.
- 25 Parliament passed Preventive Detention Bill.
- 28 Dr. John Matthai, Finance Member, presented Central Budget in Parliament.

MARCH

- 6 Death of Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha at Patna.
- 15 Terms of reference of Planning Commission announced.

APRIL

- 1 Indian State forces, postal system, income-tax, etc., taken over by Centre.
- 2 Nehru-Liaquat Talks began in Delhi.
- 5 Labour Bills referred to Select Committee.
- 8 Nehru-Liaquat Pact on Minorities signed at Delhi.
Dr. S. P. Mookerjee and Mr. K. C. Neogy resigned.
- 12 Sir Owen Dixon appointed Mediator for Kashmir by the Security Council.
- 18 International Bank announced third loan of 18.5 million dollars to India for developing Damodar Valley.

Issued by Press Information Bureau, Government of India.

- 21 Limited Indo-Pakistan Trade Pact signed at Karachi.
- 22 President opened the Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad.
- 26 Nehru-Liaquat talks began at Karachi.

MAY

- 2 Pakistan Press Delegation arrived in India.
Chandranagore merged with Indian Union.
- 4 Prime Minister reshuffled Cabinet.
- 9 Rajkumari Amrit Kaur elected President of World Health Organisation.
- 11 India and Pakistan protested against Racial Grouping Bill in South Africa.
- 17 Planning Commission Advisory Board set up.
- 18 Minority Ministers met in Calcutta and resolved on all-out effort to restore harmony.
Indo-Pakistan Railway Conference opened at Delhi.
- 19 Navy and Air Force joint exercises off West Coast.
- 20 Sydney Conference concluded Technical Aid to South-East Asia promised.
- 22 India's Ambassador Sardar Panikkar presented credentials to Mao Tse-tung, President of the People's Republic of China.
- 23 Indo-Pak agreement reached on Exchange of Prisoners.
- 24 Death of Lord Wavell former Viceroy of India.
- 25 Kashmir war prisoners exchanged between India and Pakistan.
- 26 Shri C. Deshmukh, Shri Sri Prakasha and Shri Ajit Prasad Jain sworn in as new Ministers for Finance, Commerce and Rehabilitation respectively.
- 30 Indo-Pakistan trade talks began at Delhi.

JUNE

- 2 Sir B. N. Rau became President of the Security Council.
Prime Minister Nehru sailed for Indonesia.
- 4 Government plan for regrouping railways announced.
- 7 Shri Nehru addressed Indonesian Parliament in Jakarta.
- 8 India declined participation in R. T. C. as a sequel to South Africa's attitude in respect of Group Areas Bill.
- 12 Popular Ministers took office in Hyderabad.
- 13 Shri Jagjivan Ram elected President of the I. L. O.
- 17 Indo-Pakistan Agreement amending Trade Agreement of April 21, 1950, ratified.
Imperial Press Conference met at Ottawa.
- 20 Prime Minister Nehru in Rangoon received Mayoral Address.
Swiss Federal Council ratified the new Commercial Agreement with India.
- 23 The President issued an Ordinance deleting section 14 from the Preventive Detention Act, 1950.
- 29 India agreed to U. N. resolution on the out-break of hostilities in Korea.

JULY

- 1 India Government reaffirmed their stand in regard to proposed R. T. C. on South Africa.
- 2 Yusuf Meherally, Socialist leader, died in Bombay.
- 11 Mission of the People's Republic of China arrived in Calcutta.

- 12 India Government's note to Secretary-General of United Nations on racial policy in South Africa published.
Fiscal Commission report published.
- 14 Prime Minister Nehru appealed to Russia and the U. S. A. for peaceful solution of Korean dispute.
- 15 Shri C. Rajagopalachari sworn in as Cabinet Minister.
- 16 Generalissimo Stalin's reply to Prime Minister Nehru's message on Korean crisis received in Delhi.
- 20 Talks on Kashmir opened at Delhi—Sir Owen Dixon and the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan participated.
- 24 The preliminary tripartite talks on Kashmir concluded in New Delhi.

AUGUST

- 1 Treaties of friendship and trade and commerce signed between Nepal and India.
- 6 Mr. G. N. Bardoloi, Chief Minister of Assam died.
- 9 Parliament repealed Sec. 14 of Preventive Detention Act.
- 10 Joint talks for implementing the Nehru-Liaquat Pact concluded in Karachi.
- 11 Parliament approved the Treaty of Friendship signed between India and Iran.
- 13 Col. Unni Nayar, Indian Delegate to the U. N. Commission on Korea, killed in a mine explosion in Korea.
- 15 Third anniversary of India's Independence celebrated.
- 16 Upper Assam hit hard by earthquake.
- 22 U. N. Mediator announced failure of his efforts in solving Kashmir dispute.

SEPTEMBER

- 2 Sri Purushottamdas Tandon elected President of Nasik Congress.
- 9 Gen. Yuan Chung-hsien, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, arrived in India.
Prime Minister Nehru appealed for contributions to Assam Relief Fund.
- 17 India Government accorded recognition to Israel.
- 20 56th Session of the Congress met at Nasik, Sri Purushottamdas Tandon presiding.
- 21 Nasik Congress concluded after passing resolutions supporting the policies of the Government of India.
- 25 Text of Owen Dixon report on Kashmir released.
- 30 Indo-Afghan Treaty of Friendship signed.

OCTOBER

- 2 Gandhiji's birthday celebrations.
- 3 Pandit Nehru inaugurated the Eleventh Pacific Relations Conference at Lucknow.
- 5 Direct radio telephone link with Indonesia established.
- 25 Peking announced invasion of Tibet—The Government of India sent a letter to Peking expressing surprise and regret at the invasion of Tibet.
- 28 All-India Convention of Working Journalists at Delhi.

NOVEMBER

- 1 Chittaranjan Loco. Workshop opened.
- 2 Democratic Front formed inside the Congress.
- 7 King of Nepal took refuge in Indian Embassy, Khatmandu.
- 11 Nepal Ruler arrived in New Delhi.
- 12 Insurrection in Nepal.
Peking Radio reported cease-fire order in Tibet.
- 14 Third Session of Parliament opened. President announced General Elections by end of 1951.
Shrimati Vijayalakshmi moved Indian resolution against S. Africa in U. N. Political Committee.
- 18 India's complaint against racial policy in South Africa admitted for discussion by U. N. Political Committee.
- 25 Congress Working Committee concluded five-day session in Delhi and recommended Election Tribunal to be set up.
- 26 Prime Minister opened National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur.
- 27 Nepal's Envoys arrived in Delhi for consultations.
- 28 Nehru-Liaquat correspondence on the 'No War Declaration' released.

DECEMBER

- 2 U. N. General Assembly recommended suspension of Group Areas Act in South Africa.
- 5 Death of Sri Aurobindo.
- 5 New Treaty signed between India and Sikkim.
- 6 Foreign Affairs debate in Parliament.
- 11 Food Ministers' Conference at Bombay.
- 15 Death of Sardar Patel.
- 18 Indo-Pakistan talks on financial matters began at Delhi.
- 21 Prime Minister Nehru read to Parliament a memorandum sent to Nepal proposing reforms.
- 22 Winter Session of Parliament ended.
- 25 Nepal's Foreign Minister arrived in Delhi for talks with the Government of India.
- 26 Central Cabinet reshuffled and Ministries regrouped.
- 28 Indo-U. S. Technical Aid Pact signed.
- 29 Sardar Patel's ashes immersed at the Sangam.

JANUARY 1951

- 1 India ended state of war with Germany.
Agreement reached to exchange Chinese rice for Indian jute goods.
- 2 Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated Indian Science Congress Session.
Agreement reached between Indian and Nepal's envoys.
Prime Minister Nehru left for London.
- 4 Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opened in London.
- 5 Rajasthan Chief Minister resigned.
- 7 Flood Control Conference at Delhi.
- 10 Engineering Exhibition opened at Delhi.
Zamindari Abolition Bill passed by U. P. Assembly.

- 11 World Power Conference and allied Conferences began at Delhi.
- 12 Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference ended.
- 15 Afgan Premier arrived at Delhi.
Olive sapling from Greece planted at Rajghat.
- 16 Prime Minister Nehru, at a Press Conference in London, explained the trend of discussions at the informal talks on Kashmir among Commonwealth Prime Ministers.
- 17 Prime Minister Nehru reached Paris and conferred with Indian envoys in Europe.
- 18 Prime Minister Nehru met the French Premier, M. Pleven and M. Trygve Lie, former Secretary-General of the United Nations.

HYBRID CORN (MAIZE).*

Hybrid corn (maize), now grown on millions of American acres, has wrought a minor agricultural revolution in the United States. Hybrid development, in the opinion of the U. S. Government agronomist, Dr. Merle T. Jenkins, is the "greatest food production story of the century."

Farmers like to grow hybrid corn because it gives greater yields. Last year it pushed the national yield of corn, once an average of 25 bushels an acre, to a record 42.7 bushels. Hybrids are "hand-tailored" to meet the needs of a given area. They can be bred to resist drought and other unfavourable weather conditions, as well as diseases and insects. Their stronger stalks make them easier to harvest by machine.

Hybrid corn varieties have been tested in several European countries, and hybrid corn seed is now on its way from America to India to help fight food shortages in that country. Increased crops for India are in prospect if the seed shipment gives expected results. Although India has a flourishing corn industry of its own, hybrid varieties are not grown. Officials of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (F.A.O.) expect that it will take about three years of test planting before imported hybrid seed can be grown on a large scale.

To help India until she can develop her own hybrid corn, the F.A.O. is shipping 36 different types of hybrids. They run the complete range of maturity types, from very early ripening to very late ripening corn. By testing these types at 25 experiment stations all over the country, Indian scientists will learn which type will thrive best in each region.

As soon as this is known, India will be able to import the needed seed and plant it to best advantage. Meanwhile, Indian crop experts will be at work trying to develop their own hybrid varieties.

Production of hybrid corn seed has become an important industry in the United States. In the heart of the United States' "corn belt"—chiefly the midwestern states of Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois—there are five major producers of hybrid seeds. The biggest of these is the Pfister Hybrid Corn Company of El Paso, Illinois. This concern employs 107 full-time workers. Most of the company's profit is plowed back into new equipment and research.

Hybrid corn is what its name implies, a cross of two different corn varieties. In producing hybrids, American scientists have isolated various valuable characteristics, such as large ears. These characteristics are obtained in a relatively pure and predictable form by inbreeding plants that possess them until a stable variety is obtained.

Sometimes, in obtaining a valuable characteristic such as large ears, other valuable characteristics may be sacrificed. The result may be a corn plant only two feet high, or one inferior in some other way.

But American plant breeders have found that they can cross a small weak plant with large ears with a tall, strong plant with inferior ears and, after much experimentation, produce a tall, strong plant with large ears. In this way breeders have been able to produce a number of combinations that stress a variety of valuable characteristics.

* From 'Agriculture' published by the United States Information Services.

There are two serious problems in the production of hybrid corn. One, not likely to be overcome soon, is that only the seed produced in the key or final crossing of inbred strains is suitable for the farmer's use. Seed from the hybrid plants themselves does not run true to form and cannot be used for planting. Hence specialists must repeat the crossing of the selected inbreds each season to get the proper seed.

Another difficulty in hybrid production is that the wind, carrying fertilizing pollen from the male tassels to the female silks, produces unpredictable cross-bred corn under normal field conditions. To get the pure, inbred strains, or to produce a specific hybrid, the male tassels must be removed and the female silk protected. The silk often are covered with bags of paper or glassine. Pollenization may then be controlled.

A way to eliminate this wasteful and laborious process of "detasseling" was announced recently by Dr. Donald F. Jones, of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the state of Connecticut, and Paul C. Mangelsdorf, Professor of Botany at Harvard University.

Their new method was made possible by the development of a corn plant that

produces no pollen in its tassel, and thereby permits growers to leave tassels on corn plants without running the danger of improper fertilization.

A characteristic called "pollen sterile" is responsible for the new type. First discovered by Mangelsdorf in a native variety of corn in the state of Texas, this characteristic was found to occur naturally but was useless in itself. Crossing and backcrossing for several generations enabled the scientists to reproduce the sterile characteristic in any inbred strain of corn. As a result, by using a sterile inbred as one parent, the process can be used to produce any hybrid.

Hybrid corn offers unusual opportunities for breeding varieties suited to specific environments or possessing special characteristics of value to the feed or milling industries. Investigations in these and other fields hold great promise for the future. In fact, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, greater progress may be made in corn improvement in the next 25 to 50 years than has been made since the American Indians taught the Pilgrim settlers to use corn nearly 450 years ago.

—USIS.

NEW SIMPLE TEST DETERMINES MINERAL DEFICIENCY IN PLANTS *

An American scientist has developed a simple test for determining whether growing plants are diseased or deficient in minerals. Using color reactions that appear on a small piece of white paper, a farmer can tell the amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium a plant has in its stem or leaves. By discovering shortages of these chemical elements before the leaves discolor, he can apply the proper fertilizers to his crops long before they are to be harvested.

Three tests are made on the same strip of paper. A complete test can be made in three minutes.

First, three orange-colored potassium spots already on the paper are covered with sap from a part of the plant, preferably the stem. Then two more spots of sap are made on the blank end of the test paper. These are used for the phosphorus and nitrogen tests.

The nitrogen test is made first. A small amount of nitrate powder is placed

* From 'Agriculture' Published by the United State's Information Services.

on a sap spot. The paper is folded and the powder pressed into the spot for 10 seconds. If the powder remains white, the plant is deficient in nitrogen. If it turns light pink, only a bare amount of nitrogen is present. A dark red indicates that the plant has an extra amount of nitrogen for future growth.

The other clear sap spot is used for the phosphorus test. A few drops of a chemical solution are applied to it. If the spot turns a dark blue, the plant contains sufficient phosphorus for normal growth. Medium and light blue show a phosphorus deficiency in the plant.

Finally the sap on the three orange spots is covered with the chemical solu-

tion. If the potassium content of the plant is low, the spots will turn a lemon yellow or become colorless. Each spot has a different degree of sensitivity and can be used to indicate accurately the amount of potassium fertilizer that the soil needs.

About 100 strips of test paper, a bottle of chemical solution, and a vial of nitrate powder are carried in a small kit, which fits into a shirt pocket. The test and kit were developed by Roger H. Bray of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture and are described in a recent issue of the *Farm Quarterly*.

—USIS.

ANTI-CORRUPTION WORK FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1950.

Sri B. N. Krishnamurthy, Sub-Overseer, who was found guilty of misappropriation of an iron railing and of cement and also of manipulation of accounts, was reduced and his increment ordered to be withheld for a period of two years.

Sri Seshagiriappa, Food Sheristedar, whose conduct in connection with procurement of foodgrains was found to be suspicious, was reverted as a clerk.

One Venkatappa Gowda, who attempted to bribe an Inspector of Schools for purposes of securing a transfer to his brother—a School Master—was got prosecuted in Court. He was convicted and sentenced by the Second Magistrate, Kolar, to a fine of Rs. 200 in default to simple imprisonment for a period of one month and the bribe money was ordered to be confiscated to Government.

One Inspector of Schools and a School Master who are stated to have falsely claimed and drawn pay in the name of a bogus school master and misappropriated the same were ordered to be prosecuted in a Court of Law.

Orders of Government are awaited on the final reports submitted to them in respect of two Forest Rangers, one Forest Checking Inspector, one Sub-Inspector of Police, one Duffedar and one Assistant Surgeon of Second Class.

Regular enquiry is completed against a Store-keeper and a Mechanic of an Executive Engineer's Office and one Head Master of a Government Middle School. Charges are framed against one Superintendent of Prisons Department, one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector of the

Police Department, one Special Sheristedar, three Revenue Inspectors, one Head Master, one Sericultural Operative and a Compounder.

Preliminary enquiries are either completed or are nearing completion against one Head of a Department, one General Manager of a Silk Factory, one Superintendent of Iron and Steel Works, one Executive Engineer and two Assistant Engineers, one Surveyor and two Sub-overseers of Public Works Department, two Assistant Directors, two Inspectors, two Operatives and one Accountant of the Sericultural Department, one Special Duty Camp Supervisor of General and Revenue Secretariat, one Amildar, one Special Sheristedar, three Revenue Inspectors, one Food Accountant, one clerk of Food Department, one clerk of a Taluk Office and a Shanbhogue of the Revenue Department, one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector of the Police Department, a Sub-Registrar, one Inspector of Schools and one Agricultural Inspector.

A surprise visit was paid to the office of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee and the allegations of malpractice made against the Secretary of the Committee are being verified. Similar surprise visit was paid to the P.A.R.P. Lines in a District Headquarters and the alleged irregularities there are being looked into.

Clandestine sale of handloom fabrics by one District Weaving Supervisor in the Central Sales Depot of the Textiles Department has been detected and further action is being taken in that behalf.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT WORK FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1950.

During the quarter ended with December 1950, the Efficiency Audit Branch conducted inspection of nine Government offices bringing the total number of inspections from the commencement of its work to 373 apart from 6 surprise inspections conducted in accordance with Government Order No. M. 9291-390—E.A. 15-50 2, dated 22nd August, 1950.

Under the scheme of Revenue Audit, two Taluk Offices were audited with a view to detecting leakages of revenue due to Government. It was observed during the course of audit that revenue demands aggregating to Rs. 2,633-0-0 had not been booked. The concerned officers have been addressed in the matter for taking necessary action.

The accounts of the Taluk Reserve Depot, Nelamangala, and the allied sales depots were audited in detail during the

quarter in connection with alleged misappropriation of stocks and cash valued at about Rs. 26,000 in the Taluk Reserve Depot. An enquiry is also being conducted in this behalf.

The audit staff of the Efficiency Audit Branch assisted the Anti-Corruption Branch in several investigations and enquiries conducted by the latter. Certain aspects of work relating to the Agricultural Engineer's Office at Bangalore and the accounts of the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore were examined with a view to facilitating further investigations by the Anti-Corruption Branch.

This Branch examined the accounts of the Central Jail, Bangalore, in pursuance of certain allegations of serious irregularities made against the then Superintendent of the Jail, and further action is being taken in the matter.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE IN MYSORE

Seasonal Conditions

There was no rainfall during the fortnight ended 15th December 1950. Ragi, Jola, Navane and Groundnuts were being harvested in many districts. Vaishakhy paddy was sown in the parts of Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts. The standing crops of paddy in Visvesvaraya Canal Farm area in Mandya District were reported to be in flowering stage and the standing crops were stated to be good. There was a virulent attack of pests on ragi earheads, which were harvested and stacked, in Chennapatna Taluk of Bangalore District. The concerned authorities were requested to take necessary preventive action.

Grow More Food Works

Cultivation of wheat was taken up in the area under lift irrigation at Nilasoge in T.-Narasipur Taluk. The construction of the remaining 15 big tanks, which were scheduled to be completed before 1952, were in rapid progress. The construction and improvements to river, tank and feeder channels were proceeding according to programme, and many of the works in Shimoga, Hassan and Upper Cauvery Divisions were nearly completed. Under restoration of major and minor tanks, one tank work in Thirthahalli taluk was completed during the fortnight, by which an area of 86 acres and 32 guntas of land was benefited. In Tumkur Division, out of 14 major tank works under progress, two were already completed, benefiting an area of 850 acres (old atchkat) and 250 acres of new area. Two other works were nearing completion. The Chief Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore, made allotments for taking up de-silting works in tanks in the several

divisions. The tank at Kachmittenahalli Aranikunte in Kolar District was being de-silted with the help of bull dozers. Twenty-two tanks were being de-silted in Nanjangud Division with the help of amani labour. The reclamation of marshy lands in Mandya and Malvalli Divisions were in progress. Seventy-eight irrigation wells were reported to have been completed during the fortnight in the several districts and a sum of Rs. 35,311 had been disbursed towards the same. Land improvement and Takavi loans to the extent of Rs. 1,350 and Rs. 4,923 respectively, were sanctioned during this period. Two thousand and one hundred acres of new lands were released for cultivation and an area of 1,027 acres of fallow lands were brought back to cultivation in the several districts during the period. One hundred and forty-three gun licenses to afford protection to crops against wild animals were granted. In all 33,53,823 seedlings were planted all over the State from 1st July 1950 to 30th November 1950 under the Tree Planting Drive. Forty-one Electric pumps between 3 H.P. to 10 H.P. capacity were given electric service during the fortnights ending 15th November 1950 and 30th November 1950. The harvest of ragi, navane, etc., was taken up in co-operative farms in Chitaldrug District. Arrangements were being made by the Agricultural Department authorities to stock sufficient quantities of seed paddy for summer cultivation. A programme to cultivate summer ragi (kar ragi) over an area of 20,000 acres, and paddy over 5,000 acres in Mandya District had been drawn up. A meeting of the Central Malnad Planning Committee was held at Bhadravati on 29th November 1950 and the several measures to improve Malnad areas was discussed.

WORKING OF THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDED 15th DECEMBER 1950

Administration of Weights and Measures Act

During the fortnight under report, 1,987 units of weights and measures were presented for testing and out of which, 1,825 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness. A sum of Rs. 291-6-0 was realised as testing fee. A total number of 213 units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 212-15-9 were sold by all the Testers of Weights and Measures in the State.

In addition to 25 cases that were pending, 4 new cases were launched during the fortnight. Out of the total number of 29 cases, 5 cases ended in conviction and a total sum of Rs. 60 was realised as fines. The remaining 24 cases are pending.

Working of Regulated Markets

(a) *Regulated Market at Mysore.*—

The Regulated Market at Mysore continued to work satisfactorily. During the fortnight under report, 21,546 pallas of groundnuts, 75 pallas of til seeds, 392 pallas of castor seeds, 402 pallas of niger, 559 pallas of horsegram, 746 pallas of greengram, 6 pallas of urd, 759 pallas of cowpea, 73 pallas of soapnut, 1,287 maunds of chillies, 445 maunds of tamarind, and 1,06,453 cocoanuts were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 1,295-9-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, etc., and also a sum of Rs. 140 towards the license fee.

(b) *Regulated Market at Davangere.*—The Regulated Market at Davangere—continued to work satisfactorily.

During the fortnight under report, 11,045 maunds of cotton (kappas) 430 maunds of cotton seeds, 2,30,505 maunds of groundnut pods, 487 pallas of seasamum, 50 pallas of niger, 90 pallas of castor seed, 267 pallas of horsegram, 62 pallas of greengram, 888 pallas of bengalgram, 33 pallas of blackgram, 454 pallas of thogari, 34 pallas of cowpea and 11 pallas of coriander were sold in the market. A sum of Rs. 2,761-15-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess and also a sum of Rs. 25 towards license fee.

(c) *Regulated Market at Tiptur.*—

The Regulated Market at Tiptur continued to work satisfactorily. During the fortnight under report, 382 bags of copra and 270 cartloads or 1,90,828 cocoanuts were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 270-7-6 was collected by the Market Committee as market Cess, etc.

Grading and Standardisation

All the five Egg Grading Stations continued to work and a total number of 30,000 eggs valued at Rs. 3,800 were graded during the fortnight under report. A sum of Rs. 46 was collected as grading fee by the Egg Grading Station, Mysore.

The grading of oranges was continued during the fortnight at Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society at Mysore and Bangalore and a total number of 5,434 oranges valued at Rs. 244-13-0 were graded.

Co-operative Marketing

The Mysore Milk Union at Bangalore and the Milk Supply Society at

Mandya continued to work satisfactorily. The Milk Union at Bangalore supplied to its members 6,800 lbs. of milk and the Milk Supply Society at Mandya supplied 1,020 seers of milk to its members during the fortnight under report.

The District Marketing Societies at Bangalore and Mandya continued to work satisfactorily.

Market News Service

The arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the All-India Radio, Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish them in certain local newspapers for the information of the public.

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PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

No fresh outbreaks of Binderpest were encountered in the State during the fortnight ending with 30th November 1950. Nevertheless, the staff of the Department protected 5,762 cattle and 1,874 sheep and goats in the villages where the epidemic threatened to manifest itself. The preventive measures are continued to be enforced.

Hatching eggs from different breeds of pedigreed poultry (English strains) were flown out to Bangalore from England through the good offices of Mr. A. M. Webb of Coorg. The eggs are in hatch and the results are being carefully watched. The chicks when hatched out are expected to help the building up of a good foundation stock of poultry in the State.

Mr. A. M. Webb of Coorg also brought by plane some semen from highly pedigreed Ayrshire and Jersey stud bulls in U.K. for purposes of artificial insemination of cows here. The Ayrshire semen had lost its usefulness through an accident during flight, but the Jersey semen was artificially inseminated to two cows on heat at Bangalore and the results are watched with interest, this being the first time that such an ambitious programme has been tried in this country.

Seventy-two-day-old chicks each of Barred Plymouth Rock and Babcock strains of American white leg horns, were also obtained from the American Mission Poultry Farm at Kirkee and are being carefully reared with a view to improving the foundation stocks of the Central Poultry Farm at Hessarghatta Grass Farm.

The surplus stocks of ponies, sheep, poultry and goats at Hessarghatta were sold by public auction at Bangalore after wide publicity on the 29th and 30th November 1950.

At the two Artificial Insemination Centres in Bangalore and Mysore 116 cows were bred.

(Press Note dated 22nd December 1950.)

TREE-PLANTING.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Government of India, the tree planting drive in the State was started from the 1st week of July 1950. With a view to encouraging the planting of trees, prizes were announced by the State and a target of 42 lakhs of trees was prescribed for the current

year. Up to the end of November 1950, 34,82,873 trees have been planted in the several districts as per details noted below, as against 15,71,097 trees planted during 1949-50 :—

Bangalore	...	1,53,313
Mysore	...	2,34,962
Mandya	...	3,61,330
Hassan	...	2,54,174
Shimoga	...	5,50,041
Chikmagalur	...	69,688
Chitaldrug	...	2,07,585
Tumkur	...	8,15,829
Kolar	...	7,75,705
Miscellaneous	...	60,246
Total	...	34,82,873

The largest number of trees has been planted in the Tumkur District.

The State Tree Planting Competition Committee with the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore as Chairman, after carefully considering the recommendations of the District Committees and the reports of the Deputy Commissioners, have decided that the First Prize of Rs. 750 (to be awarded to the Village Panchayet which has planted the largest number of trees and reared them for one year), be awarded to the Radliahalli Village Panchayet in Bangarpet Taluk and the Second Prize of Rs. 250 to Narganahalli Village Panchayet in Davangere Taluk.

(Press Note dated 22nd December 1950.)

OPENING OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

In the Press Note dated 22nd March 1950, it was pointed out that the opening of new District Board or Municipal or private High Schools without the previous sanction of Government will be at the risk of the institution concerned and that Government do not bind themselves at any time to sanction any grant-in-aid to them. It was also stated that there is no objection to recognise such High Schools for academical purposes provided the required standards are maintained and provided also that no grants are asked for.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that some of the District Boards have opened High Schools this year without obtaining previous permission from Government. But previous sanction of Government is absolutely necessary for incurring heavy recurring and non-recurring expenditure from the funds of the District Boards in connection with the opening of such High Schools. If High Schools are opened in future by the District Boards or Municipalities without the previous sanction of Government, the sponsors of such schools will be made responsible for the payment of full cost thereof and the Government will neither pay any grant nor permit the District Boards or Municipalities to pay the recurring and non-recurring expenditure therefor.

(Press Note dated 22nd December 1950.)

HEALTH OF LIVE-STOCK IN NOVEMBER 1950

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Anthrax, Haemorrhagic-septicaemia, Foot and Mouth, Contagious-goat-pneumo-pneumonia, Rabies, Sheep-pox and Ranthket were encountered in the State during November 1950. Altogether 217 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 292 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Kolar, Chitaldrug and Mysore Districts, while Mandya, Shimoga and Hassan Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 755 attacks, of which 480 succumbed, as against 1,409 attacks and 1,062 deaths during the previous month. The Departmental staff conducted 22,240 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Food and Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Food and Mouth disease.

Prevalence of Rinderpest among sheep and goats was reported from Holalkere Taluk accounting for 50 attacks of which 30 succumbed. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the Department to check its spread and 970 cattle and 2,730 sheep and goats in the infected villages and 16,275 cattle and 1,098 sheep and goats in the neighbouring 52 villages extending over a radius of three miles were protected against the disease. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Prevalence of an obscure disease akin to Gastro-enteritis among cattle and buffaloes in Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts was reported during the month. The research staff of the Department was promptly deputed to investigate its occurrence and

during the month they have protected 929 animals in these districts against the disease.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 93 villages resulting in 62 deaths, as against 96 villages accounting for 73 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units of the Department dosed 4,162 animals, as against 6,380 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the Live-stock remained free from diseases during the month and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note dated 26th December 1950.)

ISSUE OF PILGRIM PASSES TO HAJJ PILGRIMS

The following modified instructions issued by the Government of India in regard to the issue of pilgrim passes to Hajj Pilgrims are published for general information :—

The Government of India have made necessary amendments to the Indian Pilgrim ships rules, 1933, authorising the State Governments to appoint in respect of the localities in which pilgrims reside, the authorities that are to issue pilgrim passes to pilgrims proceeding to the Hejaz on pilgrim ships.

The Government of Mysore have re-delegated the powers conferred on them by the Rules to the Chief Secretary to Government of Mysore and to the Under Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Home Department, Bangalore.

Persons desirous of applying for the pilgrim passes are requested to forward their applications to Government through the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts in which they ordinarily reside.

The authority delegated to the Government of Madras, by the Government of India to issue pilgrim passes to pilgrims from Mysore, proceeding to the Hejaz on pilgrim ships, is cancelled with effect from 1st January 1951.

(Press Note dated 5th January 1951.)

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Regional Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,267 persons during the month of December 1950, of whom 222 were Ex-servicemen, 82 women and 963 others, inclusive of A. B. Standard. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government was 97 and from private employers was 20, thus bringing the total to 117.

Three hundred and fifty-six persons (156 Ex-service personnel and 200 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

Thirty-eight persons were placed in employment during the month, as against 111 in the previous month. Of those placed, 20 were Ex-service personnel, inclusive of two women and 18 others.

The registrations of 202 Ex-servicemen and 920 civilians lapsed during the month. Six hundred and one Ex-servicemen and 3,241 Civilians were on the Live Registers of the Exchange at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of December 1950, 44,527 persons were registered, 15,202 were submitted against reported vacancies and 2,906 persons were placed in employment.

(Press Note dated 9th January 1951.)

SUGAR POSITION IN THE STATE

Requests for additional issues of sugar in connection with special occasions or festivals continue to be received in large numbers, notwithstanding the appeal made to the public through the Press Note dated 21st August 1950 to desist from making such requests, in view of the existing difficult sugar position in the State. The position has not improved due to various reasons and it is found impossible to meet even the requirements of regular rationing with the depleted and inadequate stocks of sugar in the State.

In these circumstances, the public are requested once again to appreciate the above position and refrain from asking for additional supplies of sugar on any account.

(Press Note dated 12th January 1951.)

FOOD OFFENCES

For hoarding rationed foodgrains a person of Swathanthrapalya was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo simple imprisonment of 20 days, during the fortnight ending with 30th November 1950 in the area of the Bangalore Corporation.

For unauthorised transport of paddy, rice and ragi, two persons of Tank Bund Road and Majestic Square were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and Rs. 40, respectively, in default to suffer simple imprisonment for ten days.

For having transported fuel in a lorry without a valid permit, the owner and the driver of a lorry were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each or in default to undergo simple imprisonment of ten days.

Two persons in Subedar Chattram Road, who did not furnish declaration of stocks of jagery held by them, were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 and Rs. 50, respectively, in default to suffer simple imprisonment for 15 days and 20 days respectively.

For blackmarketing in rice, three persons in Cottonpet were fined Rs. 30 and Rs. 50, respectively, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 10 days and 15 days, respectively.

For running a sweetmeat stall without valid authority, a person in Kalasipalyam was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

During the fortnight a licensed fuel dealer in VI Division was warned for having used crude weights and another dealer's licence was cancelled in I Division for not taking supplies regularly.

A licensed dealer of IX Division was found to have drawn rations illegally on a ration card of an absentee and was fined Rs. 50.

For various irregularities observed in issuing rations and shortages, eight licensed retail dealers of IV, VI and IX Divisions were administered warnings and fines imposed ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

The flour quota of a Bakery in Chamarajpet was suspended for a month for illegally obtaining wheat for the manufacture of bread.

(Press Note dated 12th January 1951).

FOOD OFFENCES

For running unauthorised hotels two persons of Balepet and one of Jali Mohalla were sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment till the rise of the Court and to pay fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 in default to suffer simple imprisonment for a further period ranging from 4 to 15 days in the area of the Bangalore Corporation for the fortnight ended 15th December 1950.

For profiteering in the sale of puri five persons of different localities in the City from Basavanagalli to Malleswaram were sentenced to simple imprisonment till rising of the Court and to pay fines ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of 15 days each.

For unauthorised transport of rice and sugar, the Proprietor of a hotel in Subedar Chattram Road was convicted and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to simple imprisonment for a further period of 10 days.

Two licensed retail dealers of II Division were fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 25, respectively, for issue of rations on invalid ration cards.

A licensee of VI Division was fined Rs. 50 for issue of excess rations on ration cards.

For issue of rations on an invalid ration card and on 2 belt area ration cards not countersigned by the Assistant Rationing Officer and for issue of excess sugar and for refusal to issue rations to a card-holder contrary to the instructions of the Food Inspector, a licensee of IX Division was fined Rs. 100.

For issue of fuel in excess of the quota entitled to on a ration card and for issuing fuel without noting the same on the ration card, two licensees of IV and III Divisions and two licensed dealers of Civil Station were administered a warning and a fine of Rs. 10, respectively.

For noting several issues without noting the relative ration card number in the Sales Book, a licensee of VI Division was fined Rs. 50.

(Press Note dated 13th January 1951.)

DEPOSITS FOR POWER SUPPLY

It has been represented to Government that deposit equivalent to two years' revenue that is being collected from the prospective consumers of power supply is causing a very great hardship on the consumers. The following is issued for general information in order to clear the position:—

The deposit equivalent to two years revenue required to be deposited with the Electrical Department by prospective consumers of power supply is intended to protect Government from loss of revenue, in case where the consumers feel unable to continue power supply for the agreed period of five years according to the terms of agreements entered into by them. In these days of changing trade conditions it is considered necessary that Government should have some measure of protection from loss. It is well known that the Electrical Department has to spend quite a good amount of capital before turning on service to any prospective consumer and the Department being run on commercial lines, it is inevitable that it should adopt measures to protect itself from loss. Therefore, the recovery of deposit is considered essential. With regard to the payment of deposit itself, the consumers are not required to pay the same in cash. The rules provide that the amount of deposits may be paid in the shape of fixed deposits on co-operative societies or banks or Savings Banks Accounts which yield interest on the deposits. It is thus clear that the deposits are not idle but are earning interest at the current rates to the depositor.

Under the circumstances, the procedure adopted regarding the recovery of deposit is equitable to both sides and there can be no reasonable cause for any grievance.

(Press Note dated 13th January 1951.)

SUMMER SEMINAR.

The National Students Association of U. S. A. is organising a summer Seminar for foreign students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U. S. A., in 1951. The Seminar commences on 4th June 1951 and closes on 14th September 1951.

It is proposed to depute three suitable students from India to participate in the Seminar. Necessary particulars and the prescribed application form will be published in the *Mysore Gazette* dated 18th January 1951. Intending candidates possessing necessary qualifications should send their applications in the prescribed form to the Education Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Old Public Offices, Bangalore, so as to reach him not later than the 24th January 1951. The final decision in regard to the selection of three candidates from India will rest with the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

(Press Note dated 13th January 1951.)

DIRECTION TO CINEMA EXHIBITORS

The Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Act, 1949 (Central Act LXII of 1949), which provides for the censorship of films throughout India by a Central Board of Film Censors constituted by the Government of India comes into force in the Mysore State from to-day. From this date, the Mysore Cinematograph Board ceases to function, and the producers or exhibitors of films in the State who want their films to be certified for exhibition, hereafter, have to apply to the Central Board of Film Censors, Bombay, for such certification.

(Press Note dated 15th January 1951.)

PRICES OF ELECTRIC BULBS

The attention of the dealers in Electric Bulbs is drawn to Government of India Notification No. S. R. O. 1040 dated 13th December, 1950, issued under the Supply and Prices of Goods Ordinance 1950, which is reproduced below, and the dealers in these articles in Mysore State are requested to strictly adhere to the prices fixed therein:—

S. R. O. 1040 DATED 13TH DECEMBER 1950

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4, 7, 10 and 19 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Ordinance, 1950 (XXVI of 1950) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. S. R. O. 504, dated the 2nd September 1950, namely:—

For the schedule annexed to the said Notification, the following schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

THE SCHEDULE.

GOODS		Maximum retail price to the consumer (per electric bulb)
Electric bulbs (G.L.S.) of standard voltages ranging from 100 to 130 volts and from 200 to 300 volts		
Size	Type	
		Rs. a. p.
(1) 5 Watt	Vacuum ...	1 8 0
10 "	" ...	1 5 0
15 to 40 Watt	" ...	1 3 0
40 Watt	Gasfilled ...	1 6 0
60 "	" ...	1 8 0
60 "	Vacuum ...	1 4 0
(2) Frosted lamps	...	One anna per lamp more than the corresponding ordinary electric lamps in item (1) above.
(3) Sprayed lamps	...	20 per cent more than the corresponding ordinary lamps in item (1) above.
(4) Opal and natural coloured lamps.	...	50 per cent more than the corresponding ordinary lamps in item (1) above.
(5) Daylight blue lamps	...	33 1/3 per cent more than the corresponding ordinary lamps in item (1) above.
(6) Lamps of non-standard or odd voltages.	...	25 per cent more than the corresponding ordinary lamps in item (1) above.

(Press Note dated 16th January 1951.)

PRICE OF INFANTS FOODS

The attention of the dealers in Infants foods (Horlicks, Glaxo and Ostermilk), is drawn to Government of India Notification No. S.R.O. 1103 dated 23rd December 1950, issued under the Supply and Prices of Goods Ordinance, 1950, which is reproduced below, and the dealers in these articles in Mysore State are requested to strictly adhere to the prices fixed therein:—

S.R.O. No. 1103, DATED 23RD DECEMBER 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 7, 9, 10 and 19 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Ordinance, 1950 (XXVI of 1950), and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. S.R.O. 500, dated 2nd September 1950, namely:—

For the Schedule annexed to the said notification, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

SCHEDULE.

Goods.	Maximum retail price to the consumer.
1. Horlicks 1 lb.	Rs. 3 8 0 per bottle
2. Horlicks 1/2 lb.	„ 2 0 0 do
3. Glaxo 1 lb.	„ 3 2 0 per tin
4. Glaxo 2 lb.	„ 5 15 0 do
5. Ostermilk 1 lb.	„ 3 3 0 do
6. Ostermilk 2 lb.	„ 6 0 0 do

(Press Note, dated 16th January 1951.)

UNFOUNDED ALLEGATION

There has been a certain amount of propaganda that the audit and inspection of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies has not been enforced strictly and that irregularities have occurred in a number of cases.

These allegations are entirely unfounded. By the third week of December 1950, the accounts of All Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies for 1948-49 had been audited, while those of 155 societies out of 746 had been audited for 1949-50. Certified Auditors have been appointed to assist Departmental Officers and it is hoped that all Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies will have been audited by the end of January 1951.

As regards inspection, 475 out of 746 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies have been inspected by the Departmental Officers by the third week of December 1950. The inspection of the rest will be completed by the end of the official year.

Drastic action has been taken wherever irregularities have been discovered as a result of these inspections.

(Press note, dated 18th January 1951.)

EXPORT OF BUTTER AND GHEE.

In continuation of the Press Note dated 22nd September 1950 raising the ban on export of ghee outside the State and restoring its free movement, Government have withdrawn with immediate effect, the ban on export of Butter also from any place within the State to any place outside the State ordered in their No. S.D.C. 120/C. 84-48-2, dated 5th October 1943.

In effect, Butter and Ghee may be exported from the State without any permit or restriction.

(Press Note, dated 18th January 1951.)

BASELESS NEWS

A local Kannada Daily Newspaper has published during November 1950, an item of news stating that orders have been passed permitting candidates who have passed the Mysore V.T.C. examination in full to appear for the Mysore S.S.L.C. examination of 1951 in English only by private study. It has been ascertained that no orders whatsoever have been passed by the Director of Public Instruction in the matter. As per rules, only persons who have passed the Mysore Pandit or Munshi examination in full are permitted to appear for English only by private study. Candidates are therefore informed that there is no basis for the article published in the local newspaper and that candidates who have passed the V.T.C. examination in full are not permitted to appear for English only at the Mysore S.S.L.C. examination of 1951 by private study.

(Press Note, dated 22nd January 1951.)

FOOD OFFENCES

Food offences in the area of Bangalore Corporation for the fortnight ended 30th December 1950—

For running hotels unauthorisedly, one person of Balepet and another of Jali Mohalla were sentenced to undergo Simple Imprisonment till the rise of Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and Rs. 15, respectively in default to suffer Simple Imprisonment for a further period of 15 and 4 days, respectively.

For unauthorised transport of rationed foodgrains, one person of Rajamahall Guttahalli and one person of Bamboo Bazaar were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 and Rs. 25, respectively, in default to undergo 4 and 10 days Simple Imprisonment, respectively.

For not maintaining the 50 per cent proportion in respect of issue of first and second varieties of rice on 7 ration cards and for having issued excess grains on 3 ration cards, a licensed retail dealer in foodgrains of IV Division was dealt with departmentally and fined Rs. 10.

A licensee of the II Division was administered a warning for having shifted his ration shop to another place without permission of the authorities concerned.

For shortage of eight viss of sugar, a licensee of the VII Division was warned.

A licensee of the IX Division who closed his shop ten minutes earlier than the scheduled time causing inconveniences to the cardholders waiting for drawing their rations, was fined Rs. 25.

A retailer of II Division was fined Rs. 25 for certain shortages in rationed foodgrains in his shop.

The license of a retailer of VI Division was cancelled as he left the place without making proper arrangements for management of the ration shop.

A licensee of IV Division was severely warned for having issued rations on an unchecked ration card.

A sum of Rs. 20 was forfeited to Government out of the Security Deposit of a licensee of IV Division for not having maintained the 50 per cent proportion in respect of issue of first and second varieties of rice and for having made wrong entries in the Sales Abstract.

A fuel licensee of IV Division was warned for not taking supplies of fuel.

(Press Note dated 22nd January 1951.)

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Anthrax Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Foot and Mouth, Contagious goat pleuropneumonia, Ranikhet, Sheep-pox and Rabies were encountered in the State during December 1950. Altogether 134 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 217 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Mysore, Kolar and Bangalore Districts, while Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Hassan Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 638 attacks, of which 440 succumbed, as against 755 attacks and 489 deaths during the previous month. The Departmental staff conducted 17,151 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Prevalence of Rinderpest among cattle, sheep and goats was reported from Channagiri and Holalkere taluks accounting for 79 attacks, of which 76 succumbed. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the Department to check its spread and 92 cattle and 124 sheep and goats in the infected villages and 2,254 cattle and 558 sheep and goats in the six neighbouring villages extending over a radius of three miles, were protected against the disease. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Prevalence of an obscure disease characterised by Gastro-Enteritis among cattle and buffaloes in Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts was reported during the month. The research staff of the Department who were promptly deputed to investigate its occurrence protected 539 animals

during the month in these districts against the disease.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 92 villages resulting in 68 deaths as against 93 villages accounting for 62 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units of the Department dosed 5,781 animals as against 4,162 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the livestock remained free from diseases during the month, and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note dated 25th January 1951.)

PRICES OF INFANTS' FOOD

The maximum retail rates of Horlicks, Glaxo and Oster milk were fixed by Government in their Notification No. C. 617—C.O. 23-50-2, dated 7th August 1950, under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948.

Since the prices of these articles have now been fixed by the Government of India under the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, the Government have deleted these items from the Notification dated 7th August 1950, referred to above. A Notification No. C. 1315—C.O. 23-50-6, has also been issued on 20th January 1951 in this behalf.

The effect of this is that the prices of these Infants' Foods will be governed by the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 and not by the H.P.P. Act, 1948. The rates fixed under the former Act have already been published and the dealers are to sell these foods at or below those rates only.

However, the H.P.P. Act, 1948, continues to be in force and the prices of Glucovita-Glucose D, Dextrosol and Glaxose as fixed in the Notification mentioned in para one above will continue to be in force.

(Press Note dated 27th January 1951.)

FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN

The Festival of Britain in 1951 is expected to attract visitors to London in such large numbers

that it is feared that hotel accommodation will be more than fully absorbed during the period April to October 1951. Visitors to the United Kingdom are therefore, advised in their interest to make definite arrangements through their travel agents in India to ensure that their hotel or other accommodation is available on arrival in London and thus prevent disruption of their personal plans.

(Press Note dated 27th January 1951.)

JAGGERY CONTROL

With a view to removal of misapprehensions in some parts of the State regarding the control over jaggery, the attention of the public is drawn to the Press Note issued on 28th November, 1950. It is once again reiterated for the information of all concerned that there are no restrictions except in the areas of Mandya District notified by the Director of Food Supplies in his notification dated 13th October 1950, for the production and sale of jaggery, and for its movement within or outside the State subject to the overriding condition that sales should be within the ceiling price.

(Press Note dated 27th January 1951.)

CEMENT CONTROL ORDER RELAXED

In continuation of the Press Note No. 215, dated the 13th December 1950, relaxing the Cement Control Order in the State by permitting the licensed cement dealers in the State to sell cement to *bonafide* consumers within their jurisdiction up to one ton (20 bags) during the month freely without permits, as a tentative measure, for a period of two months from 1st December 1950, the Controller of Civil Supplies, Bangalore, has notified for the information of the public that the above relaxation of the Cement Control Order is extended for a further period of two months as a tentative measure from 1st February 1951.

(Press Note dated 31st January 1951.)

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

List of books added to the University Library from 1st December 1950 to 1st January 1951.

General and Reference Works.

Edinburgh University	...	...	Calendar 1950-51. (378-42)
	...	...	International Who's Who, 1950. (920)
Manchester University	...	...	Calendar 1950-51. (378-42)
Reading University	...	...	Calendar 1950-51. (378-42)
Sayers, W. C. B.	...	...	James Duff Brown's Manual of Library Economy (025)
Sheffield University	...	...	Calendar 1950-51. (378-42)
Vizetelly, H. E., (Ed.)	...	...	The New International Year Book, 1949. (030)

Philosophy.

Barnes, W. H. F.	...	...	The Philosophical Predicament. (104)
Masch, G.	...	...	The Dawn of Philosophy. (104)

Psychology.

Bartley, S. H.	...	...	Beginning Experimental Psychology. (141)
Baumgarten, F.	...	...	Psychology of Human Relations in Industry. (147)
Lieb, C. W.	...	...	Outwitting Your Years. (143)
Reich, W.	...	...	Character Analysis. (149h)
Rhine, J. B.	...	...	New Frontiers of the Mind. (080/149k)
Vernoon, P.	...	...	The Structure of Human Abilities. (140-4)
Way, L.	...	...	Adler's Place in Psychology. (140-4)

Ethics.

Allister, R.	...	...	Manners for Moderns. (177)
Huxley, T. H. & J.	...	...	Evolution and Ethics. (170-4)

Religion.

Bernhart, J. (Intdn. & Notes.)...	...	...	Theologia Germanica. (231)
Elder, E. E.	...	...	A Commentary on the Creed of Islam. (225)
Gandhi, M. K.	...	...	Hindu Dharma. (221)
Jones, J. J.	...	...	The Mahavastu. Vol. I. (208/222)
Nicholson, R. A.	...	...	Rumi—Poet and Mystic. (234)
Rolland, R.	...	...	The Life of Vivekananda and the Universal Gospel. (221)
	...	...	The Life of Ramakrishna. (221)
Vivekananda	...	...	Complete Works. Vol. 1 to 7. (221)

Sociology.

Baudouin, C.	...	...	The Myth of Modernity. (300-4)
Chase, S.	...	...	The Proper Study of Mankind. (300-4)
Cole, G. D. H.	...	...	Essays in Social Theory. (300-4)
Gregg, P.	...	...	A Social and Economic History of Britain 1760-1950. (300-9/330-9)
Hackett, B.	...	...	Man Society and Environment. (300-4)
Marshall, T. H.	...	...	Citizenship and Social Class and Other Essays. (300-4)
Wootton, B.	...	...	Testament for Social Science. (300-4)

Statistics.

Krishnaswami, G. V.	Statistics for Mathematics, Economics and Commerce Students. (310-4)
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Politics and Administration.

Crowther, J. G. and Whiddington, R.	Science at War.
Gandhi, M. K.	...	...	Non-Violence in Peace and War. Vol. II. (320-4)
India	...	...	The Three Pillars of State. (355/366)
Laski, H. J.	...	...	Trade Unions in the New Society. (355)
Nadkarni, D. V.	...	...	Manual of Meetings. (320-4)

Paul, L.	...	...	...	The Age of Terror. (820'4)
Sorokin, P. A.	...	...	...	Russia and the United States. (829g)
Walter, N.	...	...	...	The Sexual Cycle of Human Warfare. (855)
White, R. J. (ed.)	...	...	...	The Conservative Tradition Vol. IV. (890 8/822)

Economics.

Baykov, A.	...	...	...	The Development of the Soviet Economic System. (390.9)
Das Gupts, A. K.	...	...	...	War and Post-War Inflation in India (834)
Eucken, W.	...	...	...	The Foundations and Economics. (330'4)
Govil, K. L.	...	...	...	Cotton Industry of India—Prospect and Retrospect. (381)
Law on the Five-Year	...	...	...	Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. 1946-50. (390'4)
Lever, E. H.	...	...	...	Foreign Exchange from the Investor's Point of View. (384)
Mikhailov, N.	...	...	...	Across the Map of the U.S.S.R. (380'9b/94c)
Mysore	...	...	...	Report of the Kolar Gold Field Minimum Wage Committee with Schedules and Appendices. (332)
Punekar, S. D.	...	...	...	Social Insurance for Industrial Worker in India. (336e/382)
Vakil, C. N.	...	...	...	Economic Consequences of Divided India. (890'9b/967)
Woodworth, G. W.	The Monetary and Banking System. (384)

Law.

Lauterpacht, H.	International Law and Human Right. (345)
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Welfare and Social Associations and Institutions.

Lochhead, R. K.	Valuation and Surplus. (363)
Morland, N.	...	...	...	An Outline of Scientific Criminology. (364)

Education.

Dudley, S.	...	...	...	The Four Pillars of Wisdom. (370'4)
Hemming, J.	...	...	...	Teach Them to Live. (373)
Paul, M. L.	...	...	...	The Education of the Poetic Spirit. (378)
King, B.	...	...	...	Russia Goes to School: A Guide to Soviet Education. (372/46)
Mallinson, V.	...	...	...	The Adolescent at School. (372'1)

Philology.

Brown, I.	...	...	...	Having the Last Word. (410)
Coppi, M.	...	...	...	French by Yourself. (431/841a)

Science.

Beveridge, W. I. B.	...	...	...	The Art of Scientific Investigation. (504)
Bridgman, P. W.	...	...	...	The Physics of High Pressure. (541'3)
Crammer, J. L. (ed.)	...	...	...	Science News No. 18. (080/504)
	...	...	...	The Effects of Atomic Weapons. (541'3/355)
Johnson, M. L. and Abercrombie, M. (ed.)	...	...	...	New Biology No. 9. (080/504)
Karrer, P.	...	...	...	Organic Chemistry. (547)
Krishnan, M. S.	...	...	...	Geology of India and Burma. (550)
Low, A. M.	...	...	...	Popular Scientific Recreations. (504)
Marriman, A. D.	...	...	...	Achievements of Modern Science. (504)
Musson, W. A. J. and Reid, R. D.	...	...	...	Concise General Science. (504)
Parker-Rhodes, A. F.	...	...	...	Fungi, Friends and Foes. (589'2)
Simpson, G. G.	...	...	...	The Meaning of Evolution. (570)
Wilson, W.	...	...	...	A Hundred Years of Physics. (530 9)

Useful Arts.

Kershaw, S.	...	...	...	Wool. (677'31)
Madan, A. K.	...	...	...	The Economic Prospects of Chemical Industries in India
Martineau, G. and Eastick, F. C.	...	...	...	Sugar. (633'6)
Sigerist, H. E.	...	...	...	Medicine and Health in the Soviet Union (610)

Fine Arts.

Batley, C.	...	...	...	The Design Development of Indian Architecture. (720)
Binyon, L.	...	...	...	The Flight of the Dragon. (208/704)
Bradman, D.	...	...	...	Farewell to Cricket. (796'858)
	...	...	...	India: Republic Day: A Pictorial Survey. (770)
Danielou, A.	...	...	...	Northern Indian Music. Vol. I. (780)
Waterhouse, P. L.	...	...	...	The Story of Architecture. (720)

Literature—General.

Aldington, R. (Intdn.)	...	...	... The Religion of Beauty: Selections from the Aesthetics. (801)
Nickols, W.	...	...	... Words to Live. (806-8)
Saintsbury, G.	...	...	... A History of English Criticism. (810-9)
Yelland, H. L. and Others (Comp.)	...	...	... A Handbook of Literary Terms. (808)

English Literature.

Bromfield, L.	...	...	... Night in Bombay. (080/823-6)
Chesmerton, G. K.	...	...	... The Common Man. (824-6)
Counolly, O.	...	...	... The Condemned Playground. Essays: 1927-1944. (824-6)
Conrad, J.	...	...	... The Rescue. (080/823-6)
De La Mare, W.	...	...	... Inward Companion: Poems. (821-6)
Drew, E.	...	...	... T. S. Eliot the design of his Poetry. (821-6/811)
Feigunson, J. (ed.)	...	...	... Seven Famous One-Act Plays. (088/822-08)
Johnson, S. and Others.	...	...	... Ideas and Beliefs of the Victorians. (824-5/941-6)
Joyce, J.	...	...	... Shorter Novels of the Eighteenth Century. (080/823-08)
Kaye-Smith, S. and Stern, G. B.	...	...	... A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man. (823-6)
Priestly, J. B.	...	...	... More Talk of Jane Austen. (823-51)
Shaw, B.	...	...	... The Plays. Vol. II. (822-6)
Sitwell, E.	...	...	... Saint Joan. (080/823-6)
Trewin, J. O. (Chosen)	...	...	... The English Eccentrics. (824-08/810-4)
West, A.	...	...	... Plays of the Year 1949. (822-08)
Whitland, P. (ed.)	...	...	... A Good Man Fallen Among Fabians. (824-6)
—	...	...	... Contemporary Literature 1880-1950. (820-9)
—	...	...	... The Victorian Age. Vol. 5. (820-9)
—	...	...	... Romantic Revival 1780-1830. (820-9)
—	...	...	... English Renaissance to the Romantic Revival 1650-1780. (820-9)
—	...	...	... The English Renaissance 500-1650. (820-9)
— Literary Appreciation. (820-9)

French Literature.

Proust, M. Pleasures and Regrets (841-8)
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Oriental Literature.

Burton, Sir Richard. The Book of the Thousand s One Night. (863-823)
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Geography and Travels.

Agarwal, S. N. The Two Worlds. (914-1)
Bourke-White, M. Interview with India in the Words and Pictures. (914-960)
Davies, C. C.	...	...	... An Historical Atlas of the Indian Peninsula. (910-7)
Dobby, E. H. G.	...	...	... South-East Asia. (911-5)
Hanson, E. P.	...	...	... New Worlds Emerging (910-4)
Ingrams, H. Seven Across the Sahara--From Ash to Accra. (914-60)
Jonston Premier Atlas of the World. (910-7)
Mannin, E. Jungle Journey. (911-960)
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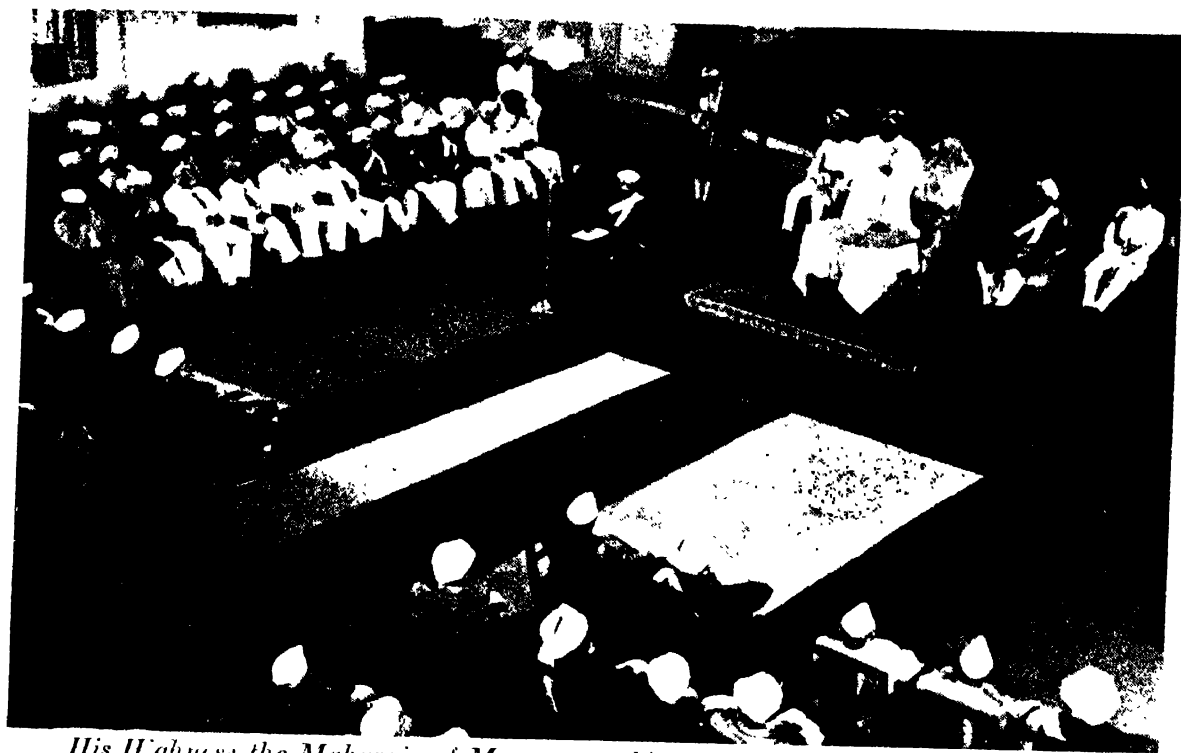
Bose, Nirmal Kumar.	Selections from Gandhi. (923-2)
Jackson, T. A.	Charles Dickens. (928)
Kennedy, M.	...	...	Jane Austen. (928)
Low, A. M.	...	...	They Made Your World. (925)
Misch, G.	...	...	A History of Autobiography in Antiquary. Vols. I and II. (800-8/920)
Molotov, V. M.	Problems of Foreign Policy—Speeches and Statements. (923-2/946)
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Edited by the Principal Information Officer to Government.

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications
at the Government Press, Bangalore.



His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore laid the foundation stone of the gymnasium at Crawford Hall, Mysore, in connection with centenary celebrations of the Maharaja's College, Mysore. Photo taken on the occasion. The late Dr. C. R. Reddy, Pro-Chancellor, is seen to the left of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.



His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore speaking at the opening ceremony of the Budget Session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly at Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore, on 15th March 1951.



The Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, presenting the Budget for the year 1951-52 to the Legislative Assembly on 19th March 1951.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XIV]

Bangalore, February—March 1951

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Addressing the Legislative Assembly on 15th March 1951, His Highness the Maharaja said:—

I am glad of the opportunity to address you again, as required by the Constitution, at the commencement of another of your Sessions. I should like, at the outset, to touch on one or two topics of general interest which have an intimate bearing on our affairs.

Before doing so, my Government wish to place on record their deep sense of loss caused by the sad demise of two veteran officers connected with the State, namely, Shri K. Matthan and Dr. C. R. Reddy.

Shri K. Matthan served in many capacities and was a member of the Government for several years and rendered yeoman service to the State. His rich experience of men and matters is no more available to us.

Dr. C. R. Reddy was intimately connected with educational advancement in the State and was the Pro-Chancellor of the Mysore University and Educational Adviser at the time of his passing away. His outstanding achievements in several spheres of national life in general and the educational world in particular will remain green in our memory. In his death we have lost a brilliant personality of rare intellectual eminence.

General Economic Situation.

It is now common knowledge that at present the world is, economically and

politically, out of gear. With almost every country in the world making preparations for war, there seems to be, at the moment, little or no possibility of a fall in prices in the conceivable future. The uncertainties of the international situation are naturally having their reactions on our national economy and generally speaking, world conditions are still too disturbed to allow of any improvement in our own case. Food and cloth, the two primary needs of the people, continue to remain in short supply and price levels are not only unstable but even puzzling. In these circumstances, a great deal—almost everything—seems to depend upon the success which attends the Government's plans to achieve self-sufficiency as early as possible. This is, therefore, no time for complacency. Renewed and ceaseless efforts are necessary. Increased production is the main remedy for the situation. It is a matter for no small gratification, therefore, in this context, that there has been agreement reached between India and Pakistan regarding lifting of the trade barriers. Let us hope that the other points of difference would also get resolved speedily to our mutual satisfaction.

This Session has been summoned, primarily, to seek your sanction to the annual financial statement which my Government will lay before you.

Budget Estimates.

The first thing that you will notice will be the change in the pattern of the Budget estimates. New nomenclatures have had to be adopted and a new system of accounting and classification followed to suit the requirements necessitated by Federal Financial Integration. The detailed heads of classification would have still to be rationalised and this will be done gradually as it is not desirable to introduce too many changes at one stage.

The estimates will doubtless be subjected to your scrutiny when the Finance Minister presents the Budget before you. But I may say in advance that my Government feel satisfied that the financial position of the State is intrinsically sound and that, while not departing from well-recognised principles of public finance, they are at the same time boldly facing difficulties. My Government's policy for economic development is intended first and foremost, to conform in as large a measure as circumstances warrant, to the "Directive Principles of State Policy" contained in the Constitution which "are fundamental in the governance of the country," and I have no doubt that your discussions will be directed to shape my Government's policy accordingly.

Financial Adjustments.

As you are aware, the revenue gap fixed at Rs. 345 lakhs according to the Scheme of Federal Financial Integration will be made good to us in full for the first five years from 1st April 1950, and thereafter the guaranteed amount would be gradually reduced under a tapering arrangement to 60 per cent of the net revenue gap in the tenth year.

My Government wish to recapitulate of this occasion how the above guarantee would be implemented by the Government of India. Under the arrangements agreed

to, the Government of India will pay to my Government their share of divisible income-tax (and of all other divisible Federal Taxes such as they may be from time to time) computed in the same manner, on the same basis and in accordance with the same principles as are applicable to the other Part A States, and, to the extent the amount payable under this arrangement falls short of the guaranteed amount in any year the Government of India will pay to my Government an amount equal to the short-fall as a special *ad hoc* Grant-in-aid in that year. On the other hand in any year in which the amount payable under this arrangement does not fall short of the guaranteed amount, my Government will receive the amount due in the shape of their share of the divisible taxes and the guarantee will be inoperative for that year.

Under the Financial Integration Agreement the Government of India's guarantee will be for a period of ten years but as you are aware, there is a provision in the Constitution for an enquiry by the Finance Commission who would make their recommendations in this behalf. My Government are carefully examining how the scheme will affect the State's finances in the next few years and what steps are necessary to avoid any sudden disturbance or dislocation of the State's economy.

I shall now proceed to deal with some aspects of particular departments.

Census

Census operations have been completed all over the State and my Government are satisfied from reports received by them that the operations have been carried out smoothly and satisfactorily. The results are under tabulation and my Government feel that the figures that may be revealed by the census may have far-reaching effects on their policies

in the various fields generally and on their food policy more particularly.

Indian Administrative and Police Services

The Special Recruitment Board set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, are engaged at the moment in interviewing officers of the Mysore Civil and Police Services for purposes of selection to the I.A.S. and I.P.S. My Government propose to take up the issues arising out of the selections after the results are known and expect to take whatever steps are necessary to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the officers of the Mysore Service and to make satisfactory arrangements for the transitional period.

Military

As you are aware, the Indian State Forces Units were handed over to the Centre on 1st April 1950. The hope that all the personnel would be absorbed into the Indian Army has unfortunately not been fulfilled due to several reasons. The Government of India themselves have embarked upon a scheme of reducing the Defence Forces in order to effect economy. My Government are continuing to make repeated efforts to see that the officers and men are continued in Military service as far as possible. And in the event of it being ultimately impossible for the Government of India to so retain them, they have been pressed to give alternative employment and adequate mustering out concessions. Along with these efforts, a scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen to be financed by the Centre has been drawn up and sent to the Government of India, the details of which are now being worked out. Action has also been taken to reserve vacancies in the Civil Departments of this Government to provide suitable places to the ex-servicemen to the

extent possible. My Government have been taking all possible steps to safeguard the interests of the soldiers who were part of the Mysore State Troops in the past.

Industries

The requirements of the State for financing the industrial projects proposed to be taken up in accordance with the plans submitted to the Planning Commission work out to Rs. 21 crores over a period of 15 years. The implementation of these schemes is, of course, dependent on the availability of adequate funds. In the meanwhile, my Government have been exploring ways and means for developing on a modest scale such of our industries as have an assured market or are of vital importance to our national economy. Plans for the expansion of the Government Soap Factory, the Silk Weaving Factory, the Central Industrial Workshop, and for the setting up of a Ceramic Factory, Fruit Canning Factory, a Drug Processing Centre are at present receiving attention.

My Government are trying to improve our Cottage Industries by the introduction of the Japanese Cottage Industry machinery which is expected not only to increase efficiency and productivity but also to result in standardised production which can count on a ready sale.

Select Committees Reports

Select Committee Reports in respect of the following Bills are ready and will be placed before the House during the present Session :—

1. The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control Bill, 1951.
2. The Mysore Live-Stock Improvement Bill, 1951.
3. The Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Bill, 1951.
4. The Mysore Town Municipalities Bill 1951.

5. The Mysore Cultivation of Fallow Lands Bill, 1951.
6. The Mysore State Aid to Industries Bill, 1951.

Legislative Business

My Government intend to introduce the following among other Bills before you during this Session of the Legislative Assembly :—

1. The Mysore Irrigation (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
2. The Mysore Restriction of Meetings near the Legislative Assembly Bill, 1951.

3. The Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
4. The Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
5. The Mysore Inam Villages (Abolition of Inam Tenure) Bill, 1951.
6. The Mysore Tenancy Bill, 1951.
7. The Mysore Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1951.

I now leave you to the business awaiting your consideration.



THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER SPEAKING ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING CEREMONY OF A DISPENSARY AT ROYALPAD ON 8TH FEBRUARY 1951. •



GROUP PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT ROYALPAD IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE DISPENSARY AT ROYALPAD.



NATIONAL CADET CORPS—THE HON. SRI T. MARIAPPA, HOME MINISTER,
IS SEEN DISTRIBUTING PRIZES



TRACTAVATORS AT WORK ON THE TANK AT PACHIMITTANAHALLI

ENGINEERS' ENDEAVOUR TO ENHANCE THE ECONOMIC STANDARD OF PEOPLE.

His Highness the Maharaja addressing the Delegates to the International Engineering Conferences, India, 1951, at the Crawford Hall, Mysore, on 1st February 1951, said :—

It is with the greatest pleasure that I welcome to Mysore today the delegates to the World Power Conference (Sectional Meeting), the Fourth Congress on Large Dams, and the First Congress on Irrigation and Canals. It is indeed a privilege for the State of Mysore to have so many distinguished engineers gathered together here to conclude the deliberations which started in Delhi when the inaugural session of this Congress was opened by the Hon'ble Sri Rajagopalachari on the 9th January.

Engineering Achievements—Mysore.

It gives me particular pleasure that Mysore has been chosen as the venue of your meeting, as this will enable the distinguished engineers assembled to see something of the engineering development in this State. There are several works here which redound to the ability and foresight of the engineers who have served Mysore. We remember with gratitude on this occasion the name of the great Engineer and Statesman, Sir M. Visvesvaraya to whom the State owes so much for his engineering achievements. Krishnarajasagar, as you may be aware, was the first large dam built in this country; it stores 45 thousand million cubic feet of water and has made it possible to irrigate one hundred thousand acres, while it has assured the supply of water for power generation at Sivasamudram, the pioneer Hydro-Electric system in India. In recent years, we have increased the development of hydro-electric power, and resources in this connection are still being tapped for the benefit of the people of Mysore. More than 40 per cent of the population of the State are now directly benefited by electricity in one form or

another. The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works, planned and executed by our own engineers, are the largest power-producing system in the State, and I was glad to learn that you have visited these works on your tour of inspection. It is, however, already felt that the power produced by the three generating stations, namely, Sivasamudram, Shimsha and Jog, will not be able to meet the prospective demand later than 1953, and fresh schemes of power generation are under examination and it is hoped that these will be developed in the not very distant future. Various irrigation works (some of them of a major character) are at present under execution, and when completed will help materially to increase the acreage under irrigation.

Harnessing Rivers.

Great strides have been taken in the advance of engineering since the Krishnarajasagar dam was constructed, and India is to-day on the threshold of a renaissance in Engineering development. You have seen and studied various projects which have been planned on the Indian rivers. These rivers are the basis of all our development, and their potentialities have to be harnessed to serve our needs. In this work of planning and construction, it would be to our greatest advantage if the knowledge and resources of various advanced countries could be pooled for the purpose, and I need hardly add that it is most opportune that at such a juncture, we have so many eminent engineers gathered together on Indian soil.

I learn that this is the first time that the International Engineering Organizations of the world are meeting in India to discuss and attempt to solve the various

problems before them, and that this is perhaps the largest conference of its kind ever to meet in the East. India has her own problems in the field of Engineering development, and she is indeed indebted to the experts of other countries who are collaborating with her own technicians to help in their solution. Never was the need greater than it is at present for the discovery and conservation of natural and material forces and for technical men who could devise means for converting these resources to the most profitable use of mankind.

Development of Power.

This country is today faced with an acute shortage of food, and it is fervently hoped and expected that the rapid development of facilities for irrigation which will result from the construction of large dams (which are either now in progress or are shortly to be taken up) on a number of Indian rivers will go a long way towards making us self-sufficient in respect of food. And the completion of these dams will surely bring in its wake the availability of a great deal of electrical power. The role that power plays in the development of a country needs hardly any emphasis. It is the hub on which the industrial advancement of the nation revolves. An increased output of power will facilitate the establishment on a commensurate scale of heavy and basic industries, the manufacture of fertilizers and other chemicals so much in demand today, as well as an increase in the output of iron and steel. The World Power Conference (Sectional Meeting), I am informed, discussed two main topics; first, the use of electricity in agriculture and secondly, the co-ordination of the development of industries with the development of power resources. Both these subjects, I need hardly add are of immense and immediate importance to India.

Your deliberations in Delhi were in respect of specialised scientific subjects providing every opportunity for discussing, collecting and pooling the experiences of the representatives of participating countries for the benefit of humanity. It is indeed gratifying to us that, after your tours of inspection, you have selected Mysore for the holding of your closing session and that the results of your deliberations will take final shape here.

Engineers' Important Task.

Apart from the very valuable technical and scientific work turned out by you in this visit, I need hardly remind you, gentlemen, that your mission to this country today serves another most invaluable purpose. Your contacts here will contribute in no small measure to the cause of international good-will and co-operation, which the world needs today more than ever before. The basic economic structure of many countries of the world today has to be bettered, and it is the Engineer's role, privilege and duty to create such amenities as would raise the economic standard of the individual, especially in the less fortunate countries. Scientists and Engineers, working in close co-operation and harmony, have it in their power materially to raise the standards of living obtaining in many parts of the world, and to make man happier and enable him to live a more contented and a fuller life.

Gentlemen, in welcoming you again to the State of Mysore and wishing your deliberations in the concluding session today every possible success, may I express the ardent hope that you will be inspired by the determination to work for the real and ultimate progress of mankind and the creation of a newer, and a better world.

YOUTH FESTIVAL.

Addressing the huge gathering on the occasion of the opening of the Youth Festival at Bangalore on 5th February 1951, His Highness the Maharaja said: —

“ It was with very great pleasure that I accepted the invitation to declare open the Youth Festival. The spectacle of 5,000 boys and girls of this City, trained in various forms of physical exercises and drilled in the art of disciplined marching, who have assembled before us to-day in smart uniforms, is one which cannot fail to fill every heart with joy and exhilaration. My pleasure in participating in the function is enhanced by the fact that this gathering of boys and girls consists of students from various schools, the boy scouts and the volunteers of the Seva Dal organisation. The need for bringing the several organisations which come into contact with the youth of our country on a common forum is being increasingly realised and it is a matter for satisfaction that the Youth Festival Committee have made a beginning in getting them together.

It has been recognised at all times that the care of the body is no less important than the culture of the mind. There is a passage in the *Taittiriya Upanishad* which says: “ Let the youth be a virtuous and a diligent student; let him be well disciplined, firm, mentally and bodily strong.” This may be regarded as an ideal of education which holds good for all time. Sound education consists not only in imparting knowledge to the mind but also in training the body of the pupils.

While physical exercises performed in isolation have their own value, exercises done in company with one's fellows have great additional advantages. A participant in mass drills and displays is taught to realise that he is part of an organised

whole, that he helps in forming a charming pattern and that getting out of step or out of a joint would destroy the beauty and elegance of the entity of which he is a part. In games played in teams and in exercises performed in company with others, one cultivates a sense of proportion and fellow feeling. Habits of social adjustment are fostered in the minds of the youth through these means. The lessons learnt on the sports field and the parade ground are not likely to be forgotten in the larger sphere of social and communal living.

A great deal of attention is devoted and considerable money is spent in western countries on the physical training and recreation of the youth. To mention one instance, the British Government provided a sum of £330,000 in the year 1949 for youth service and an additional sum of £350,000 for the development of sports and games. From the gift of £1 million given by the people of Africa, a Committee presided over by the Speaker of the House of Commons allotted as much as £450,000 for youth services of which £120,000 was given for physical recreation, £172,000 for national youth camps and £95,000 for girls' camps. The attention paid in America to sports and athletics seemed so overwhelming a very serious-minded visitor to that country that he was moved to describe American Universities as “ Athletic associations in which certain facilities for study are provided for the feeble-bodied.”

Youth Festivals and Rallies are a comparatively new feature in the Youth

movement of our country and I have no doubt that, as people realise more and more the social value and the national gain of such events and the training that precedes them, adequate financial and other support will be forthcoming both from the public and from Government.

The organisation of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and also the Seva Dal have helped to inculcate in the minds of the young men and women of our country a spirit of brotherhood and social service, without destroying their individuality and resourcefulness and their natural aptitudes, and so long as our young men and women are under the guidance of leaders such as the members of this Youth Festival Committee who are actuated by the ideals of disciplined conduct and social service, nothing but benefit can result from such activities.

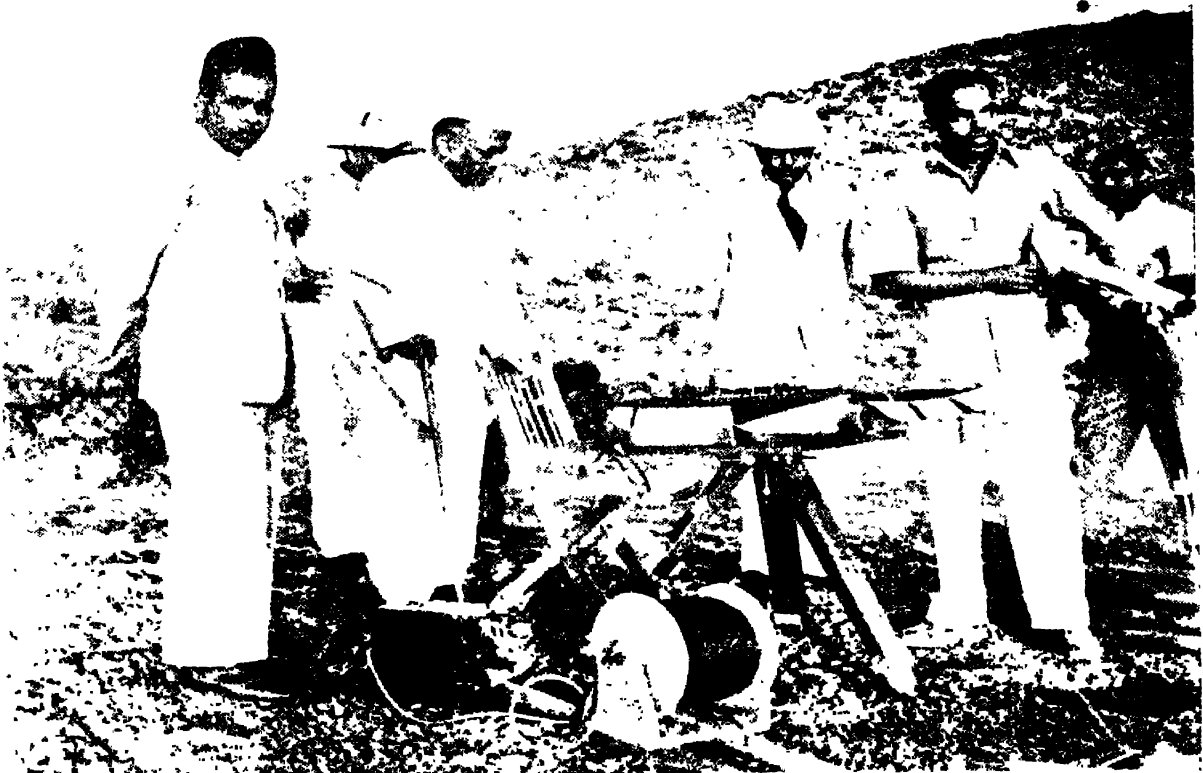
A great scholar has described democracy as the task of organising freedom. In the young democracy of India the responsibility of organising freedom rests not only

on Governments but also on the people in general and on the youth in particular. Education and discipline are the two main instruments with which the country's freedom, which has been won with so much suffering and sacrifice, can be harnessed to achieve the prosperity of the common man, to promote understanding and good-will, and to preserve and promote the unity and solidarity of the country. It is said that the destiny of a nation depends greatly upon the thoughts of its youth, and thoughts are moulded not only by the knowledge acquired by education, but also by the outlook resulting from the discipline of body and mind. It is my earnest hope that the participants in the Rally we are about to witness and those of its kind that may take place in future will be known for the balance of their mind and the catholicity of their outlook as well as for the strength and elegance of their physique.

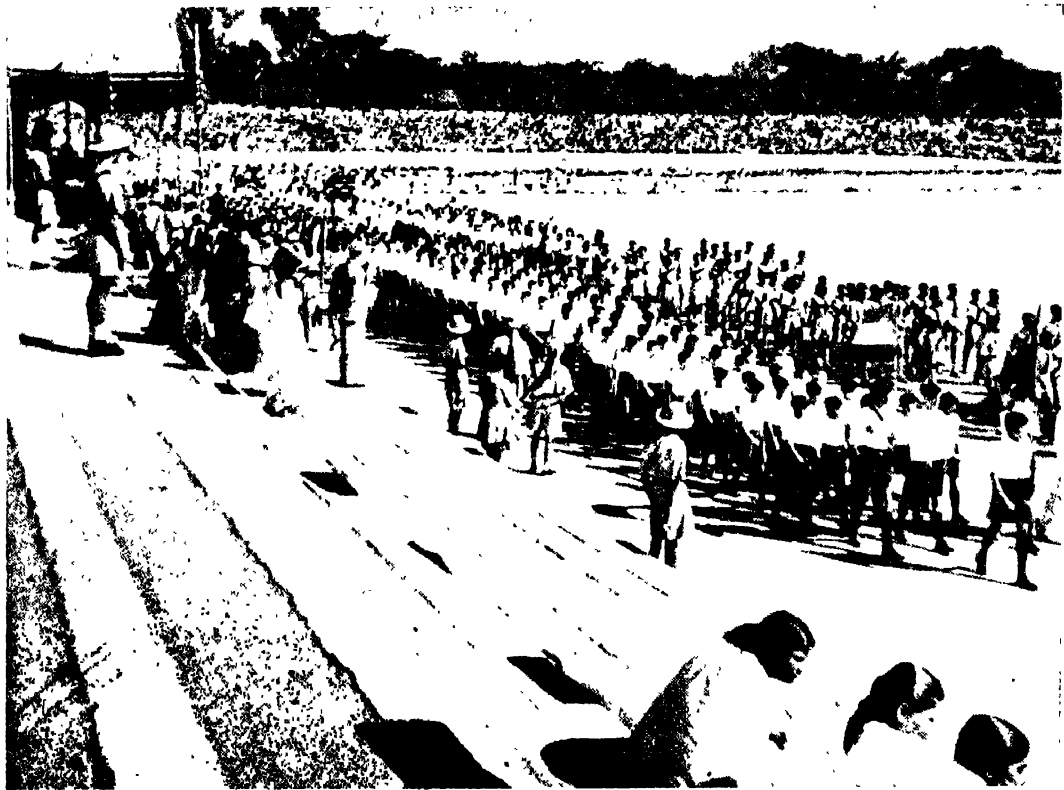
I have now great pleasure in declaring open the Youth Festival.



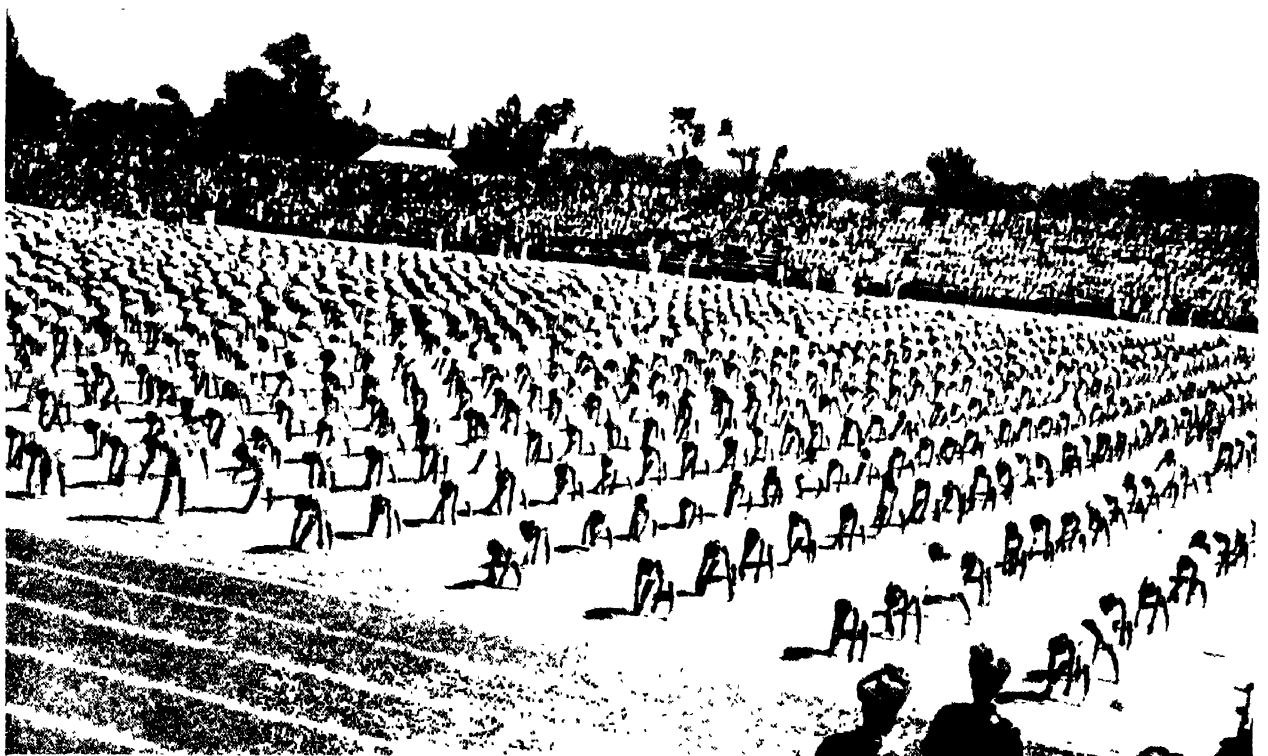
COPPER AND IRON-SULPHIDE MINES AT INGALDAL.



Some of the latest equipments are being used at Ingaldal mines in determining the deposits. The working of these instruments was explained to the Hon. the Finance Minister.



YOUTH FESTIVAL—MARCH PAST OF THE VARIOUS TEAMS WHICH TOOK PART IN THE
"YOUTH FESTIVAL" AT THE STADIUM GROUNDS, BANGALORE



YOUTH FESTIVAL—MASS DRILL

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Addressing the Convocation of the University of Mysore on Friday, 2nd February 1951,
the Hon'ble Sri P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of Madras, said :

"I am profoundly grateful to His Highness the Chancellor for the honour he has done me in inviting me to deliver the address at the Convocation of this University this year. This is but one of the many kind things I have received at his gracious hands. The University of Mysore, though younger than some of the other Universities like those of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, is second to none in reputation. It was the first University to be founded by an Indian Ruler for the benefit of his people. It was a great and far-sighted statesman, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, who ushered it into existence. Among those who prepared the scheme for the University was Dr. C. R. Reddi, who toured especially the United States of America, Japan and other countries and presented a masterly report on the educational systems of those countries. The University is fortunate in having him now as its Pro-Chancellor and I am indeed very happy that I am delivering this Address in his presence.

When I look into the list of great persons who have addressed the Convocations before me, I am overwhelmed with diffidence. Moreover, eminent sons of India have recently spoken at various Universities with an authority which I cannot command and with knowledge and experience which I have not acquired. My task is rendered all the more difficult because almost everything that can be said on an occasion like this has been exhaustively dealt with by one or other of these eminent men. I have, nevertheless, one possible circumstance in my favour, that is my comparatively young

age. I may probably be able to speak to you with the accent of youth and with a more intimate appeal.

It is impossible to refrain from making a reference to the great loss sustained by India in the passing away of Sardar Patel. His invaluable services to the nation have been acknowledged by one and all irrespective of ideological differences. I wish only to say this that you, my young friends, can have no better ideal than Sardarji as the type of man now necessary for the building up of a new India, a person who did more than he talked, an embodiment of courage, determination and sincerity.

I am aware that I am addressing young men and women who have finished their careers at the University, who have learnt many things at College and gathered information and knowledge from outside sources such as newspapers, periodicals and books. But presumably, you have not yet entered the world in the real sense and you have lived so far in the comparative isolation of collegiate atmosphere. Though in the present scheme of life, the student period does not exactly correspond to the Brahmacharya Ashrama of the ancient scheme of life, most of you, I believe, are yet unmarried.

Now, what shall I tell you of the world which you are about to enter? If I tell you that it is a world overflowing with milk and honey, a world full of kindness and truth, a world which will receive with open arms enthusiastic young men and women who are eager to prosper themselves and to serve the country, if I say that opportunities for advancement are to

be found ready and accessible, then I would be saying something false, something which you would not believe even if I indulged in a fanciful portrayal of the actuality. The truth, as you must be aware, is that the world to-day is worse than it has ever been before. It is full of bitterness and hatred: it is inhospitable and unkind: everything is in a state of flux: peace and security appear to be only words found in the dictionary. Political uncertainty, economic insufficiency, greed, avarice and dishonesty, which are the necessary offspring of competition abound everywhere. There is a sense of frustration, of disappointment, even of despair, prevailing all over the world. Intellectual listlessness, moral callousness, social deterioration and spiritual anarchy are the prominent features of life to-day in most parts of the world. India, unfortunately but inevitably, in the present context of world polity, is also affected by the general tenor of the world conditions. Isolation has become an impossibility for any country and so has India been drawn into the vortex of the world's political and economic struggles, rivalries and conflicts. And for historical reasons, which must be evident to you, India is under a handicap in the world's arena. After centuries of foreign rule, political disintegration and economic exploitation, India has only recently emerged into the world as an independent republic. World problems and world conflicts have had their repercussions on the internal affairs of our country as well and added to these are problems and situations peculiar and unique to our country. You are entering the world at this eventful juncture.

I believe I have drawn a sufficiently gloomy picture and held before you a sufficiently dismal prospect; but that is one side of the medal. There is the other side of it on which I must dwell, else I would be committing the sin of incomplete

statement. Remembering that I am addressing the youth of the country and not old fossilized creatures, I must say that never was there an age more propitious, more favourable, more opportune for youth to embark on adventure, hazardous but glorious. This is the time when young men and women can go "flashing from one end of the world to the other" both in mind and body. This is the time when bold enterprise can quicken the mobility of youth which might in another age lapse into the dull softness of security. I am sure succeeding generations would exclaim, "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive; but to be young was very heaven!" Those of you who are familiar with that famous verse know that the poet was referring to those troublous times in European history, the period of the French Revolution.

Young friends, this is my first appeal to you: Look upon life as a great adventure, not without peril, but exciting, an adventure the end of which is not in our hands but still an adventure worthy of undertaking. It is the spirit of adventure that has been lacking in the youth of our country. Unless a spirit of adventure infuses the youth of the nation in deed and in thought, there is no hope for the Nation.

Rajaji advised the other day young men to look upon life as a "picnic trip." It was an excellent idea. He pointed out that inconveniences and difficulties in life, as in a picnic trip, should only add to the pleasure and excitement and he asked them to face obstacles and misfortunes with patience and courage. When I ask you to treat life as an adventure, I am only adding another element which is absent in a picnic trip, namely, a high purpose. But the important fact remains, namely, that disappointments and difficulties should not depress or demoralise you.

This spirit of adventure is not anything foreign to India. I do not join with those

who are impatient at any reference to India's past. I am aware that there are things in our past for which we must be sorry, things of which we must be ashamed. But there are things of which we should be justly proud. One of such things is the tremendous spirit of adventure that filled the ancient Indians, adventure in every sphere of human activity. To give you one example, let me read to you a passage from that fascinating book, "History of Indian Shipping" by Radhakumud Mookerji :—

"We shall have ample evidence to show that for full thirty centuries India stood out as the very heart of the Old World, and maintained her position as one of the foremost maritime countries. She had colonies in Pegu, in Cambodia, in Java, in Sumatra, in Borneo and even in the countries of the Farther East as far as Japan. She had trading settlements in Southern China, in the Malayan Peninsula, in Arabia and in all the chief cities of Persia and all over the east coast of Africa. She cultivated trade relations not only with the countries of Asia but also with the whole of the then known world, including the countries under the dominion of the Roman Empire, and both the East and the West became the theatre of Indian commercial activity and gave scope to her naval energy and throbbing international life.

" . . . The early growth of her shipping and ship-building, coupled with the genius and energy of her merchants, the skill and daring of her seamen, the enterprise of her colonists, and the zeal of her missionaries, secured to India the command of the sea for ages and helped her to attain and long maintain her proud position as the

mistress of the eastern seas. There was no lack of energy on the part of Indians of old in utilising to the full the opportunities presented by nature for the development of Indian maritime activity."

How few of us realise the spirit of high endeavour and enterprise which must have inspired those pioneers! With inadequate equipment, they crossed the unfriendly seas to unknown lands where they settled down and developed our culture. Imagine the difficulties which the early missionaries from India had to encounter in foreign lands! Without the spirit of noble adventure, they could not have accomplished anything.

What I wish to disabuse you of is the impression, if you have any such, that in ancient India there was nothing ~~but~~ religion and ritual and that asceticism and renunciation were the only ideals. As Aurobindo said :—

"India has not only had the long roll of her great saints, sages, thinkers, religious founders, poets, creators, scientists, scholars, legists; she has had her great rulers, administrators, soldiers, conquerors, heroes, men with the strong active will, the mind that plans and the seeing force that builds. She has warred and ruled, traded and colonised, and spread her civilisation, built polities and organised communities and societies, done all that makes the outward activity of great peoples It was not men of straw or lifeless or will-less dummies or thin-blooded dreamers who thus acted, planned, conquered, built great systems of administration, founded kingdoms and empires, figured as great patrons of poetry and art and architecture, or, later, resisted heroically imperial power and fought for the freedom of clan and people."

What we want is the spirit of adventure that inspired the early colonisers and missionaries, the spirit of adventure that inspired Chandragupta Maurya and Krishnadeva Raya, the spirit of adventure that shines to this day resplendent in the artistic achievements of Ajanta and in the temple gopurams of South India soaring skyward.

My young friends, I think in fairness to you, I should ask you to be prepared for certain things which may not be pleasant, at any rate for some of you. First, you must be prepared for disappointment, if you have as your end in view the securing of a comfortable and lucrative government appointment. Obviously, every one of you cannot secure a place in government service, though some of you may be able. I beseech you to abandon hankering after government appointments. There are other ways of serving yourselves and serving your country. I find that one of the main causes for the sense of frustration which is apparent in many young men soon after the close of their University career is the disappointment suffered in not being able to secure a government job. Leaving those of you who have obtained professional degrees, who might be expected to pursue their respective professions, there is a vast number who have merely obtained a degree in Arts or Science. If the object with which you have at considerable expenditure of time and money taken a degree of the University was to obtain a clerical or other subordinate post in one or other department of government—and that is all that you can hope to begin with—then I must emphatically say that University education is a colossal waste. You may ask what else can these graduates do to make a living? It is a difficult question to answer. My only answer is that such a question would never be asked if the real purpose of University education is borne in mind.

Whatever may be said of basic education, vocational training and professional courses, I must assert that the object of University education is not to help the product of the University to make a comfortable living. If that be understood to be the object, then I would say without hesitation, "close down the University and have a scheme of several practical courses intended to instruct and equip the pupils for particular departments of national life and activity." It is not necessary even to have professional degrees. There can be a system of practising doctors taking apprentices and training them up; lawyers can train apprentices-at-law without any necessity for a degree in law and so on.

I conceive the value of University education to consist in things other than to help the alumni to make a living. To me, its value consists in certain distinguishing features which are of its very essence. First in importance comes the corporate community life and atmosphere; the unique benefit of a common academic life with its facilities for discussion and intercourse under the superintendence and guidance of persons inspired by the highest ideals, the opportunity of what an authority on the subject has called "student inter-education." As Newman said long ago (probably I am quoting some one who has gone out of fashion) I have no hesitation in giving the preference to a University which merely brought a number of young men together for three or four years and then sent them away without doing anything and not to a University which arranged for regular learned lectures and conducted strict examinations. The next distinguishing feature of University education in my opinion is the insistence on a general minimum knowledge of subjects which have a cultural value, like, for example, literature. The Universities insist on the acquisition of this knowledge,

for as you know professional courses commence only after the intermediate class. This cultural aspect of University education has been present in Universities, ancient and modern, in every civilised country. I need make, however, one remark in this connection, that is, religion was supposed to be one of such essential subjects in the ancient and mediæval times. But that idea is fast disappearing, if it has not totally disappeared, after the conception of a secular state has come to prevail.

Even as regards professional courses, University education insists upon the attainment of a particular standard of *theoretical* knowledge as distinguished from the purely practical knowledge for utilitarian purposes. University education is certainly based on an ideal of knowledge for its own sake. It is on account of these distinctive features that University education can be said to be designed to cultivate a special attitude to life with its qualities of catholicity, discipline and integrity.

If this is the correct view to take of University education, I cannot with utmost respect agree with those who decry the present system of University education and desire a radical change and a new orientation. I well realise that there is scope for improvement in the curriculum. For instance, Indian History should occupy a more important place than it does to-day. I am aware of the big problem of the medium of instruction. But fundamentally, there is nothing wrong in the present system. Most of the criticisms are based on certain assumptions which lead to the conclusion that University education as such is unnecessary for India—which is quite a different thing. A few of such conceptions are that the object of University education is to help young men and women to get on in life in security and comfort, that University education is not available for the masses

and that University education does not help to produce geniuses. As I have already said, University education is not to help young men and women to get appointments. I may add that it can never be for the masses. Personally, I think we have far too many students in the Universities. Even under the most favourable circumstances, including the utmost financial encouragement of the several millions of the people of any country, there can only be a handful of University graduates. I am not of course referring to basic education or of general minimum education for every citizen of the land. I am referring only to University education with a degree at the end of it. This can always be only for a few. And finally let me gently say in protest that geniuses are not manufactured *en masse*.

It may then be argued: is University education worth while? In my humble opinion it is. I think there ought to be in the country a class of men equipped with the intellectual training and discipline which the University education imparts to act as a leaven in the body politic. The academic atmosphere characteristic of University life imparts to those who have lived it a quality of detachment, a habit of examining things dispassionately in the cold light of reason without regard to extraneous or ulterior influences and considerations, a method of approach to and study of facts without prejudices and predilections—all of which are comprised in the expression "scientific spirit". A University man is presumably a reasonable man. He is also a man with an appropriate sense of values and a correct perspective of things. Having necessarily become acquainted with the best that has been taught and written, he is both a guardian and an apostle of culture.

You, my young friends, during your University career, have been consciously and unconsciously 'drinking in the traditions of the ages and breathing the

influences of centuries of high endeavour.' Wherever you go, you are bound to influence those among whom you live. Your influence will be all-pervasive. It may not be possible, except for a very few, to become great leaders politically or in other spheres. But every one of you can certainly help in the creation and fostering of a healthy public opinion on every matter of importance to the common weal. Democracy can never flourish without vigorous progressive and disinterested public opinion. So long ago as 1835, Macaulay referred to the general apathy of the public in this country. "What is the great difficulty which meets us whenever we meditate any extensive reform in India? It is this:—that there is no helping men who will not help themselves. The phenomenon which strikes an observer lately arrived from England with the greatest surprise and which more than any other damps his hope of being able to serve the people of this country, is their own apathy, their own passiveness under wrong. He comes from a land in which the spirit of the meanest rises up against the insolence or injustice of the richest and the most powerful. He finds himself in a land where the patience of the oppressed invites the oppressor to repeat his injuries." It is now more than a century and quarter since he gave expression to that feeling. I do not think that matters have very much improved: they have certainly not improved to the extent they should have. There are of course various good reasons for this. But the fact remains. It is for you to quicken the public consciousness, to shake the common man from apathy and indifference and to make him take a lively interest in what happens around him.

It is also my duty to warn you to be prepared for one thing and that it is for a general levelling. Whether it is levelling up or levelling down, ultimately it comes to the same thing. If you read the

signs of the times carefully, you must have noticed a definite trend towards equalisation, social and economic. Birth and inherited wealth will cease to be in the near future the basis of status in society. Absolute equality is of course impossible. As the Persian Poet said "God did not make even the five fingers equal." But the sharp differences between man and man which now exist in most parts of the world will disappear. If any of you cling to old world ideas of gradations in the social hierarchy, you will receive a rude shock sooner or later in your lives. Your place in society will depend upon what you *do* and not on accidents like birth and inheritance. It follows that you should not look forward to amassing huge fortunes; that contingency is not only improbable but it will be rendered impossible.

I wish to impress on you two things which may not appear at first sight to be of great importance but which I do consider worthy of saying. Firstly, I earnestly appeal to every one of you to cultivate an interest in one or other of what are generally described as the 'fine arts': it may be literature or music, painting or sculpture. The choice depends on individual temperament and aptitude. But you should develop interest in any one of them at least. You may not become masters in any of these arts. But that does not matter in the least. What really matters is the fullness of life which you will achieve. Your æsthetic sense must be as fully developed as your political or economic sense. It was not without profound reason that the ancient Greeks included music as a necessary and integral part of their educational system.

The other thing I wish to stress on is the necessity for developing a sense of humour. It cannot be denied that the average Indian student is far too serious to indulge in a hearty laugh. Though

Hasyarasa has been recognised by our ancients as one of the nine important *rasas*, I am afraid we have been neglecting it. I do not mean by humour vulgarity or obscenity which may sometimes provoke laughter. Humour at its best consists of lightness of touch, ability to appreciate an incongruous situation, and a charitable view of the foibles of mankind. A good laugh is a moral tonic. Incidentally, it is good for your physical health also. Not only should you be able to have a hearty laugh at others, you should also acquire the habit of being able to enjoy a laugh at yourself. That is the best way of overcoming one of the most stupid qualities of man—vanity.

When people speak of the spiritual core of Indian thought and life, you should not think that this is to be found in the outward trappings of religiosity or in the casuistry of metaphysicians. This spiritual quality is not to be found necessarily among those who are high up in the social scale, nay even among those who are highly educated, nor among those who make a spectacular display of their piety. It is really to be found even to this day in the common villager who is very often not literate but is informed with an intuitive realisation of the immanence of the transcendent. The common men and women of India lead their daily lives with a constant awareness of the presence of the divine at every corner and in every nook. These simple people are supremely content and happy and do not covet the wealth of others. I believe, though some of you might probably not take me seriously, that

there is more likelihood of peace and goodwill being established in the world by the Nations accepting the message contained in this *Upanisad Vakyam* than by huge and complicated organisations and by waging wars for the achievement of peace. If only each nation could be content with what has been given to it and what it can enjoy without exploiting other nations and without lusting after the wealth of others, there will be no war. There will be no unhealthy competition, no unholy combinations, no power politics! The great discoveries of science would then be used not to destroy each other but to bring about self-sufficiency for every part of the globe. Otherwise, one war will be followed by another and so on in a vicious circle. There appears to be no hope for the world unless the fundamental outlook on life and its ultimate ideal undergo a radical change. I believe, and I trust it is not a blind faith, that there will come a day when there is such a change in global affairs—perhaps after intense suffering and misery which God forbid. I also believe that India will play a far greater role than people may now imagine in bringing about the change. I pray you, my young friends, that wherever you go and whatever position you occupy, you will never forget or reject this great message, which is not a message of asceticism or renunciation of the world, nor a mere negative rule of conduct. So long as this message rings in your ears, you cannot be false to India or to yourselves.

MAY GOD BLESS YOU!

MESSAGE FROM THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, HOME MINISTER,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO EVERY CENSUS ENUMERATOR IN INDIA.

"Dear colleagues in the Census work, this is the first Census held under orders of the Republic of Free India. I am addressing the enumerators in particular. You have the privilege and honour of taking a hand in the first Census of Free India. Ten year's hence the next Census will be held. Yours is the earliest privilege. You are an enumerator and therefore you build the very base of the whole big structure. The base is, as you know, the most important part of any structure. The record of your work will remain carefully kept for use throughout the next ten years.

Enumeration begins at sunrise on the 9th day of February. From then up to sunrise on the 1st March, you will be visiting all the houses in your block, locating all the people for whose enumeration you are responsible; and ascertaining and recording, in respect of all of them, the replies which are given to you for the prescribed census questions. On the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of March you will re-visit all the houses for final check. You will then make sure that you have prepared the record of census enumeration in all respects as instructed, and hand it over to the Supervisor.

Yours is not an isolated local inquiry. You are one of about six hundred thousand patriots, all of whom will be engaged on an identical task at the same time. All of you are jointly responsible for enumerating all the people. Collectively you will prepare a record of basic

facts relating to the life and livelihood of all the citizens and families in our Republic.

If this record is to be correct and complete, the part which you contribute should, in itself, be correct and complete. You should master the simple instructions which you have received, and apply them uniformly and conscientiously. These instructions are based on a common plan for the country as a whole. Like a swarm of bees that build a beautiful hive according to the laws of geometry each doing its part in obedience to a mystic urge, you should do your part according to conscience and the sense of Truth inherent in us all.

Important things to remember.

First, every person should be enumerated once, and not more than once. Most people would be enumerated at their usual place of residence. There are a few who should be enumerated wherever they are found.

Secondly, Do not grudge the time and effort which will be necessary to get correct and complete answers to the questions relating to economic status and means of livelihood.

I do hope you will take pride over the quality of your contribution to this nationwide enterprise, and do your best. God bless you.



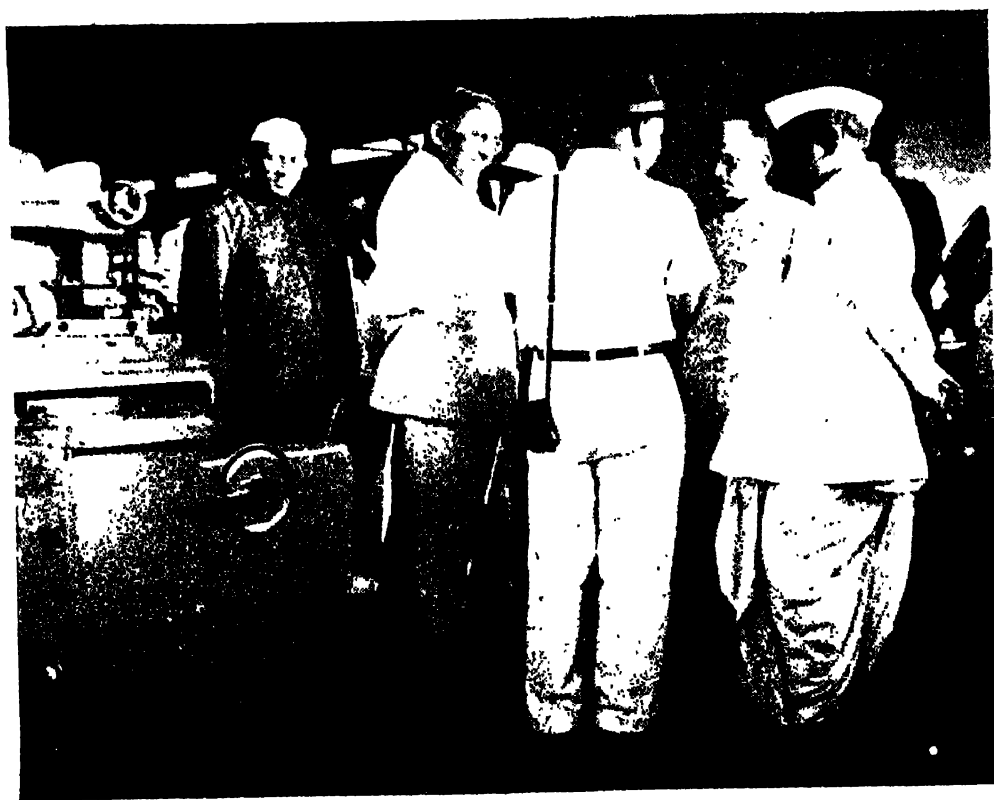
A number of tanks were inspected by the Hon. the Chief Minister during his tour in Kolar District. Here he is seen inspecting a tank at Pachmittanahalli, Kolar District.



The Hon. the Chief Minister laying the foundation stone of



Several factories and mills were inspected by the Hon. the Finance Minister at Darangere. Here he is seen with the authorities of the Shankar Mills at Darangere.



AT HARIHAR THE HON. THE FINANCE MINISTER

MYSORE BUDGET (1951-52).

Presenting the State Budget to the Legislative Assembly on the 19th March 1951, the Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, made the following speech.

BEFORE I present to the House the Budget Estimates of 1951-52, I cannot but refer to certain unfortunate losses which the country has sustained since the last Budget Session, losses which have left it poorer in different spheres of life—administrative, cultural and social.

The greatest loss is in the unhappy death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister. He was matchless as a non-violent fighter and matchless as a builder of the nation. Mysore, which counted him as a true friend, and which was dear to his heart till the end of his days mourns his loss. I remember in those rather troublous days when the might of power was trying to crush the freedom movement here how Gandhiji and he befriended Mysore Congress and guided it on unerring lines. This House has paid its meed of homage to his great memory and imperishable work and so let me pass on.

Despite such a loss merciful Providence has a way of fulfilment. The mantle of Sardar Patel has fallen on two other seasoned and friendly statesmen—Sri C. Rajagopalachari and Sri N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, and together with the leadership of Shri Jawharlal Nehru there is no need to feel disheartened.

I would be failing in my duty if I did not refer to another figure, who though less in public life, yet ranked

very high among the constructive workers of the present times—Sri A. V. Thakkar Bapa. He was a selfless worker—friend and father of the depressed and neglected. His work on behalf of the Adivasis, the Harijans and women and children of rural India is monumental. We of Mysore remember with gratitude his services in connection with Harijan and Kasturba Trust work and the Chitaldrug famine where he showed the way in organising relief work. Bapa's was a life of utter consecration.

We lost during the year two high-souled personalities, strongly reminiscent of the Rishis of yore—Sri Ramana Maharshi and Maharshi Arabinda Ghosh. Nearer home we have lost two men of eminence—Dr. C. R. Reddy, Pro-Chancellor and Educational Adviser to the Government of Mysore and Sri K. Matthan, retired Member of Council, to whose memory and services His Highness the Rajpramukh and this House have deservedly paid their tribute. I had the privilege to sit and learn at Dr. C. R. Reddy's feet. He was not only a brilliant professor and an educationist, but an original and profound thinker, a gifted speaker and conversationalist—an intellectual genius—in a class by himself. I do not need to refer to his earlier work in Mysore to which he gave his best during the best part of his life nor to his enduring work as the architect of the Andhra University. In discovering talent and assisting it to blossom forth fully he was unique. Mysore feels his absence particularly at a time when his services were essential to implement his recommendations for the reorganisation of the Education—higher and secondary in the State. Mr. K. Matthan was a Civil Servant of a high order and an able administrator. After retirement he engaged himself in a number of useful activities not the least of them being those for the Church of which he was a devoted member.

Introduction.

This is the fourth Budget I am presenting after the democratic Government was set up in 1947. I am not sure as to who will be doing it next time and may I add also as to which of us exactly will be there to listen to the address next time. The general elections are to be held towards the end of the year. We will of course be judged by the electorate by what we have done. May I say that I have no apprehensions as to their likely

verdict. The elections are going to be on the basis of adult suffrage—a fact which it is well for all of us to remember. Bearing that in mind I ask you to judge the estimates I am going presently to place before you.

In my last Budget Speech I had referred to Financial Integration and had stated at the time that the Revenue Gap was provisionally fixed at Rs. 325 lakhs. After allowing for the concessions in the agreement, namely, omission of special contribution to Railway Depreciation Fund during 1946-47, arrears of pay, increased tax on account of absence of Gold Duty, etc., the actual computation showed a lower figure but there were other outstanding questions like suspension of contribution to Depreciation Fund in 1948-49, the revision of State's share in Excise Duties, exclusion of cost of military buildings in the calculation, etc. These issues were favourably settled and the gap fixed at Rs. 345 lakhs subject to the further condition that there should be no claims on either side in regard to payment of arrears of excise duties. I should say that this was an equitable settlement to both the parties. There now remains the question of allocation of Public Debt. I am not in a position to furnish the details since the matter is under discussion, but I hope that this question also will be settled favourably.

**Financial
Integration.**

Since the last Session many of the Federal Departments have been taken over for direct administration by the Centre. The bifurcation of staff in Composite Departments like Excise and Audit has either been completed or is in the process of completion. The categorisation of the staff taken over in Central scales has also been effected in major departments like Income-tax, Excise and Audit. It is expected that the staff taken over will be fixed in appropriate grades on Central scales from 1st April 1951 and given the benefit of higher allowances.

**Staff of
Federal
Departments.**

Of the different departments that have gone over to the Centre the future of the personnel of the Indian State Forces of Mysore, is what has given rise to the utmost anxiety in the State. The somewhat wholesale and unexpected demobbing of officers and men, many of whom had rendered meritorious war service has created not only a natural disappointment among the personnel

**Indian State
Forces.**

but also among the public. The feelings and apprehensions of the Hon'ble Members of the House were given full expression to during the last session and this. So, I do not propose to refer to the matter at any length. As one of the parties responsible for the Federal Financial Agreement, I feel I ought to place the issue fairly before the House. The term embodied in the agreement relating to the personnel of the Federal subjects reads as follows :---

“ The permanent staff wholly (or substantially) engaged on work connected with ‘ Federal ’ subjects in States on the prescribed date should be taken over by the Centre in appropriate grades and upon terms not less advantageous than in the service of the State.”

The meaning of the clause is clear. Another point that has to be borne in mind is that the Centre has taken over from the State all the expenditure we were incurring on the full compliment of the military personnel lifted to the Centre. Whatever slight readjustments may have been called for in consequence of integration and absorption into the Indian Army, such a general disbandment of the Forces was never expected. It looks to me that that part of the Federal Financial Agreement which has been quoted above may not have been present before them at the time of directing these orders of discharge of our officers and men. I may assure the House, if any is needed, that Government will continue unabated their efforts to get them absorbed in the Indian Army and in any case to have the mustering out concessions liberalised. The State Government on its part will try to absorb such of them as are suitable in Civil Departments, but in these days of retrenchment and economy these opportunities are naturally limited.

Indian
Administra-
tive and
Police
Services.

The Special Selection Board is now examining the Mysore Civil Service and Mysore Police Officers to make their selections to I.A.S. and I.P.S. On behalf of the State Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda is one of the two observers to both the selections while the other observer so far as I.A.S. is concerned is Hon'ble Sri H. Siddaiya, Minister for Revenue and so far as I.P.S. is concerned is Hon'ble Sri T. Mariappa, Minister for Home. While it is hoped that quite a number of our officers senior as well as junior will pass the test, those who may remain

behind have the assurance that their normal prospects will not suffer for the mere reason that they are not selected. Our system has served us fairly well. Those who go over to I.A.S. and I.P.S. are still our own and we wish them well.

In response to requisitions from the Central Planning Commission two-year, five-year and fifteen-year plans for development were drawn up and forwarded to the Commission. According to these plans the total overall amount required for Power Development is Rs. 49 crores and for Irrigation Rs. 32 crores. The plans for Industries require Rs. 20 crores and they come under the five-year plan. There are plans for other capital works and social and ameliorative services. It is obvious that left to our own resources these plans cannot see fruition. It is hoped that both the Colombo plan and the Point 4 programme of Mr. Truman will take concrete and constructive shape and that before long.

Planning
Commission.

The Planning Commission have felt it desirable to ascertain what changes are required in the public administration and in the administration of public enterprises in the States, obviously with a view to see that the machinery to implement the plans is of the right type. Sri A. D. Gorwala who is entrusted with the task to consider and report on the changes required is now on a visit to our State.

The House is aware that our State has for decades past been running a State Savings Bank scheme which is quite popular and is highly appreciated by the public. Hitherto the interest on the savings deposits was free from income-tax, but after integration, though the old deposits as on 1st April 1950 continue to enjoy the income-tax-free right, the new ones cannot enjoy the same right. It may be noted however that the Government of India pay not only higher rates of interest on their fixed deposits and savings certificate schemes but have also given the immunity from income-tax. This obviously hits hard a State like Mysore which has had the scheme working on efficient lines for a long time. It might therefore become necessary for us to increase our rates of interest so as not only to be on a mere parity with those of the Government of India but also to cover the

State Savings
Bank Scheme.

disadvantage that would accrue to new investors in Mysore because of payment of income-tax. The Mysore Government is taking up the matter with the Centre in regard to securing the same advantage for the State scheme as what the Central scheme enjoys. Meantime I consider that it is essential that the machinery for attracting savings both in urban and rural areas should be strengthened.

**Local Fund
Audit.**

I had said last time that with the transference of audit to the Centre we would be faced with the problem of audit of local bodies. The issue was whether we should entrust this work to Central Audit on a service at cost basis as in some Part A States or run the service ourselves as in some others of Part A States. We have chosen the latter method and appointed a Local Fund Examiner. He was deputed to study the practice and procedure at Madras and has now entered upon his duties.

**Bifurcation of
the Budget.**

The budget is being presented in two parts. Volume II showing the Post-war Development Schemes separately. This was done to meet the wishes of some of the Hon'ble Members and incidentally it helped us also to more easily present our development schemes to the Centre and claim certain grants and subsidies for some of them on the same basis as the Part A States could. But how long are these years to continue as Post-war years? Far from their being post-war schemes, perhaps, in view of the threatening war clouds, it would be more appropriate to call them pre-war development schemes. It seems to me that there is not much meaning now in continuing this kind of bifurcation and making the task of accounting on the part of the departments and of the Accountant-General's Office more difficult.

**Re-classifi-
cation of
Heads.**

Now, coming to the Financial Statements placed before you, I have to caution that they differ from the previous statements in many respects. According to the instructions of the Ministry of Finance and the Comptroller and Auditor-General, the existing heads of classification had to be re-classified according to the prescribed Major and Minor Heads. This has involved transfers from one head to the other, including debt heads, re-grouping of existing major heads, separation of allowances from salaries and establishment, etc. The

rationalisation of detailed heads in conformity with the procedure in Part A States could not be attempted as this would have involved drastic changes. It is a matter which has to be done gradually. It was also not practicable for the Finance Department to present a separate Budget for the Revised Estimates according to the existing classification and it was considered more convenient to re-classify the figures shown in current year's Budget and Accounts 1949-50 according to new heads to the extent possible and these figures are given in the Budget for purposes of comparison though the actual expenditure during the current year will be booked according to the existing classification.

It will be seen for instance that the entire expenditure on account of Revenue Commissioner and staff, District and Taluk staff which was hitherto shown under Land Revenue is now shown under General Administration. Again irrigation works are now classified into works for which capital accounts are kept and works for which capital accounts are not kept. Works costing Rs. 50,000 and above go under the former and the receipts from such works are classified under the same head, which is now known as Irrigation, Navigation Embankment, and Drainage for which capital accounts are kept; they are again sub-divided into productive and unproductive works, the former reckoned to be remunerative and built out of borrowed funds generally. To bring our classification to that of Part A States we have considered that all such schemes as have cost above Rs. 5.00 lakhs as having been financed from outside the Revenue account.

According to Article 266 of the Constitution of India Consolidated and the clarification given by the Auditor-General the Fund. Consolidated Fund comprises the following :—

1. Revenue Receipts and Expenditure.
2. Capital Outlay.
3. Loans raised, Ways and Means advances and their repayments.
4. Loans and advances bearing interest by State Government including recoveries.

All moneys other than those accounted for under the Consolidated Fund will be shown in the Public Accounts. These comprise of Deposits, Advances (not bearing

interest) funds relating to Local Bodies and other functional funds, remittances, suspense, etc.

The opening balance for the Consolidated Fund has not yet been fixed and hence a single balance is maintained for all the accounts.

Accounts,
1949-50
(9 months)

The Revised Estimate for 1949-50 had taken Revenue and Expenditure met from Revenue at Rs. 920.05 lakhs and Rs. 921.10 lakhs, respectively. The accounts show a proportionate increase under both, the final figures being Rs. 949.09 lakhs and Rs. 950.08 lakhs. The capital expenditure which stood at a revised figure of Rs. 650.42 lakhs amounted to Rs. 494.69 lakhs.

Revised,
1950-51.

As regards revised for 1950-51, Revenue shows an improvement over budget from Rs. 1,333.55 lakhs to Rs. 1,358.84 lakhs and the expenditure a reduction from Rs. 1,352.15 lakhs to Rs. 1,342.26 lakhs. These figures are according to re-classification. It will be seen that receipts under Sales Tax exceeded the budget figures by about Rs. 14 lakhs. An excess of Rs. 20 lakhs has been taken into account under the grant-in-aid from the Central Government in view of the increase in the net gap to be made good from Rs. 325 lakhs to Rs. 345 lakhs.

The following are the amounts we have received from the Centre by way of loans and grants during the year : —

Grants.

1. 42.63 lakhs for 1949-50 for Grow More Food Scheme.
2. 33.00 lakhs for 1950-51 do

Loans.

1. 29.50 lakhs for Grow More Food Schemes for 1949-50.
2. 40.00 do do 1950-51.
3. 50.00 lakhs for power supply to Irrigation Pumping sets during 1950-51.

It was announced at the last Session that the Government of India had agreed to give us a loan of Rs. 150 lakhs for 1950-51 and another sum of Rs. 150 lakhs for 1951-52. The loan of Rs. 150 lakhs for this year by the Centre is sanctioned for financing expenditure

on irrigation and hydro-electric works on hand. The exact allocation of the amount will be determined by Government of India in consultation with the Planning Commission. The rate of interest and the period of loan are yet matters to be finalised.

The estimates for 1951-52 include Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Rs. 1,380.69 and Rs. 1,418.23 lakhs, respectively, resulting in a deficit of about Rs. 37.50 lakhs. The deficit is accounted for both by short returns under certain heads and larger provision for certain nation building departments. The benefits to these departments could not be curtailed when the demands are so great for increased amenities all round.

I have to specially invite your reference to the heavy fall under Sales Tax—the once very hopeful source after income-tax was lifted to the Centre. In view of the constitutional restrictions, Sales Tax cannot be levied on articles sent out of Mysore. This is obviously a loss for which the State is not responsible and I hope that some measure of compensation will be thought of, should there be any difficulty in amending that part of the constitution.

The large increase of receipts under Forest by about Rs. 60 lakhs is due to change in accounting of charging the cost of Sandalwood supplied to Sandal Oil Factory and the profits of the Sandal Oil Factory show a corresponding reduction. This sum would normally be about Rs. 40 lakhs but this time since the cost of the closing stocks held by the Sandal Oil Factory has also been taken into consideration it stands at Rs. 60 lakhs.

Taking the expenditure into consideration while the Government would have liked to adopt a policy of consolidation in preference to fresh commitments, it has not been found possible to withhold certain increases at least on a moderate scale. Let me briefly refer to a few of these. Under Revenue expenditure for Irrigation, a sum of Rs. 11.75 lakhs under Extensions and Improvements and a sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs under Maintenance and Repairs are provided. Another sum of Rs. 24.80 lakhs under tanks and channels is given as against Rs. 4.90 lakhs of the current year. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh is provided towards

productive capital equipment under Jails. Education accounts for an increase of Rs. 36 lakhs from Rs. 272·69 to Rs. 308·96 lakhs which, be it noted, excludes Industrial Education and Educational Buildings which were formerly being classified under Education. Under Medical, there is a rise of nearly Rs. 16·00 lakhs over the Revised figure; Public Health accounts for Rs. 19·00 lakhs over Revised. Industrial Education shows an increase of Rs. 4 lakhs. Under Civil Works the provision has been increased by Rs. 40 lakhs. These items relate only to Revenue Expenditure.

Capital.

I said last time that the Capital Works undertaken were such as could not be held up in incomplete stages. They were mostly commitments which could not be avoided on any account, nor is it desirable to do so.

The total expenditure programmed for 1951-52 on Electricity, Irrigation, Water Works and Industries is about Rs. 763 lakhs and this is intended for completion of the existing works and for taking up allied works which are quite essential to the main projects. The Capital Programme is proposed to be financed from loans as under:—

- (1) One and a half crores promised by Government of India.
- (2) One crore promised for Power Supply to Irrigation Pumps.
- (3) One crore to be taken back as a loan in respect of securities to be surrendered.
- (4) Three and a half crores to be obtained as additional loan from the Centre or Banks or in the Market.
- (5) Balance will be met by reducing investment of funds not owing to outsiders.

In case the additional loan is not forthcoming, the Capital Programme has to be curtailed and this will be to the detriment of not only State's interests but of India's when there is so much need for increasing production. But, I do not want to envisage difficulties in getting or raising a loan which has got to be done having regard to our commitments.

Cash and securities.

That brings me to the subject of our cash and securities. In my last Budget Speech, I had given details of reduction of Cash and Securities to end of

1948-49. The details to end of 1949-50 are furnished below :—

<i>Assets.</i>			<i>Liabilities.</i>		
	1-7-1947	1-4-1950		1-7-1947	1-4-1950
	Rs. in lakhs.			Rs. in lakhs.	
Cash and Investments ...	3952.33	1859.42	Permanent Debt ...	1621.18	1619.93
Departmental balance ...	3.17	10.01	Unfunded Debt ...	1100.09	1181.53
Loans and advances ..	237.55	498.61	Local and other funds ...	457.21	416.47
Capital ..	2592.84	3959.23	Deposits ...	227.48	494.60
			Reserve and Deprecia- tion ...	1861.72	1625.72
			Miscellaneous ..	175.74	134.77
Total ...	6185.89	6227.27	Total ...	5443.87	5473.02

The reduction in Cash and Investments, it will be seen, is about Rs. 1,500 lakhs. As against this decrease there has been a net increase under Loans and Advances of about Rs. 261 lakhs and under Capital by about Rs. 1,266 lakhs making a total of Rs. 1,527 lakhs.

The increases under Capital are :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Railways ...	65.42
Irrigation ...	91.33
Electricity ...	485.14
Industrial and other Works ...	56.87
Iron and Steel Works ...	188.50
Food Supply ..	379.13
Total ...	1,266.39

The increases under Loans and Advances are :—

<i>Advances.</i>			<i>Loans.</i>		
	Rs. in lakhs.			Rs. in lakhs.	
Iron Works ...	15		Local Bodies ...	11	
Electric Factory ...	30		Purchase of machinery ...	32	
Plastic Factory ...	10		Silk Filature ...	8	
Bellara ...	1		Gold Mining ...	11	
P.W. Department ...	20		Radio and Electricals ..	19	
House Building and Cycle Advances.	8		Chrome tanning ...	1	
Seeds and Manures ...	60				
Layout of extensions ...	25				
Agricultural implements ...	10				
Total ...	179		Total	82	

During the above period, heavy food subsidies and disbursement of arrears of pay have been incurred and the Revenue deficits have been adjusted to Reserves.

I may however assure the Hon'ble members that the prescribed percentage of investment of funds owing to outsiders has been kept intact. It can be no violation of financial principles if the money once available from Revenue Reserves or Funds is utilised on Capital projects or Food Subsidies which could not have been abandoned at the risk of country's prosperity.

Need for
vigilance.

Nobody is more conscious than myself of the need for a careful watch over our finances. I have had complaints not only from critics but even from my own friends that I have a tight fist, to put it euphemistically. But even so you find already that funds are not available for a number of useful schemes. Government will not relax their efforts at retrenchment wherever possible. Further economies are now left to the Estimates Committee whose recommendations will come up before this House. I hope the Government will have the benefit of their findings after the budget is passed. These findings are sure to be helpful in preparing the estimates for 1952-53.

Taxation
measures

The question as to whether the deficit should be covered or not engaged the attention of the Government and after earnest consideration they decided upon making it good at-least partly. My proposals are the following :—

1. Enhancement of tax on Motor Vehicles.
2. Levy of seating tax on Cinemas.
3. Levy of Health Cess.
4. Enhancement of Registration Fees.

In the case of Motor Vehicles the enhanced taxation will be mostly on lorries on the basis of laden weight as in other States and not on unladen weight as now. Even with this enhancement, the rates will be much lower than those in Madras. The Hon'ble Members are aware of the increasing expenditure on communications and the proposed enhancement is not only justified but inevitable.

The Seating Tax on cinemas is a new levy with reference to the seating accommodation and with varying rates depending on their location. This measure is in accordance with the sentiments expressed often on the floor of the legislature. The Budget will speak for itself the enormous growth of expenditure in Medical and Public Health Departments. It will be impracticable for general revenues to bear this heavy burden unless the resources are improved, although such fresh resources may not bring in appreciable revenue immediately. With a view to cover at least a portion of expenditure on purchase of medicines including D.D.T., etc., it is proposed to levy health cess at 0-0-6 per rupee on items of revenue on which local and Education cess are being levied now.

The scale of registration fees in Mysore is much lower than in Madras. It is considered desirable to step it up to some extent. The scale is therefore intended to be raised by 12½ per cent.

The additional revenue from all the above sources is estimated to be between Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs. There will always be criticism for any taxation measure. But, the Hon'ble Members of this House, in whose judgment I have the fullest faith, will take into consideration the increasing expenditure on nation-building departments and accord their full support to these measures.

One hears quite a good bit of criticism about the Food Operations in the State but it is doubtful if anyone has taken the trouble to compare the conditions in Mysore with other parts of our land. For one thing nature has not been so unmerciful to Mysore and for another our Food machinery both of procurement and distribution has been functioning satisfactorily.

The following are the figures relating to procurement :—

	1950 (From 1-12-49 to 1-12-50)	1951 (From 1-12-50 to 21-2-51)
	<i>In pallas.</i>	
Paddy ..	17,14,209	12,15,572
Ragi ..	4,00,384	34,222
Jola ...	49,830	10,986
Minor Millets ...	8,465	2,474

Food
Imports.

During 1950, the Government of India had reduced even the promised assistance of one lakh tons to 75,000 tons, but on further persuasion, the supplies were increased to 96,000 tons against the declared deficit of 168,000 tons.

The members are aware that as a result of overall deficit in India, Government had to painfully reduce the scale of rations to 9 ozs. in the case of 'A' Class holders and Plantation labour, 10 ozs. in the case of 'B' Class and 13 ozs. in the case of manual labour. I hope that this will be only a temporary cut to get over the present crisis facing us and very soon Government of India would be able to restore the original scale.

Reduction of
Loss in food
Subsidy

As I had already indicated last time, the State had to suffer a loss of about Rs. 8.50 crores during all these years in the State trading operations and Government have had to adopt the policy of "no-profit no-loss" as in the neighbouring States, a policy which found such a large volume of support at the hands of this House. With the recent revision of sale prices, the net subsidy to be borne by the State will amount to Rs. 16 lakhs which will be met from the Revenue account on imported grains on the basis of quota fixed.

"
"

The Government of India have revised the policy of subsidising food grains by restricting it to issues made in selected industrial and urban areas. This may not very much affect the State's position since it is expected that the supply of 70,000 tons from the Centre will be at subsidised rates.

Food Bonus.

Government of India were hitherto giving a food bonus at the rate of Re. 0-8-0 per maund on local procurements and this amount had to be utilised on approved Grow More Food Schemes. They have since changed their policy and the earning of bonus will depend only on imports which were themselves restricted. Although one can appreciate the Government of India's intentions, such sudden changes in policies which once held the field and were an inducement for us at the time of entering into Financial Integration agreement create fresh difficulties to the State.

The schemes designed to increase food production were drawn up during the year 1949-50 and Government of India have sanctioned grants and loans for many of these schemes. **Food Production Schemes.**

As against a grant of Rs. 42.63 lakhs and loan of Rs. 29.50 lakhs for the year (up to 30th June 1950), the Departmental figures which are under verification show an expenditure of about Rs. 135 and odd lakhs. Of this, the major items are construction of new tanks (23.41), lift irrigation (20.53), improvement of river channels (23.69), restoration of tanks (28.59), land improvement schemes (10.47) and subsidy for wells (12.10).

For 1950-51 Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 33.55 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs. The works are in progress and it is hoped that these grants will be fully worked out and results achieved.

A programme for Rs. 90 lakhs has been sanctioned for nine months from July 1950. This includes besides construction of tanks, improvements to existing irrigation systems by means of regrading the channels, installing controlling measures, construction of anes, reclamation schemes, etc. The outlay to end of December 1950 against the programme is about Rs. 37 lakhs and a further outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is anticipated. **Irrigation Works.**

An outlay of Rs. 3.70 lakhs has been incurred to end of December 1950 and rapid progress is expected during the remaining months. **Restoration of Minor Tanks.**

Seepage water for irrigated tracts and water in hallas are made good use of by constructing small anicuts. An expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs has been incurred to end of December 1950. **Land Improvement Schemes.**

The total grant provided for Grow More Food schemes in the Budget 1951-52 is Rs. 180.31 lakhs and this includes schemes sanctioned by Government of India and others undertaken by the State Government. Government of India have been approached for a grant of Rs. 57 lakhs and loan of Rs. 80.50 lakhs and there is likely to be favourable response.

	Rs. in lakhs.
Irrigation Works	76.57
Other Works	42.24
Loans and Advances	61.50
Total	180.31

Major
Irrigation
Projects.

Last year I said that 1951 Census would show a rise in population of Mysore to 82·5 lakhs, but conditions in the State have been so favourable that it has shot up to over 90 lakhs. This, as His Highness the Rajpramukh was pleased to say, would have far reaching effects on the food policy particularly. It, therefore, seems to me that the need for pushing through the three major irrigation projects - Bhadra, Tunga and Nugu—cannot be minimised. The grants provided for the current year including additional funds are being fully worked out. The progress of expenditure is shown below :—

	<i>Grant.</i>	<i>Expenditure to end of January 1951.</i>
	Rs. in lakhs.	
Bhadra	... 23·00	14·20
Tunga	... 15·00	10·82
Nugu	... 11·50	6·71

With the meagre resources of the State, it may not be possible to work out the main estimates especially, Bhadra which costs Rs. 20 crores. I am hoping that Government of India will duly consider the importance of such multipurpose projects and render necessary financial assistance although their immediate policy has been to give priority to short-term projects. The following provisions have been made for the three works in the Budget of 1951-52 :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Lakkavalli	15·00
Tunga	16·00
Nugu	28·00

The larger provision for Nugu, it will be appreciated, is with a view to complete it as early as practicable.

Fresh lands
brought
under culti-
vation.

The following figures show the lands brought under cultivation from 1st July 1950 to 31st December 1950 :

	Acres.
New lands	... 17,786
Current fallow lands	... 20,518

With a grant of Rs. 18,300 from the Centre a Cotton Development Scheme was undertaken in the State. As a result of it nearly 18,000 acres of red soils in the 25"-35" rain zone in five districts were sown with the improved long staple cotton M.A.V. against only 5,960 acres in the previous year. In the Black Cotton tracts of Chitaldrug and Mysore an improved variety of medium staple cotton of Sel 69, Jayavanth and Hagari-L resulting in an increased production of 7,000 bales. As a result of this campaign it was estimated that the production of cotton had gone up from 20,000 bales to 35,000 bales during the current year. The total area under cotton had increased from 68,000 acres to 100,000 acres. It is proposed to step up the acreage under M.A.V. and Sel 69 and Jayavanth to 80,000 acres.

Education as it should, obtains the most important place in the Scheme of activities. The total expenditure on Education inclusive of Industrial Education including buildings stands at Rs. 342.96 lakhs. That is nearly 24.8% of the total revenue and is possibly the highest percentage in India.

During the year, 14 District Board High Schools and one Corporation Girls' High School were opened.

As an economy measure the scheme of partial compulsion had to be deferred and sanction was accorded for opening 100 primary schools and 50 new type middle schools.

The training of teachers in Basic Education continued and 55 teachers are being trained. Twenty-eight basic schools were started bringing the total number to 100.

The Special Teachers' Training Centre is working very satisfactorily and by the end of 1950-51 850 teachers will have been trained.

The Scheme of Visual Education was initiated in the second quarter of the school year and about 43,445 have been drawn for the new type of Education.

The Budget 1951-52 besides providing for normal increases on account of increments, additional staff to

existing schools. etc., includes provision for opening of new High Schools (0·50), Middle Schools (1·00), Primary Schools (2·00), adult literacy (5·00), implementing Dr. C. R. Reddy's scheme (2·00). Provision is also made for an increased grant for buildings (7·32), basic training centres (3·02), introduction of Hindi in High Schools (0·25), compensation for loss of fee income in aided Girls' High Schools (0·40), Equipment to Technological Institute (1·00).

University.

In some quarters there seems to be an idea that not enough is being provided by Government for the University. I may point out that in 1946-47 the grant was about Rs. 17 lakhs and in 1947-48 Rs. 19·94 lakhs. Last year the grant was Rs. 39·50 lakhs. It will be seen that there has been a perceptible increase. The grant to the University for the next year is enhanced to Rs. 45 lakhs. Provision has been made for construction of buildings for the several colleges, extra staff for new admissions on a limited scale, increasing the number of lecturers in higher grade, as also Davangere Engineering College, Medical College at Bangalore and Home Science College. It is hoped that the proposals for instituting these new Colleges will be welcome to the House.

You will also be glad to hear of the institution of a Chair of Indology in the University by H.H. the Rajpramukh as a memento of the Centenary of the Maharaja's College.

As I have already indicated in my last Budget Speech while the expenditure on Education is mounting up, the scale of fees has remained at the lowest level in India. The question of enhancing fees in the different grades of Education and reducing the fee concessions has to be examined. Otherwise, Government may not be able to bear the heavy and increasing strain of the Educational budget in future.

Of all the demands of the people on the Revenue those for Educational Institutions and Electricity are the largest and most insistent. The tendency to ask for Government institutions is almost universal. Even those who are already running aided schools desire sometimes their conversion into Government schools. Mere

quantitative expansion at the cost of quality will not only not yield results but create problems. A number of institutions are as yet ill-equipped and understaffed. Their needs seem to deserve prior consideration.

The Government being alive to the situation have been encouraging the growth of industrial and technical education. The Occupational Institute at Bangalore is almost the best of its kind in India. Of the five others sanctioned, three have already begun to function at Hassan, Bhadravati and Chintamani. There is a large sprinkling of industrial schools which it is the intention of Government to convert into production *cum* training centres. The total grant under Industrial Education is Rs. 18.55 lakhs. Technical Education.

The total number of Medical institutions increased from 470 to 490 at the end of 1950. There was on an average one institution for an area 62.0 sq. miles and for a population of 15,430. Medical.

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme has been put into operation from 1st March 1950. In view of the increased number of patients the expenditure in all hospitals has been increasing and provision has been made accordingly in the budget. Provision is included for equipment to the new Pathology Department in the Victoria Hospital (0.75) and equipment to the Krishnarajendra Hospital (1.80), equipment to Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram (0.50), opening of new dispensaries (1.10), upgrading of Mental Hospital (1 lakh), B.C.G. Vaccination (0.60), additional staff and equipment to Department of Indian Medicine (0.40), etc. The grant provided for Medical buildings under Civil Works is Rs. 13.94 lakhs.

The Government have attached considerable importance to health measures in the State particularly in malnad area. Increased and timely measures against the control of epidemic diseases, namely, Plague, Small-pox and Cholera were undertaken and the threatened spread of the diseases controlled well in time. Public Health.

There were 119 health units working at the beginning of the year 1950-51. During 1950-51, one more health

unit was sanctioned for Kammardi, Chikmagalur District, making a total of 120.

D.D.T. spraying has been undertaken in 81 health units in Malnad District and Krishnarajanagar Health Unit, and channel villages of Chennarayapatna Taluk. Spraying has begun in the remaining health units. After the first application of D.D.T. spraying in Sagar Town, no plague cases have been reported since a period of eighteen months. This is indeed a noteworthy feature of D.D.T. spraying.

A scheme for changing from pyrethrum to D.D.T. spraying in the Mandya District has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.69 lakhs. Arrangements have been made to start D.D.T. spraying in Maddur area with a motorised unit in order to see to what extent this will prove to be more economical.

Malaria Research Centre at Saklespur started in collaboration with Rockefeller Foundation, and Malnad Malaria Control Demonstration Project at Sagar—a joint enterprise of W.H.O./UNICEF, Government of India and Government of Mysore have been working satisfactorily.

Requisitions have been received from Madras, Bengal and Calcutta for the supplies of vaccine lymph from Vaccine Institute and it is expected that ten lakhs doses of vaccine will be supplied to the outside States.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for carrying on certain scientific investigations on Nutrition in the State in collaboration with Rockefeller Foundation.

The formation of a Bureau of Industrial Hygiene with a view to look after the functions of the Medical inspection of Factories also, is under active consideration of the Government.

A total of 201,000 lbs. of Dry Skim Milk Powder has been supplied as a free gift to the Mysore State by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Keeping in view the importance of health measures, increased grants have been provided for all the existing health units besides fresh provisions for revival and opening of health units at Sagar, Mallasandra, Hole-Narsipur, etc. (2.40), taking over health units from W.H.O. (1.50), purchase of D.D.T. (6.0), etc.

I now come to Electricity for which there is an ever increasing demand. The policy of Government has been to extend power facilities to as many places as possible. The desire of Government is evidenced by the fact that expenditure on electrical capital has increased from Rs. 110.75 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs. 416.33 lakhs in 1951-52.

As the demand for power within the State as well as from the neighbouring provinces has increased, a study of the prospective demand was made and it is found that an assured demand during 1955-56 will exceed the combined capacity of the three generating stations, viz., Sivasamudram, Shimsha and Jog. Therefore, surveys are being conducted regarding exploitation of the two main valleys in the State, viz., Cauvery and Sharavati, for increasing the power production.

The number of installations that were in service at the end of September 1947 as compared with those at the end of 31st December 1950 are as below. They give an idea of the rapid progress made.

	<i>Up to October 1947.</i>	<i>Up to end of December 1950.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>
1. Lighting installations	63,072	91,674	28,602
2. Irrigation pumps	1,089	2,157	1,068
3. Power installations	3,886	6,166	2,280
4. Heating installations	2,749	5,022	2,273
5. Street lights	20,294	25,055	4,761

It is expected that all works connected with both the stages of Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works will be completed by 1951-52.

In accordance with the desire of Government to make power available to irrigation pumps, every effort was made to see that this demand was met as expeditiously as possible in the areas where the need was the most. It has to be stated that but for the difficulties experienced in securing the electrical materials, which are in very short

supply, the progress achieved would have been considerably more than what has been done. However, every opportunity was taken to secure the materials required and push through the various schemes of augmenting both generation, transmission and distribution system throughout the State.

Transmission.

A comprehensive net-work of transmission throughout the State has been planned and the work has been undertaken. The completion of the construction of all the transmission lines proposed will enable the department to make the power generated at the three generating stations available throughout the State. The new proposal consisted of construction of 110 KV, 66 KV and 33 KV transmission lines. Of the programme on hand during the period from 1947-48 to 1950-51 construction of the following transmission lines was completed—

- (1) Two hundred and seventy miles of 11 KV, 100 miles of 66 KV and 77 miles of 33 KV lines have been completed.
- (2) The existing 75 miles of No. 1 Jog-Bhadravati line were remodelled from 78 KV to suit 115 KV.

Preliminary work for the construction of the III and IV Jog-Bhadravati 110 KV transmission line, like angle clearing, collection of stores, fabrication of steel towers is just taken up.

Step-down Stations.

It was planned to instal step-down stations of adequate capacity at important points on these transmission lines, so that practically the entire State may be covered with the distribution system from each step-down station not exceeding in length by about 30 miles. Eight such centres having a capacity ranging from 3,000 to 1,500 KVA. were initially proposed. The equipment is a self-contained step-down station with transformers, arresters, low tension switch-gear and busbar. Seven of these were serviced at Sagar, Shimoga, Davangere, Tumkur, Mandya, Tiptur and Chitaldrug and one more at Chikmagalur is under erection and will be serviced shortly, with the result that at each one of these places where power to the extent of only 150 and 300 KVA was available for distribution to the rural areas, it is now possible to make power available to the extent of 1,500

and 3,000 KVA. Apart from these, small step-down stations in areas where the demand is not very high have been established providing a capacity up to 300 KVA in each one of these places. The capacity at Channapatna, which is the centre for distribution in this area, has been increased from 750 KVA to 3,000 KVA. Goribidnur has now an increased capacity of 750 KVA which gets power from 35 KV line feeding Pavagada. Further action has been taken to order for equipment for installation at three more centres - Chikballapur, Doddballapur and Hassan—so that the capacity available at each one of these places is increased from about 600 KVA to 1,500 KVA each.

Orders have been placed for equipment for increasing capacity of the receiving stations at Bangalore and Mysore

With regard to the electrification of towns and villages, considerable progress has been made. A special staff has been appointed recently to make load surveys and prepare necessary estimates for the electrification of towns and villages with the result that during the last eighteen months surveys have been conducted in respect of 660 villages and detailed estimates have been prepared in respect of about 630 villages. Some of these estimates have been sanctioned by Government and some are under their consideration. In order to meet the increased demand of distribution transformers, the Government Electric Factory has placed large orders for the silicon steel and copper wire required for the manufacture of these transformers. However to meet our immediate requirements, transformers have been purchased from other electrical dealers in addition to the order placed with Government Electric Factory. Distribution.

Another important work undertaken by the department during the above period was the conversion of frequency throughout the State, which is a difficult task involving delicate dealing with the consumers and this work is being accomplished slowly but steadily with the result that all areas to the north of Bhadravati, including Bhadravati, and Tiptur* some parts of Hassan District, North-western portion of Mandya taluk have been converted to 50 cycles. The work on the other areas

towards Bangalore, between Tiptur and Tumkur, and Mysore is on hand and the progress is quite satisfactory.

The work of inter-connection of the three receiving stations in Bangalore by underground cable an estimate for which was sanctioned by Government is almost completed.

There has been large demand for electrification of towns and villages. Government have been providing liberal grants for the purpose. Provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for power supply to towns and villages and Rs. 100 lakhs for power supply to irrigation pumping sets have been made during 1951-52.

Negotiations
with other
States.

During the above period, negotiations with the Government of Madras, on the question of power generation at Mekedatu were concluded satisfactorily and detailed surveys of the scheme were undertaken and the scheme is getting ready for consideration.

Power supply has been made available to the Government of Madras at three points on the border, viz., Kollegal, Ujjani and Vittalapura. Power supply to Hindupur and Ceded Districts was given. Power supply to South Canara is under active consideration of Government. Other schemes for power supply under consideration are:—

1. Power supply to Hosur.
2. Power supply to Coorg.
3. Power supply to Dharwar and North Canara.

Industries.

In the sphere of industry in addition to maintaining the normal progress of works in execution, the work of consolidation and re-organisation was taken up during the year.

The Mysore Industrialists will be glad to know that the Government of India have extended the operations of the Industrial Finance Corporation to the State. It will now be possible for the bigger industries to seek assistance from the Corporation.

With a view to regulate the procedure for the grant of the financial and other forms of assistance to small industries, the State Aid to Industries Bill was introduced

at the last session of the Legislature and has since been examined by the Select Committee appointed for this purpose. Its report is before the House.

The Government of India have also been greatly concerned with the problem of placing our industries on a sound basis and with this end in view, the Ministry of States instituted a survey of our industries by the prominent Indian industrialist Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai. After a thorough personal investigation of the working and financial condition of several State-owned and State-aided concerns, Shri Kasturbhai has just submitted his recommendations to the Union Government. The House will be gratified to learn that his report, on the whole, speaks in appreciative terms of the part that the State Government has all along played in the development of industry and that his recommendations are, for the most part, in conformity with our views. Several helpful suggestions have also been made in regard to individual concerns and are receiving our earnest consideration. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai for the time and attention he has so ungrudgingly devoted to this strenuous task.

In my last budget speech I had indicated the several developments proposed in regard to the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati. You will be glad to know that the installation of the electric pig iron furnaces with a productive capacity of 100 to 110 tons per day is in progress. The foreign expert to erect the machinery has arrived. These furnaces are expected to go into operation by the end of the calendar year. The Acetic Acid Plant is also expected to start working very shortly. The creation of the new Ferro-Silicon Plant with a productive capacity of 7,000 tons per annum has been completed and the plant is now in operation. The expanded Cement Plant has also gone into production.

In respect of these development schemes an expenditure of Rs. 128 lakhs has so far been incurred and further amount of Rs. 165.39 lakhs has still to be spent. I am glad to say that Government have accorded administrative sanction to the Bessemer Electric Duplex Plant and a Billet and Light structural mill. With

these two improvements it will be possible to convert the pig iron into various categories of consumable steel. The Government of India Planning Commission has recognised the high priority of the schemes pertaining to the Iron Works and in the context of the existing world situation and the crisis that has arisen from the stock-piling of metals in the West, we are confident that the needs of Bhadravati will receive special consideration at the hands of the Union Government. The manufacture of special tool and alloy steels is also equally urgent in the peculiar position of the Works as a producer of high quality pig iron and steel but has had to be deferred owing to financial stringency. The present crisis will, we feel, focus attention on the potentialities of Bhadravati and enable us to obtain the necessary assistance to put this scheme through. The total provision made for Iron and Steel Works including Bessemer Plant and Billet and Light Structural Mill is Rs. 126.42 lakhs and for Cement Plant extension it is Rs. 9.83 lakhs.

The Fertiliser
Factory.

I am sorry the Fertiliser Project has not made the progress anticipated. Finance has of course been the main bottleneck all along and to this has now been added another, the difficulty of obtaining Sulphur from abroad of which we need about 6,000 tons per annum. I have recently been assured by our consultants that the establishment of a similar project in the Phillipines will result in bringing down our planning and engineering costs appreciably and reduce the cost of fabrication of equipment, while the possibility of substituting Sulphur by the pyritis available in our State at Ingaldal in Chitaldrug District is likely to solve the raw material problem. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the Budget 1951-52.

The Westing-
house
Scheme.

The Westinghouse proposal for the overall expansion of the Electric, Porcelain and Lamp Factories is another of our major projects that could not materialise as rapidly as desired. It must be evident to the Hon'ble Members that, situated as we are a matter of Rs. 10 crores is no easy proposition. For a start, however, Government have accepted, in principle, a proposal for the expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory in order to enable it to cope with the heavy nationwide demand for Electro-porcelain and detailed schemes in this connection

are under examination. Proposals for bifurcating the Ceramic Section of this Factory from Electro-Porcelain Section and for the setting up of a separate Ceramic Factory for the manufacture of crockery are also being considered. Crockery is an industry where it is possible effectively to integrate cottage industry methods with the factory set-up; this as you are well aware is the pattern in Japan and, being admirably suited to Indian conditions as well, I am confident that it will prove equally a success in our State also. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for High Tension Insulators Project.

The Bellara Gold Mining working under the control of the Geological Department could not make much progress in view of several difficulties such as want of power-supply, water and machinery. The power has been since made available and water supply will also be given shortly. The 10-year programme requires a total outlay of about Rs. 24 lakhs and the entire development programme will be pushed through. This industry will not only train many of our youngmen and provide employment but may turn out to be a major source of our revenue as the K.G.F. mines. Gold Mining.

In view of the ever-increasing demand for Mysore Soap, we have undertaken an expansion scheme which envisages enhancement of the present output of about 500 tons to 3,000 tons with provision for stepping it up to 5,000 tons per annum eventually at an estimated cost of about Rs. 50 lakhs. The expenditure will be spread over a period of four years and the scheme will be executed in two stages. A provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for capital and Rs. 5 lakhs for working advance have been made. Government Soap Factory.

Thanks to the installation of the newly imported Automatic Machinery the production of lamps has been stepped up from 2,000 to an average of about 6,000 lamps a day, and is expected to reach the target of 10,000 per day very soon. The Mysore Lamp Works.

The vicissitudes through which the Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company, in which we have 60 per cent interest has had to pass since its inception are not news to the House and it is gratifying to note that it The Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company.

has been doing its best to weather the storm. The current year's production of radio receivers works out to nearly 7,000 sets. The radio receivers produced in the factory have been tested by Messrs. International General Electric Company Inc. and the test reports received are very gratifying indeed. It is hoped that this concern will soon get over the severe financial setbacks it has suffered. Provision has been made for the loan under cash credit accommodation and for investment in the proposed increased capital.

Energy
Meters

Realising that it cannot cut its losses and cannot show successful results by confining itself solely to the radio industry REMCO has taken up various additional lines, one of the main items being the manufacture of Energy Meters to meet the requirements of the Electrical Department. Government have welcomed the proposal and a scheme for their production in collaboration with Messrs. Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company of Japan has been sent up to Government by Janab M. Hayath, Chairman of the concern, who visited Japan recently in this connection.

Plastics
Division.

During the current year the division of Plastics has manufactured products of the value of Rs. 3.72 lakhs which have been finding a ready sale. The quality conforms strictly to British Standard Specifications and considering that the factory is equipped to meet the entire Indian demand it is bound to play an important role in the industrial advancement of the country. In view of this we are confident that the Government of India will come to its assistance in regard to securing such raw materials as copper conductors, etc., and also in seeing that no unhealthy competition is allowed to develop.

The Mysore
Sugar
Company

The unfortunate drying up of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir last summer hit the Mysore Sugar Factory very hard. I am glad to say that the prospects during the next year are very bright and it is hoped that they will be able to make up at least partially the losses sustained during the current year. The factory's confectionary plant went into production in May 1950 and is turning out high quality sweets for which there is a ready and growing market. The company has in hand an expansion scheme which aims at stepping up its sugar production to 2,000 tons.

The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory has made good progress and is expected to have a record year. It will be seen that from next year sandalwood will have to be paid for at market rates. That accounts for the Budget showing less receipts while the receipts under forest shows a corresponding increase by about Rs. 60 lakhs.

The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory.

With a view to find a ready demand for the products of the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan, it is proposed to increase production and reduce costs of the popular varieties of goods, by mechanising the operations as far as possible. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for mechanisation of the factory.

The Mysore Implements Factory.

The expansion of the Government Silk Weaving Factory has been in the offing for some considerable time now. It is now proposed to execute the scheme in two stages. A provision of Rs. 5.20 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Silk Weaving Factory.

The Sericultural Industry in Mysore has always been the subject of special solicitude and the year under review has been no exception. In order to ensure production of better quality cocoons, about 1.5 crores of disease-free layings were produced. A most up-to-date silk reeling machinery recently imported from Japan has been installed at T.-Narsipur and is being worked by a Japanese Expert.

Sericulture.

The necessity for the adoption of a stable import policy has been impressed on the Government of India so that violent fluctuations in silk prices may be avoided. Sixty thousand lbs. of foreign silk was imported for the benefit of Handloom Weavers and distributed through the recently organised Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.

The Spun Silk Industry in the State which made a very good recovery of late, has again been faced with a crisis on account of the export of waste silk to foreign countries. The threat of war has naturally created a great demand for waste silk in foreign countries and the Centre has been urged to regulate the export. It would be obviously a wise course to convert this valuable war material into a finished product within the country. It

Spun Silk Mills.

would be enough if the waste silk of South India would be reserved for the use of the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, the only one of its kind in India. Their demand of waste silk is about 8 million lbs. and the rest could be exported. In this the demand of the Mills is supported by the Silk Panel.

**Cottage
Industries.**

As the Hon'ble Members will well appreciate, the organisation and development of cottage industries is a problem of vital concern to a People's Government. The progress achieved has not perhaps been quite so satisfactory as one might desire, but it has certainly not been discouraging. There are now 51 centres functioning under the three-year plan and affording facilities for training local artizans in pottery, smithy, mat-weaving, lacquerware, tanning, leather-stitching, coir manufacture and various other industries. Functional experts for all these industries have been appointed and their assistance and advice is to be had for the mere asking. Some of the production *cum* training centres have shown phenomenal progress. For instance, the pottery centre at Ramanagaram with a small kiln set up at an approximate cost of Rs. 500 and with processed raw material supplied by the Government Porcelain Factory can now manufacture low tension electrical accessories such as cleats, meter-boards, insulators, and insulating beads. It has also devised a process for the manufacture of country tiles which eliminates the cumbersome potter's wheel and makes it possible for the women and children of the family to assist the male bread-winners thus increasing the income of the entire household. With a view to making cottage industries more productive, improving quality and standardising the finished products, Japanese Cottage Industry methods are being introduced and steps have been taken to import Japanese Cottage Industry machines. A total provision of Rs. 12 lakhs including Visvesvaraya scheme has been made.

**Handloom
Weaving.**

In order to revive the handloom industry and to regulate the distribution of yarn to weavers as also to assist them in marketing products the Provincial Handloom Co-operative Society to which I made a reference this time last year has now come into being and has taken over the management of the 60 yarn depots and 10 production centres including the Government Dye House.

While the weavers have welcomed this scheme which would make yarn available at less cost the yarn dealers, both wholesale and retail, complain that they have been hit hard and their normal trade channels should not be choked just to support the co-operative venture among weavers.

The scheme for setting up a Central Sizing and Finishing Plant at Doddaballapur at a total cost of Rs. 3½ lakhs is being implemented through private enterprise. Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Handloom Research and Designing Centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000 and 50 per cent of this expenditure is to be met by the Central Government. The work will be taken up very shortly.

The Special Committee appointed to review the position of the Khadi industry and to suggest ways and means for its development has since submitted its report and copies of it were placed in your hands at the last session. It will be seen therefrom that it raises certain grave issues upon which opinion is divided and there has consequently been a certain amount of delay in taking decisions on it. It is however expected that matters will be finalised very shortly. Pending consideration of the Khadi Development Committee regarding the terms of service of Badanaval Spinning Circle employees, they have been given lumpsum increments. Government have also given a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the Mysore Charaka Prachara Sangha, Chitaldrug, as a free grant for starting a Vidyalaya and a Charaka Workshop and a sum of Rs. 8,250 for the construction of buildings at Medikeripura.

The Pilot plant set up last year with a view to explore the possibilities of fruit canning in Mysore has shown encouraging results and the experiments carried out so far have been quite successful. Although mainly an experimental plant it has aimed at self-sufficiency by marketing its products. As soon as certain experiments now on hand are completed the question of setting up a regular Canning Unit on a commercial scale will be taken up.

A word about the development of the glass bangle industry in the State. A very small quantity of crude

Khadi
Development.

Fruit
Preservation
Centre.

Glass bangles.

black bangles is being produced in a few villages by antiquated methods. Bangles of the value of over Rs. 5 lakhs are being imported annually. The bangle expert has now set up a training centre mainly with a view to train village workers with a view to develop the industry on a cottage basis. The cost of the entire equipment including the furnace is only about Rs. 2,500, which can enable a family to earn a minimum net income of Rs. 100 per month. The large-scale production unit at Holalkere (three tons capacity) has also gone into production in the current year.

Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, about this time last year we embarked on the scheme of intensive rural industrialisation under the inspiring guidance of Sir M. Visvesvaraya and introduced it in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts to begin with. Under this scheme, the two districts have been divided into 208 unit areas each with a Village Group Development Committee of its own. Essential statistics have since been collected by about 150 Committees and figures of per capita income worked out.

The total collections in the Bangalore District amount to Rs. 1.17 lakhs and those in the Kolar District to Rs. 1.28 lakhs. These are voluntary contributions. Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 4½ lakhs for this scheme during the year and the Central Government have also shown their keen appreciation of our efforts by sanctioning a grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs.

So far about 50 minor cottage industries have been started in the Bangalore District and 51 in the Kolar District, the total capital invested being Rs. 62,420. In regard to medium industries two tile factories have been set up and four more are being established at various centres.

With a view to assist in the marketing of the products, a small Emporium has been opened at Bangalore.

You will be glad to know that Sir M. Visvesvaraya has been taking a live interest in the scheme. He has been good enough to take the chairmanship of a high-power committee which controls its operation.

The demand for compost is increasing and during nine months ending December 1950, 13,082 pits were dug in villages producing nearly 80,000 tons. Eighty Town Municipalities are actively engaged in preparing town compost manure and the municipalities are being persuaded to open more depots and conserve town refuse. The Budget 1951-52 provides Rs 4.47 lakhs for the compost scheme.

Rural
Compost and
Town
Compost.

The balance at the credit of village panchayets at the end of 1949-50 was Rs. 54.83 lakhs. The following figures are available in regard to the important item of works done during 1949-50 :—

Village
Panchayets.

Number of wells completed	...	588
Number of drainage works	...	352
Village extensions	..	306
Plots allotted for manure	...	2,268
Topes formed in	...	1,951 Villages
Unightly pits removed in	...	1,674 „
I.V.C. roads formed	...	288 miles
Adult literacy classes opened	...	7,615

A provision of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs for rural communications and increased provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for rural water supply have been made in the Budget 1951-52.

At the beginning of the year there were 187 veterinary institutions and sanction has been accorded to open six more before the close of the current year. This works out at 26,000 heads per institution. As a result of effective action the Rinderpest disease was brought under control.

Animal
Husbandry.

During the year the Serum Institute manufactured a total quantity of 891,405 unit doses of sera and vaccine

The Veterinary Research Section was engaged in the investigation of obscure diseases and production of new biologicals. Some of the schemes are being partly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

About 4,000 heads of cattle are being reared under different systems of management and the stud bulls produced were distributed at concessional rates.

Since the scheme of Livestock Improvement was started, a total of over 500 bulls have been distributed free among the ryots. In addition, a total premia of Rs. 23,900 have been given away to deserving private owners at Rs. 100 each.

At the two Artificial Insemination Centres, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore started in 1947-48, about 2,570 cows have been inseminated with 60 per cent success.

**Hessarghatta
Farm.**

The Department has been reorganised and Hessarghatta bids fair to become a model composite livestock farm, the activities including among others:—

1. Remount Breeding.
2. Pony Breeding.
3. Sheep and Goat Breeding.
4. Poultry Farming.
5. Dairy Farm.
6. Dry Cattle Farm.
7. Fisheries.
8. Grass Cultivation.

The Dry Cattle Farm at Hessarghatta has been expanded so as to provide for 250 dry cattle.

The Dairy Farm started at Hessarghatta in August 1949 is now producing over 100 seers of milk daily and the entire quantity is disposed of on contract system. The present strength consists of 72 cows, 39 buffaloes, 53 heifers and 75 calves.

The Sheep Farm started at Hessarghatta in lieu of six other farms which were closed is working very satisfactorily. Its total strength inclusive of lambs is 459.

Poultry.

Poultry has been recognised as a good subsidiary industry for agriculturists but it promises to become quite a profitable industry by itself. The large-scale Poultry Farm at Hessarghatta is thriving well and there is great demand for poultry and hatching eggs from rural parts. The farm hatched 4,000 chicks, distributed about 10,000 eggs and 1,000 birds during the year. The demand for them is on the increase.

There are at present 5,130 co-operative societies with a membership aggregating to 470,360. The total paid-up share capital amounts to Rs. 121 lakhs and total working capital exceeds Rs. 541 lakhs. The Land Mortgage Bank has extended its operations to the entire State. Though the Bank has so far advanced to the extent of more than Rs. 77 lakhs, its activities have touched only a fringe of the problem. The question of issue of further debentures and obtaining accommodation through Banks is under consideration.

Co-operative
Societies.

Government have sanctioned loans aggregating Rs. 7 lakhs to the several House-building Societies for the development of housing on co-operative lines and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been included in 1951-52 for loans to co-operative societies including sanctions already accorded.

The Government are convinced that the economic growth should be more and more along the lines of co-operation. The recommendations of the Co-operative Seminar held at Nanjangud are being implemented. The House is aware of the filip that the movement got with the establishment of Multipurpose Co-operative Societies all over the State. It may be that some of them may not be functioning as efficiently as one would expect them to. But the blame, if any, for such rests on the members themselves. It has to be conceded that a large number of them are functioning satisfactorily and have provided fine opportunities to the people for self-help and initiative.

During the year, a number of Provincial Societies like the Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Society, Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Provincial Powerloom Silk Manufacturers' Co-operative Society, Co-operative House-building Corporation have been formed.

As a result of rapid drive undertaken for the expansion of the movement, 82 taluk and 746 circle societies have been formed and they have been very popular in the rural parts.

Multipurpose
Societies.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2.99 lakhs for the revised scheme. Thirteen societies

Co-operative
Farming.

have been formed and more than 1,728 acres of land have been brought under cultivation. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided in 1951-52.

District
Boards and
Municipalities.

The total grant provided in the Budget for improvement works in towns and municipalities is as under :—

	Rs. in lakhs
Water supply in towns and minor municipalities.	5.00
Improvement of towns and minor municipalities.	5.00
City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore ...	2.75
City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore ...	9.00
Bangalore Corporation ...	0.15
Mysore City Municipality ...	0.50
Davangere City Municipality ...	0.80
K.G.F. Sanitary Board ...	0.60
District Boards ...	3.07
Total	26.87

It will be seen that for the first time Mysore City Municipal Council gets Rs. 50,000 and the grants to Davangere and K.G.F. Board are increased by Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 20,000, respectively.

A Bill to amalgamate the activities of the District Boards, Village Panchayets and Development Committees is now before the Assembly and this will bring in a new orientation in their working. The House will, I am sure, welcome this genuine attempt at decentralisation of power. This is a rather revolutionary step in so far as a definite share of Land Revenue is going to be placed in the hands of the Village Panchayets and District Boards.

Bangalore
Trust Board.

The 50 D-type houses and 104 tenemental quarters constructed by the Bangalore Trust Board have all been allotted to officials and others in the ratio of 75:25. The construction of 260 quarters in Rajajinagar under the Labour Housing Scheme and 50 houses for Refugees on the sites reserved for them in Jayanagar has already been taken up.

The work pertaining to the formation of the layout of the Northern Zone of the Industrial Suburb has been

completed and sites are being allotted to the Industrialists. A colony with all the amenities of a modern town providing 4,000 sites for labourers and other poor and middle class people has been developed for the formation of housing colonies in the area under the scheme, and 3,000 sites have already been formed.

The question of evolving a Master Plan for Bangalore which envisages its growth of the City for another fifty years to come is under consideration.

The Mysore Trust Board is pursuing actively the policy of constructing model houses to suit the need of the poor and middle class people. It is decided to construct 48 model houses at Ittigegud. Two sets of 12 each have already been constructed and the work pertaining to the construction of the remaining houses is taken up. Mysore Trust Board.

Arrangements are being made to start early the work of forming the layout for the New Bamboo Bazaar in Mysore South; the scheme for the formation of an Industrial Suburb in the same area is sanctioned.

A provision of Rs. 1 lakh for reorganisation and welfare and an advance of Rs. 4 lakhs for housing have been provided for Labour Department. Labour?

Many improvements on the recommendations made by the Prison Reforms Committee have been taken up. Increased amenities have been granted to the prisoners. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for Jail manufactures for purchase of equipment and improvement of jail industries. Jails.

The strength of the Police Force in the State is about 12,731 and the expenditure on Police Department is Rs. 92 lakhs per annum. When compared to other States this may not be considered as a liberal or extravagant expenditure. Although the general law and order position throughout the State is normal, certain incidents occurred in the borders near Harihar and special measures are being taken to guard the frontier with the co-operation of the neighbouring State of Bombay. Law and Order.

Government have decided to reduce the strength of 'B' forces to two companies and bring down the cost to Palace Guards.

Rs. 3 lakhs from 1952-53 and a savings of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs has already been taken into account in 1951-52.

**Housing of
Depressed
Classes.**

During the year 1949-50, more than 4,900 houses were constructed and 184 cases of acquisition of lands sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 19 lakhs has been made for 1951-52.

The following figures show progress achieved from 1944-45 :—

Year	Amount sanctioned	No. of Acquisition cases sanctioned	Cost of acquisition met	No. of houses completed	Cost of construction of houses	Remarks
	Rs. in lakhs		Rs.		Rs. in lakhs	
1944-45	0.75	41	10,663	149	0.08	..
1945-46	2.00	120	21,371	705	0.57	..
1946-47	5.83	156	56,275	1,141	1.62	..
1947-48	13.00	157	59,865	2,343	5.03	..
1948-49	18.00	130	60,165	1,981	14.80	..
1949-50	19.00	184	1,00,800	4,981	11.74	(Nine months)
1950-51	19.00	106	95,240	2,769	8.88	(Up to the end of December 1950).
Total	77.58	894	4,01,379	17,062	42.72	

Beggar Relief.

Government have been sanctioning a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs every year. At the end of December 1950 there were 117 beggars in the Relief Centre. About 15 acres of land were brought under cultivation with the help of the inmates. The Colony has a mat weaving centre and a primary school. Since the introduction of Beggar Relief Act the begging nuisance in Bangalore and Mysore Cities has been considerably reduced and this could be completely eradicated only with the co-operation of the public.

**Loans and
Advances.**

The following are some of the important items of loans and advances provided for :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Land improvement and takavi loans	8.00
2. Irrigation wells	7.50
3. Purchase of pumps	25.00
4. For bringing current fallows under cultivation	15.00

	Rs. in lakhs.
5. Short-term credits to agriculturists ...	5.00
6. Loans to co-operative societies and banks.	15.00
7. Loans for cottage industries ...	3.00
8. Advances for purchase of seeds and manures.	30.00
9. Loans for purchase of machinery, etc. ..	1.00

I would like to indicate to the House the proportions to which expenditure on nation-building schemes have increased in recent years. The details are to be seen in the Explanatory Memorandum. From a total of Rs. 352.52 lakhs in 1946-47, the year before the new Government took up office, the expenditure has gone up to Rs. 925.97 lakhs—a more than 160 per cent increase. Expenditure under Education has increased by two and a half times, Agriculture by eight times, Veterinary, Sericulture, Industries and Medical by three times, Public Health by six times, not to speak of new departments like Labour and Rural Development. The capital expenditure has gone up from Rs. 160.44 lakhs to Rs. 377 lakhs in 1948-49, Rs. 357 lakhs in 1949-50, Rs. 430.70 lakhs in 1950-51 to Rs. 764 lakhs in 1951-52.

It may be that a portion of the revenue expenditure may be due to increased salaries. It cannot be denied that there has been very much more of all-round activities now than ever before. With the dawn of freedom and the passing of power to the people there has been naturally a phenomenal demand for increased expenditure at social services. There is in addition the normal increases due to increased cost of materials and labour, to increments to staff, extra staff and equipment and expansion schemes. With the present demands on the exchequer it will be well nigh impossible to meet all these obligations. The search therefore for economies must continue unabated. I would however quote a sentence from the recent very illuminating budget speech of Sir Chintamani Deshmukh, Finance Minister to Government of India. Talking of reduction, he says: "The reduction of even Rs. 5½ crores in Civil Expenditure envisaged in the Budget may not at first sight appear substantial, but I must remind the House of the somewhat limited scope available for contraction of expenditure." Any idea of a welfare State

Triennial
Rise in
Expenditure.

presupposes a willingness to bear the requisite burden. To aspire for the one without preparedness for the other betrays a lack of responsibility. Let us note that fresh sources of revenue are needed not only to meet the ever-growing demands of the people but also to meet the increasing interest and sinking fund charges. Nor can we ignore the prospect of a diminishing grant which the Financial Integration agreement contemplates. It will demand all the wisdom and care to plan for the future in these circumstances. As regards the future capital expenditure it is well to realise that they could only be incurred from borrowed funds. I think the days of revenue surpluses are gone, at any rate for a good time to come.

Retrospect.

As I have said, by the time of next budget a new Legislature and a new Cabinet will be functioning. Even a brief retrospect will show that the results are satisfactory. If the small things of the immediate surroundings are not to envelop us, and things are viewed in the proper perspective one can discern some well-known landmarks. The 562 Indian States in different parts of India were integrated into a few Unions. Mysore's integrity as a political entity in the Union remains intact. Would it be too much to say that a slight wrong handling might have jeopardised that integrity? I would go a step further and say, that in all matters pertaining to Indian States the lead given by Mysore has been acknowledged to be extremely helpful. Then take the question of Federal Financial Integration. I am reluctant to speak much about it having been a principal actor in the negotiations. I would ask you to believe me when I say that nothing could have been more satisfactory than what has been secured. So much is said here about Food and Grow More Food operations. If you know how meticulously our schemes have been examined and how well they have stood the test and how confidently they have attracted the loans and grants from the Centre, you—I refer to some of the bitter critics in the opposition—would be a little sparing in your criticisms. Shall I say a word about our plans sent to the Planning Commission? Do you know that each one of our schemes is so thoroughly scrutinised and every detail so worked up before submission that it has not been difficult to carry conviction to those in charge of planning?

Whether it is a project regarding Major Irrigation or Electricity or Industries or any other scheme, it is a proposal that can stand any test it may be subjected to. I could refer to some of our legislative measures but that may take too long. They reflect the needs and requirements of the State. The Committees on Land Reform, on Co-ordination and on Municipalities are another index of the eagerness of the Government to go with the people. To the Presidents of the three Committees, Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda, Sri V. Venkatappa and Sri A. Bheemappa Naik and the Members, the Government is deeply indebted for the thoughtful and practical recommendations which are now actively under implementation. Let it not be forgotten that along with the reserves we inherited huge subsidies, revised scales, capital commitments on Irrigation, Electricity and Iron and Steel Works, and various other post-war schemes. The demands of a new democracy are great and they had to be satisfied with liberal provisions. Grow More Food Schemes, Irrigation, Schools and Colleges, Technical Education, Health and Medicine, Improvement Grants to Local Bodies and private institutions all had claims insatiable. Have all these brought no benefits to people?

Let me tell you what the recent Census figures reveal. Three striking features are noticeable: (1) the increase in population from 73.30 lakhs to 90.70 lakhs. Even allowing for a large influx from outside it cannot mean that conditions were not propitious for the people. I do not deny that sometimes poverty and population go together. That is only a half truth and like all half truths dangerous to accept. (2) The noticeable increase of population in Malnad districts. The trend in the past was in the opposite direction. That must obviously be due to the favourable health conditions created there. (3) Lastly, the pronounced rise in literacy during the last decade. It was 13 per cent in 1941 and to-day it is 20.5 per cent. It could not be a mere accident.

Let me not be mistaken as justifying everything done as perfect and flawless. After all, democracy of the type we are having is new to the country. Its demands are exacting and let us the pioneers members of the Legislature or of the Cabinet help in laying it on

sure foundations. The budget I have placed before you has sight of this new democracy which is broad based on adult suffrage. I may claim that it has been drawn on a bold plan, for it is no virtue for a people newly liberated to be too conservative. These are days of electricity and we must all work with speed and work hard and work together. I appeal for that co-operative effort which alone can lead us to success. And I trust I will not have appealed in vain.

Before I conclude may I acknowledge my deep obligation to the Financial Secretary and his Assistants who had a most unusually difficult task this time in reconciling figures under new heads and this has also necessitated a more elaborate explanatory memorandum. When you see the estimates I am sure you will appreciate their assistance and work as well as I do. JAI HIND.

**MESSAGE FROM THE HON. SRI K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY, CHIEF
MINISTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.**

As the public are no doubt aware, the next Census will commence on the 9th of this month and end on the 1st of March. It will be the ninth Census in the All-India Series and the first to be taken after the attainment of the country's freedom.

The Census is, by and large, the greatest source of statistical information in any country. In India, it is almost the only source. Since all our plans are to be based upon statistics gathered at the Census, it follows that this great stock-taking should be as accurate and reliable as the Citizens can make it.

It has been aptly said that it takes two to take a Census—the Citizen and the Enumerator. Of the two, the Citizen's role is easily the more important. Always great, the Citizen's responsibilities have

become immeasurably greater with the dawn of freedom. And in nothing are his responsibilities greater than in this national stock-taking. For, it is his responses to the Census questions that make the bricks of our statistical structure. How sound that structure will be, depends entirely upon how far the bricks are strong.

And so, on the eve of this great national undertaking, I appeal to every Citizen to play his part well, in a manner worthy of the great traditions of Mysore. Remember, the edifice we are raising is the abode of Truth, and our answers to the Census questions are the bricks with which we build it. May Truth be on our lips!

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

MESSAGE FROM THE HON. SRI R. CHENNIGARAMIAH, MINISTER FOR
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, MYSORE, TO EVERY CENSUS ENUMERATOR
IN MYSORE.

"Your Guide describes fully the duties you will have to perform as Census Enumerator. The Census Act requires you to perform these duties diligently and well. If you do so, you have an excellent chance of winning the All-India Census Medal. If you do not, you not only have to face the consequences as stated in the Census Act, but will also bring discredit to the fair name of Mysore.

Your main duties as Enumerator are:

(1) to count every man (and woman and child) found within your Block and to make sure that he is not counted more than once;

(2) to ascertain and record answer for *every* question and in respect of *every* person, fully and accurately;

(3) to faithfully transcribe in the National Register of Citizens the answers

that you will be recording on the slips during Enumeration; and

(4) to treat the Census information you gather as sacred and confidential.

Remember, your Enumeration record will have to pass through the most searching scrutiny, at one stage or the other. If you have discharged your duties conscientiously and well, you will be the proud winner of All-India Census Medal, and the valuable certificates that go with it. On the other hand, if you have not done your duty correctly and have wilfully recorded the answers wrong, you are liable to the penalties prescribed in the Census Act.

I have no doubt that you will discharge your duties creditably and secure the coveted award. May your efforts be crowned with success."



The new Municipal Office at Davangere under construction. The extension of the town of Davangere was discussed in detail by the Hon. the Finance Minister.



The Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, gave valuable suggestions for the improvement of Khadi. Here he is seen interested



CATTLE FAIR, CHUNCHANAKATTE, KRISHNARAJANAGAR TALUK

VALUE OF EXHIBITIONS

Declaring open the Congress Exhibition at Subashnagar, Bangalore, on 23rd February 1951 the Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, expressed his joy for having been asked to open the Exhibition, which was being held under the auspices of the Bangalore City Congress Committee. He said that originally it was their desire to request His Highness the Rajapramukh to perform the opening ceremony this year, but unfortunately, owing to reasons of health, he was prevented from doing so.

He was glad to learn from the report of Sri K. Shamarajaiengar, President of the Exhibition Committee, that they had effected in this year's Exhibition some improvements over those of the previous years by way of arrangement of stalls, practical demonstrations in Khadi Spinning and Weaving, Home and Cottage Industries, besides arranging music and dance by eminent artists, in order to provide recreation and entertainment to the public. Bangalore, he felt, needed badly such a pleasant diversion just as in Mysore, where the holding of an annual Exhibition during the Dasara season under Government auspices stood as a permanent feature. He congratulated the President and Members of the Bangalore City Congress Committee for having taken upon themselves a big responsibility for organising the Exhibition since 1946.

Continuing, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister referred to the value of such exhibitions and said that they showed what had been done so far in various spheres and indicated what further could be done. Exhibitions were the time-keepers of progress. They recorded the country's advancement and stimulated the energy, enterprise and intelligence of the people and helped the building up of the economic prosperity of the country.

Referring to the further needs felt by the sponsors of the Exhibition, the Chief Minister recalled that sometime back he had made some suggestions to the effect that instead of spending a huge sum like Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 thousand every year for putting up the sheds for conduct of the Exhibition, they could as well think of erecting a permanent structure. They could also apply and secure the site for the Exhibition. He assured the Organizers that if a proposal to that effect were to be received by Government, they would be glad to consider their request favourably. He further stated that he had also made a suggestion with regard to the Exhibition held in Mysore to have a permanent skeleton exhibition, covering all the activities of the State and that Government were very keen in extending all possible assistance in making such exhibitions more and more useful to the people.

THE MYSORE CENSUS

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1951 CENSUS

Area

The revolutionary changes that have taken place during the past three years in the internal structure of the Indian Dominion have left the map of Mysore untouched and the State still preserves the boundaries that were fixed for her by the Treaty of Srirangapatna, way back in 1799. The recent transfer of enclaves has produced no perceptible change since only a little more than 30 sq. miles of territory is found added, to make up a total area of 29,439 sq. miles approximately the size of West Bengal (29,476 sq. miles).

Density

Over these 29 thousand and odd miles which constitute the State, sunrise on 1st March 1951 found 9,071,678 persons huddling together in densities ranging from 150 per sq. mile in Chikmagalur District to 441 persons in Bangalore District, against 129 and 341, respectively in 1941. On an average, 308 persons were counted on every sq. mile of the State's area against 249 in 1941 and against an estimated average of 216 persons per sq. mile in Hyderabad, 243 in Orissa, 170 in Madhya Bharat, 161 in Madhya Pradesh, 154 in Assam. While heavier concentrations might be expected in States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Madras, West Bengal with roughly the same area as Mysore is expected to show more than 830 persons per sq. mile.

Growth of Population

These density figures reflect the phenomenal rise in the State's population from 7.33 million in 1941 to 9.07 million in 1951. The addition to our human wealth during the decade has been of the order of 1.74 million or 23.7 per cent. The past decade alone has registered a gain in the population roughly equal to the whole of the rise between 1901 and 1941, and during the 60 years since 1891, the State has nearly doubled itself. Of the increase of 1.74 million in the State population, the urban areas account for nearly half, and of these areas, the three cities alone, namely, Bangalore Corporation, Kolar Gold fields and Mysore City, contribute between them nearly half a million. Bangalore Corporation shows an increase of 90.6 per cent over the 1941 population (from 406,760 to 776,170). Mysore City claims an increase of 69.3 per cent while among the Districts, Bangalore District has registered an increase of 29.4 per cent against 14.1 in 1941. The arid districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug show double or nearly double the 1941 rates of growth respectively with 20.5 and 19.7 per cent, and most remarkable of all, the Malnad Districts of Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga show rates of increase (13.6, 16.5 and 20 per cent, respectively) even half of which they have never been able to show in the past. Among the Taluks, Bangalore North, easily takes the lead with an increase of 85.3 per cent, leaving its nearest rivals Shimoga, Bhadravati and Harihar, struggling far behind with

52.4, 37.9 and 30.6 per cent, respectively over the 1941 figures. At the other extreme is Krishnarajpet which has just escaped falling into arrears by the narrow margin of 320 and Mulbagal has become its close companion with a bare 3.6 per cent increase over the 1941 total.

Urban Increase

As against the general increase of 23.6 per cent, the urban areas have registered an increase of 60.4 per cent, rising from 1.36 million in 1941 to 2.18 million in 1951. These areas now account for 24.3 per cent of the total population or nearly a quarter against 18.4 per cent in 1941 and 13.7 per cent in 1881. Taking the absolute figures, we find that the urban population has multiplied itself almost three times since the turn of the Century. Urbanization has forged ahead in a remarkable degree in Shimoga District and the percentage of urban population in Chikmagalur comes next only to Shimoga (15.9 against 22.7). Tumkur District is the least urbanised and claims only 9.2 per cent with 90.8 per cent living in villages.

Literacy

Literacy has been forging ahead in the State, hand in glove with urban development. From a bare 5.1 per cent in 1901, it has risen by slow degrees to 20.6 per cent in fifty years, and at no time was the expansion as great as it has been during the last ten years. From 13 per cent in 1941, literacy has leaped to 20.6 per cent in 1951 and female literacy, in particular has almost doubled itself (from 5.3 to 10.3). Bangalore City maintains the lead with a literacy of 43.3 per cent against 38.4 in 1941 and one woman out of three is now literate in this City. Among the Districts, Shimoga shows a greater percentage of literacy (24.8) than the State average, and female literacy in this District has

more than doubled itself (from 5.6 in 1941 to 12.8 in 1951). Outside the Cities, appropriately enough, the seat of Goddess Sharada (Sharada Peeta) [Sringeri] claims the largest percentage of literacy (35.7) with Shimoga Taluk running a close second (32.7) while Tumkur takes the third place with 24.2 per cent. Mysore Taluk forms the other extremity with only 8.2 per cent, Bagepalli (8.9 per cent) being its nearest neighbour.

Sex Ratio

The latest stock-taking registered a further fall in the proportion of women and per contra should increased masculinity while at the commencement of the century, there were 980 females for every 1,000 males, the ratio has been steadily dwindling during the past fifty years until it has dropped to 915 at this Census. Among the Cities, Kolar Gold Fields alone has four females extra for every thousand males. The remarkably low ratios of 889 and 899 shown, respectively by Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts should not be mistaken for signs of increased masculinity. Rather, it must be attributed to the large influx of unattached males to these districts from across the border. For the same reason, Bangalore Corporation suffers from an even greater deficiency of females (885).

Displaced Persons

Despite the facilities offered, we find that only 7,891 persons have found sanctuary in the State from the sister Dominion of Pakistan. A little over five thousand of this number are males. Bangalore Corporation has become the haven of the bulk of these unfortunates (4,552) while Bangalore District has nearly absorbed the rest. Mysore City has found shelter for 499 refugees while Mysore District has been able to attract a solitary female from Pakistan area.

JOINT RALLY OF THE BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES.

Addressing the Joint Rally of the Bharat Scouts and Guides of Mysore State, held on Friday, the 9th February 1951 at the Scout Headquarters Grounds, Bangalore, the Hon. the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Scout, Sri K. C. Reddy, said—

“I am very glad to note that the Scout movement is forging ahead and is showing signs of becoming a powerful institution. It has in it potentialities for the future. It is well known that this movement owes its existence to Sir Baden Powell. Though it had its origin from the West, its further growth has given it an international character and the Scout movement has gained for itself a fame as an International Organization. Several distinguished people in this country have given guidance and help in fostering this movement. It is not for me to remind you of all these names. Here in Mysore also many of the great people have done their best to promote the growth of the movement. I remember the late lamented Sri Shankaranarayana Rao who was the Chief Scout Commissioner. I have noted that the two different organizations which existed side by side in this country have now been amalgamated under the title “The Bharat Scouts and Guides”. This is a good starting point and portends good augury.

Two points to which I would refer on this occasion are the first one relates to the great ideal which the Scout movement has placed before itself. The motto of the Scout movement has been “Service”. The Second is contained in the words of the Scout movement “Be prepared”. I trust that these two ideals will always be kept before the Organization and every scout and guide will keep them in their mind and act up to it by doing a good turn every day. How many good turns

can be done in a day and how many good turns will it then be for a year! This is well worth doing and when all do it, it would be a better day for the world. As long as the movement has these ideals before its eye and do its best in realising them in every day activity, it will not only be living up to these ideals but also be working for the welfare of mankind. I do trust the scouts and guides will remember this.

The other point that I would like to refer to on this occasion is that you must work in harmony with sister organisations. There is the ‘Seva Dal’ and other similar organisations. I do not think there is any fundamental difference in the ideals of these organisations and the Boy Scouts. I want to make an appeal for all these organisations to come closer together, harmonise and be comradery. At one stage I thought there was no necessity for these separate organisations. They ought to be brought together and be correlated in some way. There is a youth organisation to serve the youth. Recently they had a Youth Festival. All the different organisations participated in it. I do not, therefore, think there is necessity for separate organizations. They must all be united and there must be one common organisation. Even if it is not possible, it will not be impossible to effect harmony and team work among these various organisations. What we want in our country is discipline, team work and some kind of regimentation. Individualism is seen to be

more and more persistent in our country and people will not yield easily to discipline. It is necessary therefore in India to have an organisation of this kind; existing and functioning for display of discipline and team work. Such a display was exhibited in the physical drill and march past, when all acted as one and not as so many individuals. There is quite a lot of work before we can say we are

satisfied with what we have done. I want to appeal to every one concerned to strive to achieve better results. The Government appreciate what has been done by this organisation. They want to help and encourage it, and I hope it will be given to the Government of Mysore not only to continue such help but also to enhance it.

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PRISON REFORM IN MYSORE

In a talk from the All-India Radio, Mysore, on 5th February 1951, the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Minister for Law and Labour, said :—

"The history of prison management in Mysore is more than 120 years old. In a still earlier period, there was little that could be called a prison system in the State. Persons suspected of crime and those under trial used to be confined with regular convicts, and men were put to work on the high roads. It was only after 1830 that improvements were gradually introduced. But even so, prison conditions were rigorous, discipline was too hard, labour was unduly exacting and diet and clothing were regulated merely with an eye to sustaining the ordinary physical strength of the man who had to endure the trial. In short, the ruling idea was the enforcement of the *deterrent* aspects of imprisonment. Even in the latter half of the 19th century, during which, various details of prison administration received attention and a more reasonable scale of dietary was framed, the system of supplementing the prisoner's daily allowance of the staple foodgrain with a money allowance of a few pies came to be abolished on the ground that it was destructive of discipline.

The introduction of what was known as the Mark System in 1879 was a noteworthy feature. It enabled well-behaved convicts to earn appointments as warders and work overseers and remissions of sentences or small gratuities.

The year 1881 was one of great importance for Mysore, for it was in that year that the reins of administration were re-transferred to the Ruling House by the British Commission. There were in that year eight jails in the State at the head-

quarters of the eight districts. The districts and taluks were re-grouped shortly thereafter and the occasion was availed of to reduce the number of jails to three. There were the Central Jail at Bangalore and the District Jails at Mysore and Shimoga.

At the end of December 1940, there were the Central Jail at Bangalore, one Jail at Mysore, one Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields, six District Lock-ups and 27 Taluk Lock-ups.

The British Indian Act of 1870 was extended to Mysore in 1879. Rules were framed under it from time to time in regard to matters of internal economy, discipline, expenditure, punishment and control. These were later superseded by a comprehensive Jail Manual prepared in 1917 with reference to jails and by a Lock-up Manual relating to lock-ups.

In accordance with the recommendations of a Committee appointed in 1936, Government undertook legislation with a view "to make provision for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders, for the establishment and regulation of Borstal Schools, for the detention and training of youthful offenders, and for the protection of children and young persons in Mysore." This is known as the Mysore Juveniles Act XIV of 1939.

The long-prevailing practice of sending to the Andamans, prisoners sentenced to transportation by the Courts in Mysore, was terminated in 1882. Such prisoners are now kept in the Central Jail at Bangalore.

Provision exists in all the prisons for keeping women prisoners altogether apart from male prisoners, and also for separating adolescents and juveniles from adult prisoners. Under-trial prisoners, likewise, are kept separate from convicts. Criminal lunatics are detained in the Mental Hospital at Bangalore, and civil prisoners are usually lodged in the two jails at Bangalore and Mysore and in the District Lock-ups.

In the year 1930, Government made rules to enable the jail authorities, with the specific permission of Government each case, to extend certain privileges to prisoners who, by reason of their status in life, their antecedents, and the nature of the offences committed by them, might be considered as eligible for special treatment. The concessions allowed to a prisoner of the special class are in regard to the use of the diet ordinarily taken by him outside the jail, the use of his own clothing if available, and in its absence, of a dress different from that of the ordinary prisoners, confinement in a separate ward, and permission to read books, newspapers, etc.

Arrangements are in force in the Central Jail at Bangalore and in the Jail at Mysore for the education of convicts, especially those of young age. The languages employed are Kannada and Hindustani. English is taught on a limited scale. Provision for religious and moral instruction has also been made in both the jails. Every Sunday, religious preachers of different denominations visit the jails for the purpose. For the benefit of prisoners in the Central Jail, there are occasional entertainments in the shape of harikathas, bhajanas and dramas, addresses on ethical subjects by public-spirited and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen, and regular broadcasts of musical and other entertainments. Prisoners are allowed the use of books during leisure hours and for this purpose

the jails both at Bangalore and Mysore possess libraries to which additions are being made from time to time. Besides the official visitors, among whom are included the Chief Justice, the Senior Surgeon, the Director of Public Health, Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, a number of non-officials have been appointed as Visitors to the jails at Bangalore and Mysore.

The convicts under sentence of rigorous imprisonment are employed on prison duties such as those of prison warders, prison servants and gardeners, in the preparation of articles for use or consumption in jails, and on industries of various kinds.

The scale of diet has been suitably revised from time to time. Vegetarian convicts get curds once a week. All the prisoners get butter-milk once a day.

All convicts sentenced to hard labour get beedies usually four per day. Those accustomed to chew tobacco or betel leaves are provided with them instead of beedies.

Prisoners were all along supplied only with earthen vessels, but from the year 1939 they are being supplied with aluminium vessels instead. The appointment of Standing Advisory Committees for revising the sentences of long-term prisoners, which was first tried in 1926 as an experiment for three years, is now a permanent feature.

The Imperial Legislative Council adopted a resolution in the year 1919, recommending that a joint committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to investigate the whole subject of jail administration and to suggest improvements in the light of the experience of the West. The Government of India accordingly appointed an influential committee for the purpose. That body went thoroughly into the question, visited prisons and examined witnesses in several countries of the world, and

presented a valuable report in 1920. That report not only aroused great interest in official circles and amongst the general public, but also gave in the years that followed, a great stimulus to prison reform in many parts of India. In Mysore too, Government considered that the time had arrived for a thorough overhauling of the machinery and methods of prison administration in the light of experience gained both here and elsewhere and of progressive ideas as to the treatment of prisoners and the moral and deterrent effect of prison discipline. They therefore appointed a committee to go into the question. The report which that Committee submitted to Government at the beginning of April 1941, has been acknowledged as one of the most valuable and authentic documents available in the country.

That Committee made several exhaustive recommendations covering a variety of subjects bearing upon the administration and management of prisons. These pertained, among others, to prisons and prison buildings, employment of prisoners, offences and punishments, reformative influences, incentives to industry, physical well-being of prisoners, aid and after-care, youthful delinquency, recidivism and trends in Penal Reform. A number of desirable amendments to the Jail Manual were also suggested. Action has been taken in accordance with most of these recommendations and steps relating to the rest are under consideration. To mention only a few of the more important measures taken in recent years, the system of whipping in the jails has been abolished and the Whipping Act itself repealed. Many improvements in regard to jail buildings and sanitation and lighting arrangements in them have been effected and a room constructed in front of the Central Jail to facilitate interviews for the prisoners. Flush-out latrines and electric lights have been provided in the

special lock-ups and in some of the district lock-ups. Increased amenities have been granted to prisoners, such as hot water baths once a week and soap for washing their clothes. The practice of ragi-grinding by prisoners has been abolished and electric flour mills installed in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore. Radios with loud speakers have been installed for the benefit of prisoners in both the jails. The scale of diet has been revised from 16 ozs. to 20 ozs. in the case of prisoners doing hard labour and from 14 ozs. to 18 ozs. in the case of other prisoners. Political prisoners get even better scale of diet, newspapers, magazines, etc. Sports and games like badminton, basketball, volleyball and carrom are provided for the prisoners. The medical care of prisoners is well provided for. The treatment of prisoners is now so designed as to increase their self-respect and making them efficient citizens. Allowances are paid to the families of detenus at rates varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month. A scheme for the improvement and expansion of jail industries in the Central Jail at a cost of over Rs. 1,02,000 has been sanctioned. Prisoners who turn out more than the quantum of "task labour" are remunerated in cash on a scale whose liberalisation is now under the consideration of Government which wants each labouring convict to earn enough money not only to provide himself with small comforts, but also provide for his family to some extent. A scheme for locating at Shimoga a separate jail for habitual offenders only is under the active consideration of Government. The release of certain categories of prisoners and the grant of remission to certain other prisoners as an act of clemency on the occasion of the inauguration of the Republic of India on the 26th January 1950 was sanctioned and about 300 prisoners were released under this order.

Prisoners are under certain conditions allowed to go to their homes on parole for ten days in a year.

There are 1,628 prisoners in the various jails and lock-ups in the State. Of them, 1,295 are in the jails of Bangalore and Mysore, and the rest in the various lock-ups.

The cost of maintaining these jails and lock-ups is about Rs. 5,38,145 per year which works out at about Rs. 331 per head.

For the purpose of assisting released convicts in finding suitable employment, a society called "The Mysore Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society" was brought into being in the year 1927, with its registered office in Bangalore City and District Committees were also appointed in other places.

An annual grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned to this Society in July 1932; another Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for the year 1950-51. Government granted a site in the heart of the City free of cost for putting up a Discharged Prisoners' Home. A building was erected at a cost of Rs. 8,000 towards which the Government contributed about Rs. 2,000. It is proposed to have a Discharged Prisoners' Home in every district headquarter town

in the State. It has been emphasised for some time past that the work of rehabilitation of the inmates of a jail really begins long before their discharge from it. This is one of the reasons why instruction is imparted to them by the jail authorities in several handicrafts like weaving, rattan work, carpentry, printing, carpet-making, bookbinding, tailoring, etc. But the Society has not been able to do all that it seeks to do on account of very inadequate support from the general public. As I stated elsewhere recently, prisoners also deserve a better deal at the hands of the public; for it has been found by experience that the majority of prisoners are not hardened criminals and any timely help given to them is likely to wean them from the wrong path. I take this opportunity of appealing to every section of the public to take a more kindly and active interest in the work and welfare of this very useful organisation and do their bit in enabling our discharged prisoners to settle down to some constructive work and become useful and law-abiding citizens. The larger the interest taken by the public in this urgent matter, the better will it be for the prisoners themselves, for the society in general and for the State as a whole."

NEED FOR BANKING FACILITIES.

Inaugurating the State Bank Employees' Union at Bangalore on 10th March 1951, the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, said :—

“I am glad to be in your midst this evening. Being aware that even to secure Registration under the Labour Act, you were called upon to cross some hurdles, I am happy to see that you have now been able to bring together the employees of almost all the Banks working in our place as members of a single Association which seeks to further the interests common to all of them. I am particularly happy to be inaugurating an Association so necessary and useful as yours.

Rural Banks.

We want more and more Banks functioning in the State. Rural areas are particularly in need of Banking facilities. There is a large surplus of unemployed capital in the interior parts of the country ; but they are loose and scattered about in small sums. Rural Banks could attract and pool them together and make it useful to those in need and bring a good return to the depositors. We have divided the State into Districts, Taluks, Hoblis and now into circles also, every hobli being divided into two circles. There is a multi-purpose co-operative society in every circle. It is the desire of Government that banking should be taken up by every society. It will help the rich and the needy alike by usefully employing the surplus cash of the rich which would otherwise remain idle and by enabling the needy to get financial aid at reasonable rates of interest with a view to increased production from agriculture and industries. I need hardly emphasise the importance of Banks and bank employees

in the ensuring of the prosperity of the country.

I know too well that ever since the Award of the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) was passed in August in last year, your minds were naturally very much exercised about the applicability of the Award only to certain banks and about the consequences of the benefit of the Award not accruing to others. While no such invidious treatment was meant in any quarter the difficulty arose from the fact that at the time when the adjudication was ordered, the Industrial Disputes Act did not apply to Part B States and consequently the Award is not binding on such Branches or Offices of the Banks as are working in Part B States while all the branches or offices of the banks working in other States are bound by it. This, no doubt, is the legal position. The Government of India, however, realized that such a difference in treatment would only make for discontent and agitation on the part of those to whom the benefits accruing from the Award were not allowed. They felt that it would be in the interests of the Banks themselves if effect was given to the Award in respect of employees in all the States. I am extremely happy to learn that some of the banks have already respected this wish of the Central Government. I hope that the remaining ones will do likewise without further delay, for otherwise, the Central Government may have to order adjudication of the resulting disputes, even though the employees are working in banks in Part B States. The Mysore Government have

called for information as to the Banks that have not yet taken action as suggested and are hoping to hear very soon that every bank has had the wisdom to realise the time-spirit and to do the right thing and at the right moment. Meanwhile I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating those banks who have already extended the benefits to their employees even without legislative pressure. This, indeed, is the best way of securing the loyalty and unstinted co-operation of their own workers.

I am told that a large part of your membership comes from the State-aided Banking institution, *viz.*, The Bank of Mysore. If this is so, it is only to be expected that the other banks which are younger institutions in this area may be influenced, in their decisions on matters like pay-scales, amenities, etc., by the actions which this premier institution takes. It is most desirable, therefore, that the Bank of Mysore sets the example for other institutions to emulate.

Efficient Service.

I learn that some agreement between the management and the employees is considered a bar to the implementation of the Award. It is undoubtedly wise to come to and rely on such agreements. But how far such agreements will be a bar to the implementation of a general award is doubtful. How about employees in those branches of the bank in Part A States? How about those that enter service hereafter? Can they be also forced to accept a similar agreement? It is not free from doubt. It is perhaps most advisable to fall in line with the rest of the banks and implement the award. It is not after all the rights alone that have to be looked into but the contentedness of mind on both sides. The Bank may be right in seeking to stand by the agreement. But, if the

employees are displeased with it and want the Award to be implemented, it is better and wiser to implement it. Whether there is a dispute or not is easy enough to discover. I do not wish to disturb harmonious relationship if it exists. But if it is only imaginary, it will do no good to any one to delude oneself. It is, all told, wiser and more desirable not to stand on technicalities and to do the right thing and at the right moment as I have already said. The fact that this institution finds itself in the happy position of its Reserves being far in excess of the subscribed Share Capital, indicates its course of action still more clearly. I heartily congratulate the Bank of Mysore on its undoubted stability and high stature, and hope that it will really lead the other banking institutions, in matters like efficient service, reasonable pay-scales, and retention of a contented staff.

Need for Co-operation.

You will not misunderstand me if I also take this opportunity of reminding you, as members of an Employees' Association, of the need for the utmost co-operation on your own part. It is easy enough for Executive Committees of Associations like this, to go on presenting demands, but it is not all who realize that employers too are being called upon to surmount unprecedented difficulties. It is for you, before presenting any demand, to weigh the pros and cons and always effect a golden mean between the ideal and the feasible, and ask yourself, at every step, whether by pressing any fresh demands, you may not be killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. What the country needs at the present moment, more than anything else, is a change in the angle of vision of all workers—whether they are engaged as industrial labourers, or as bank officials or as anything else. You must realise that the

Managements are not always the masters, nor the workers always the servants. Both are masters and servants alike. You must train yourselves to regard your working place as an institution of your own, and see that the amenities you want are really necessary and at the same time consistent with the financial and other possibilities of the concern to which you belong. Once the Managements see that you are motivated by high principles like these, there will be no room for misunderstanding, no occasion for agitation, and no need for even arbitrations. By the mere formality of a Notice of Change, it

is possible for both sides to satisfy each other and thus learn to love and respect each other, and ultimately find that after all both sides are serving one and the same cause. I hope and trust that the Bank Employees' Association, though the youngest of its kind, today, will soon be able to establish a record for such a happy relationship between Managements and Workers. It is in this hope that I inaugurate your Association, and I do so with the greatest pleasure. I thank you most sincerely for inviting me to perform this duty, and wish you the best of luck in the days to come."



CAUVERY FALLS AT CHUNCHANAKATTE



SRI RAMA TEMPLE AT CHUNCHANAKATTE

ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN NATIONAL ECONOMY.

Presiding over the Union Day Celebrations of the Mysore Agricultural Students' Association, at Hebbal on 22nd February 1951, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister, Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, said that the students of the Agricultural College had no reason to get dis-spirited about their future, after undergoing training in the College. He revealed that from among the students who had passed out of the College, ten graduates had been appointed by Government as Probationers. But he pointed out that they should not look upon Government alone for shaping their future career by way of providing suitable appointments, though there was ample scope for them to do so.

He referred to certain suggestions that had been received by Government that graduates of the Agricultural College should be preferred to other ordinary graduates of the University in filling up the posts of the Rural Development Officers and Revenue Probationers, and said that Government also were in full agreement with that view. He assured the members of the Union that Government were very keen to give effect to those suggestions received by them. He also referred to Dr. C. R. Reddy's Report wherein certain proposals were made to bring about a change in the educational system to suit the present needs of the country. One of the proposals made therein was to give an agricultural bias to students at the High School stage itself just as it was done in the case of girls by way of introducing Domestic Science for them. The All-India Planning Commission also had under consideration the question of introducing bias system of education till the age of 18 in all the educational institutions in India. Government of Mysore, he said, were also very keen to bring about a change in the entire educational system on those lines and batches of young men with the

requisite training in agricultural methods were therefore needed by Government to achieve that end. He exhorted the students not to get disheartened in their outlook but to help the Government in their rural reconstruction programme, with a view to improving the lot of the rural folk. He advised them to go and settle in rural parts and enthuse the raiyats by means of the knowledge and experience gained by them. They must consider it as a sacred duty to do so, especially at the present moment when the National Government were striving their utmost to step up production and bring about happiness and prosperity to the common man.

Referring to the request made in the Secretary's report that Government might extend their help in the same way as they were doing in respect of Unions of other Colleges, the Chief Minister said that they had every reason to look to Government for such help. He assured the members that Government would extend all facilities to their Association on the same lines as they were doing in the case of other Unions. As regards their request for a well-equipped laboratory, buildings for the College and the Hostel, etc., the Chief Minister revealed that Government had provided a sum of Rs. 2,75,000 in the budget for 1951-52 for the Department and said that they were very keen to extend all facilities for furthering the activities of the College. He added that they had to go slow in the matter of providing the necessary additional buildings for the College and the Hostel, as it was not possible for Government to provide adequate finance in one year.

Concluding, the Chief Minister thanked the Organisers for the opportunity given to him to participate in the pleasant function and wished all success to the members and a bright future to the College and the Union.

Addressing the students of the Association earlier, the Hon'ble the Minister for Finance and Industries said that he often wondered how there could be food scarcity in a country like India where the bulk of the population lived in the villages and, in the main, were entirely dependent on agriculture for their living. He felt that the main cause was the lack of encouragement given to agricultural pursuits when India was under the alien rule. Now the National Government having been established in the country, the immediate task before them today was to so refashion Indian agriculture as would enrich the content and meaning of political freedom. It should be the task of one and all, and particularly of the students of the agricultural college to change the mental outlook of the raiyats in rural parts of the State and devise for them a new way out from the traditional methods of agriculture. Thus they could bring about rehabilitation of agricultural methods not merely as a means of improving the technique of cultivation and crop production but also lessening the burden of debt and poverty that were facing the rural folk at the present juncture.

Continuing, the Minister referred to improved methods that were being followed by the highly-developed countries of the West and said that agriculture had received the foremost attention of the economists and politicians of the country today. It was their desire to bring about revolutionary changes in the agricultural pattern and achieve prosperity. In America, he said, the agricultural department was the biggest department of the State and they were spending more on agricultural department than on other departments.

Referring to food production drive in India, the Minister said that apart from the increase in the extent of cultivable land, they could as well concentrate their

attention on increasing the fertility of the existing fields. It was appalling to find that India was not producing even 1/3 of what the Western Countries were doing in the production of foodgrains. An increased production could be achieved by the use of improved manure, which was the main factor for getting a higher yield from the land. He was constrained to notice that out of so large a number of municipalities in India, only 700 municipalities were producing compost. He urged that all the municipalities in the country should try their utmost to convert cattle manure and municipal refuse into compost, thus helping to convert barren land into valuable arable.

The Minister exhorted the students not to get discouraged about their future and said that it was his firm conviction that they could serve the country better if they settled in rural areas and helped the raiyats, with the knowledge gained by them, to adopt improved methods of cultivation with a view to step up production. Here was a great opportunity open to them to serve the country by way of solving the momentous question of food shortage.

Concluding, the Minister advised the students not to look upon Government appointments alone to shape their future career. Government were faced, on the one side, with the addition of more and more graduates to the list every year, and on the other they had to follow the retrenchment policy to bring about a national economy and it was very difficult for them to reconcile the two. He assured that the students of the Agricultural College could look upon Government to give them equal chances along with other graduates of the University in the matter of appointments. He exhorted them to concentrate their attention more on co-operative and land reclamation schemes which were open to them rather than on securing Government appointments. He

said that they had a bright future if they took up those lines of activity and concentrated more on the practical side to help themselves and the country at large. He also advised the students to arrange for more tours in rural areas with a view to getting conversant with the rural

problems and finding a solution for them. Sriyuths Yegnanarayan Iyer and Urugalli Krishna Iyengar, for instance, were there in their midst as practical men in the field and their achievements served as sufficient inspiration for them all to follow their footsteps and achieve tangible results.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

REVISION OF SCALES OF RATIONS AND THE SALE PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

In view of the anticipated deficit in food stocks due to various causes, the Ministry of Food, Government of India, directed that the scale of over-all rations may be reduced to nine ozs., heavy manual labour alone being allowed an extra four ozs. In view of the fact that the "B" class cardholders in the State belong mostly to labour class who will not come under the category of the heavy manual labour, the Government of India having regard to the conditions of this class of rationed population in the State, have very kindly consented to allow them, as a special case, an over-all ration of 10 ozs., the ration with regard to the "A" class cardholders and staple wheat-eaters being limited to the over-all scale of nine ozs.

The present scale of rations is as noted below :

	Rice	Wheat	Millets	Total
	(ozs. per head per day)			
(i) "A" Class ...	6.5	4.0	...	9.5
(ii) "B" Class ..	2.4	3.8	5.8	12.0
(iii) Heavy Manual Labour	2.4	3.8	8.8	15.0
(iv) Plantation Labour ...	5.5	2.0	4.5	12.0
(v) Staple Wheat Eaters	...	9.5	...	9.5

The revised scale of rations that will be allowed, issued with effect from 12th February 1951, is noted below :

	Rice	Wheat	Millets	Total
	(ozs. per head per day)			
"A" Class ...	5.5	3.5	...	9.0
"B" Class ..	2.4	1.0	6.6	10.0
Heavy Manual Labour	2.4	1.0	9.6	13.0
Plantation Labour ...	5.5	1.0	2.5	9.0
Staple Wheat Eaters	...	9.0	...	9.0

(Children below eight years of age will be allowed half the above scale of rations).

Mysore is the only State in India which has been subsidising the sale of locally procured foodgrains in addition to bearing subsidy on imported foodgrains. The entire subsidy was being borne by the State till October 1948. Thereafter the Government of India were pleased to share 50 per cent of the subsidy on imported foodgrains till financial integration in April 1950 when the subsidy was increased to 75 per cent as in the case of other Part "A" States. This subsidy is in addition to the charges on the administration of the Food Supplies Department which alone works at

the rate of about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. The subsidy on foodgrains alone in 1948-49 and 1949-50, excluding the cost of administration of the Food Department, amounted to Rs. 1,50,61,703 and Rs. 1,26,00,000, respectively. So far, the State has sustained loss to the extent of about Rs. 8,50,00,000 in the shape of subsidy and the administration charges of the Food Department; and in the present financial position it is no longer possible for this Government to bear these losses from General Revenues. The neighbouring States have not been incurring any such losses and the prices of foodgrains are fixed on the principle of "service at cost", including the cost of administration charges. The selling prices of foodgrains therefore in the neighbouring States have always been higher than those prevailing in the State. It is against this background that this Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India, revised the issue prices of foodgrains as follows, with effect from 1st August 1950, the revision of prices being confined only to rice and millets :—

Rice ...	I Variety	2½ seers per rupee
Do ..	II Variety	2½ Do do
Millets ...	...	4½ Do do

Even these prices were substantially lower and they compare very favourably with the corresponding prices in the neighbouring States.

The position has considerably worsened since. The financial position, on the one hand, and the reduction in subsidy from the Centre due to a revision of their policy, on the other, necessitate a further slight rise in the issue prices. This position was brought out prominently during the recent food debate in the Legislative Assembly. The House was definitely of opinion that the food operations in the State should be carried on on the basis of "Service at Cost". It has therefore been decided to enhance slightly the retail issue prices of foodgrains as follows :—

(1) Rice	I Variety	2 seers per rupee
(2) Do	II Variety	2½ do do
(3) Millets	...	4½ do do
(4) Wheat	...	Re. 0-6-5 pes seer

The above prices fixed are not only within the ceiling prices allowed by the Government of India for Mysore and Bangalore Cities but also compare favourably with the prevailing prices in the neighbouring States of Bombay and Madras and most other States in India.

(Press Note dated 10th February 1951.)

A BRIEF REPORT OF WORK DONE BY THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR THE FORT-NIGHT ENDED 31-12-1950.

I. Administration of Weights and Measures Act.—During the fortnight under report, 1,283 units of weights and measures were presented for testing and out of which, 1,136 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness. A sum of Rs. 159-1-0 was realised as testing fee. A total number of 412 units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 837-4-6 were sold by all the Testers of Weights and Measures in the State.

In addition to 24 cases that were pending, 13 new cases were launched during the fortnight. Out of the total number of 37 cases, 13 cases ended in conviction and one case was withdrawn by the order of District Magistrate as the accused expressed regret and prayed pardon. A total sum of Rs. 158 was realised as fines. The remaining 23 cases are pending.

2 Working of Regulated Markets.—(a) *Regulated Market at Mysore.*—The regulated market at Mysore continued to work satisfactorily. During the fortnight under report, 11,770 pallas of groundnuts, 24 pallas of Tilseeds, 475 pallas of castor seeds, 1,360 pallas of Nigar, 3,715 pallas of Horasegram, 517 pallas of Greengram, 1 pallas of Avare, 9 pallas of Urd, 661 pallas of Cowpea, 1,07 886 cocoanuts, 1,554 maunds of chillies, 491 maunds of Tamarind and 137 pallas of soapnut were auctioned in the Market. A sum of Rs. 1,209-6-3 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, etc., and also a sum of Rs. 105 towards the license fee.

(b) *Regulated Market at Davanagere.*—The Regulated Market at Davanagere continued to work satisfactorily. During the fortnight under report, 1,73,508 maunds of Groundnut Pods, 10,136 maunds of Cotton (Kappas), 587 pallas of Sesamum, 342 pallas of Nigar, 200 pallas of castor seed, 1,741 pallas of Horasegram, 40 pallas of Greengram, 220 pallas of Begalgram, 31 pallas of blackgram, 610 pallas of Thogari, 18 pallas of Cowpea and 44 pallas of Coriander were sold in the Market. A sum of Rs. 2,443-11-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, etc.

(c) *Regulated Market at Tiptur.*—The Regulated Market at Tiptur continued to work satisfactorily. During the fortnight under report, 3,689 bags of copra and 146 cartloads or 1,00,241 cocoanuts were auctioned in the Market. A sum of 251-14-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, etc.

III. Grading and Standardisation.—All the five Egg Grading stations continued to work and a total number of 41,127 eggs valued at

Rs. 4,127-14-0 were graded during the fortnight under report. A sum of Rs. 31 was collected as grading fee by the Egg Grading Station, Mysore.

The grading of oranges was continued during the fortnight at Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society at Mysore and Bangalore and a total number of 9,236 oranges valued at Rs. 669-7-0 were garded.

IV. Co-operative Marketing.—The Mysore Milk Union at Bangalore and Milk Supply Societies at District Headquarters continued to work satisfactorily. The Milk supplied during fortnight under report by some of the societies is as follows :

1. The Mysore Milk Supply Union, Bangalore	... 8,200 lbs.
2. Milk Supply Society, Mysore	... 400 seers
3. Milk Supply Society, Chikmagalur	... 924 "
4. Milk Supply Society, Tumkur	... 405 "

The District Market Societies at Bangalore and Mandya continued to work satisfactorily during the period under report

V. Market News Service.—The arrangements made for collection of the daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and livestock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the A. I. R., Mysore was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish them in certain local Newspapers for the information of the public.

WHEAT PRODUCTS—SELF RAISING FLOUR AND SEMOLINA IMPORT THROUGH TRADE DURING 1951.

It is notified for the information of the public that the Government of India have made monetary provision for the import of Semolina and self-raising flour from soft currency countries through commercial channels during the period January—June 1951 also.

(Press Note, dated 6th February 1951.)

SALES OF GROUNDNUT OIL AND H. P. S. GROUNDNUTS

A copy of the Press Note, dated 8th January 1951, issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi, banning further registration of sales of groundnut oil and H. P. S. groundnuts is reproduced below for the information of the public.

"The Government of India have reviewed the position regarding export of groundnut and groundnut oil in the light of shipments which have already taken place and the quantities registered for shipment in the coming months and have decided that no further sales of groundnut oil and H. P. S. groundnuts

should be registered by export licensing authorities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.'

(Press Note dated 6th February 1951.)

WORKING OF THE REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE DURING JANUARY 1951.

The Regional Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore registered 1,300 persons during the month of January 1951, of whom 219 were Ex-servicemen, 84 women and 897 others inclusive of A. B. Standard. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government was 138 and from private employers was 41 thus bringing the total to 179.

Five hundred and eighty persons (160 Ex-service personnel and 420 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

Forty persons were placed in employment during the month, as against 38 in the previous month. Of those placed, 16 were ex-service personnel, 24 others, inclusive of one A.B. Standard.

The registrations of 215 Ex-servicemen and 1,355 civilians lapsed during the month. Five hundred and fifty-nine Ex-servicemen and 2,843 civilians were on the Live Register of the exchange at the end of month, for employment assistance. From the inception of the organization up to the end of January 1951, 45,727 persons were registered, 15,782 were submitted against reported vacancies and 2,946 persons were placed in employment.

(Press Note dated 7th February 1951.)

PROCEDURE FOR APPLYING FOR PASSPORTS VISAS, ETC.

Government have notified for the information of the public that all applications for grant of passports, visas or other miscellaneous services on passports from the residents of this State should be made, in the prescribed forms, to Government through the District Magistrate of the District in which the applicants ordinarily reside.

All applications from foreign nationals for grant of visas, service on passports like fresh endorsements, grant of "No objection to return" permits etc., should be made in prescribed forms to Government through the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore, who is the Registration Officer for foreigners.

(Press Note dated 7th February 1951.)

I. FOOD OFFENCES IN THE AREA OF BANGALORE CORPORATION FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th JANUARY 1951.

For having run hotels unauthorisedly, a woman of Cubbonpet and a Mahomedan of Kalasipalyam and a Nair in City Market were convicted and sentenced to undergo S. I. till the rising of Court and to pay fines of Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 20, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for further periods of six days, ten days and ten days, respectively.

For unauthorised transport of paddy, six persons were convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment till rising of Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each.

For abetment of black-marketing by his employees, a licensee of VI Division was eliminated from the Rationing Scheme.

A fuel licensee of IV Division failed to receive fuel supplies continuously for ten weeks and his licence was cancelled therefor.

FOOD OFFENCES IN MYSORE CITY FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th JANUARY 1951.

One ration depot dealer in the I Division was fined Rs. 10 for having kept insufficient stocks in his depot.

The flour quota of a bakery in Vani Vilas Mohalla was suspended for two weeks for selling bread at more than the prescribed rates.

Three persons who were transporting rice without permits were sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment till the raising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 15 days.

Six persons who were transporting, paddy without transport permits were sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for 15 days.

(Press Note dated 10th February 1951.)

SALE OF FIREARMS.

In conformity with the scheme adopted by the Government of India for the control of the distribution and sale of firearms imported from abroad, Government have taken action to control the prices of arms sold by the arms dealers in the State and to issue purchase permits to individual licensees for the purchase of arms. The individual licensees who wish to purchase weapons have to apply to the licensing authority in their district for purchase permits. The dealers have to sell

arms only to individual licensees who hold a purchase permit issued by the licensing authority

The licensees who have obtained purchase permits should produce them together with their possession licence before the dealer when they purchase arms and the purchase permit has to be delivered to the dealer after the purchase of the weapon.

(Press Note dated 10th February 1951.)

COMMITTEES FOR THE AMRITMAHAL AND HALLIKAR BREEDS OF MYSORE CATTLE.

Dr. P. M. Narainswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P., D.Sc., F.F.A.S., Director of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore convened the meetings of the Committees for the Amritmahal and Hallikar cattle at the Hessaraghatta Travellers' Bungalow on Sunday, the 20th January, 1951. The meetings were attended by six non-official members including Sriyuts K. M. Krishnappa Gowda, M. V. Krishnappa, B. Huche Gowda, Solur Siddappa, Y. M. Siddappa, Y. M. Chandrasekhariah, M. G. Boriah and two official members. Sri A. Bheemappa Naik, B.A., B.L., was also present at the meeting by invitation.

The Committees which were set up by Government at the request of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, discussed the distinctive characters of these two important breeds of Mysore cattle and were of opinion that registration of these breeds by initiating herd books was a necessary preliminary in the long range programme of their development and that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research may be requested to give the State a grant-in-aid to enable the Committees to define the breeds in greater detail.

The Committees studied a few specimens of Hallikar and Amritmahal cattle and their photographs which were produced by the Department, at the above meetings.

(Press Note dated 12th February 1951).

POLICY IN REGARD TO NATIONALISATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES.

The attention of Government has been drawn to the editorials appearing in two local Dailies, dated 5th February 1951, wherein it is apprehended that Government have resiled from their declared policy of nationalising Road Transport Services in the State. This apprehension appears to have as its basis a reply given to a question (Starred Question No. 105, by Sri A. Bheemappa Naik) put during the recent session of the Legislative Assembly as to "whether they (the Government) have thought of associating any non-official

agency to manage the transport work." The reply to this was that "it is under consideration". It is unfortunate that this reply should have been misinterpreted to mean that Government had modified their attitude towards nationalisation of Road Transport Services. That such a construction is quite untenable would be evident if the replies given to Questions "No. 5 by Sri K. H. Mudiappa, (Chikmagalur District—General) and No. 125 by Sri M. Hutche Gowda (Chikmagalur District—General), are considered. The latter question clearly posed the issue as to whether Government "had any idea of giving out the existing Nationalised services ...to any individual or corporate body". The reply to this question and to the other question, Question No. 5, which raised the same issue was in the negative. Hence, it is incomprehensible as to how doubts came to be entertained about the fundamental attitude of Government in this matter

Government wish to make it clear that their declared policy in regard to nationalisation of Road Transport Services in the State stands unmodified. All that was sought to be conveyed in the reply to Question No. 105 by Sri A. Bheemappa Naik was that Government were considering the association of a few non-official gentlemen in a purely advisory capacity in the management of the Road Transport Department.

Government wish further to take this opportunity of giving the assurance that every necessary step will be taken to ensure the efficient working of the Road Transport Department, especially from the point of view of the travelling public.

(Press Note dated 12th February 1951).

FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE PERIOD FILING FOR CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS.

The Election Commission, India, have further extended the period for the filing of claims and objections to the Electoral Rolls of all the Electoral Units in the State up to the 15th March 1951.

(Press Note dated 15th February 1951).

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS.

The Rockefeller Foundation Authorities have offered to India ten Fellowships for 1951 for medical subjects. The fellowships are intended for higher post-graduate training for those engaged in teaching and research in medical institutions, primarily in medical colleges. Non-clinical subjects like Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology will be given priority. Possession of postgraduate qualification, teaching experience and interest in

research will be considered as additional qualifications. Applications are invited from candidates who are not over 25 years of age, so as to reach the Secretary to Government, Education Department, Public Offices, Bangalore, from whom forms of application may be had.

The last date for the receipt of applications is 19th February 1951. All applications will be screened by a Central Screening Committee and the candidate selected by this Committee will have to appear before a Selection Board at New Delhi and the travelling expenses will have to be borne by the candidates themselves.

(Press Note dated 16th February 1951).

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK DURING JANUARY 1951.

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Black-quarter, Anthrax, Sheep-pox, Foot and Mouth, Haemorrhagic-Septicaemia, Rabies, Contagious Goat Pleuro-pneumonia and Ranikhet were encountered in the State during January 1951. Altogether 161 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 134 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Kolar, Mysore and Tumkur districts, while Chikmagalur, Hassan and Shimoga districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,053 attacks, of which 712 succumbed, as against 688 attacks and 440 deaths during the previous month. The departmental staff conducted 16,120 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth diseases.

As many as 11 outbreaks of Rinderpest of which 4 were among sheep and goats were registered in Heggaddevankote, Kadur, Davanagere, Holalkere and Honnali taluks accounting for 46 attacks among cattle and 3-6 attacks among sheep and goats, of which 25 cattle and 364 sheep and goats succumbed. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the department to check its spread and 3,466 cattle and 1,117 sheep and goats in the infected villages and 1,615 cattle and 423 sheep and goats in the 7 neighbouring villages extending over a radius of three miles were protected against the disease. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Prevalence of an obscure disease characterised by Gastroenteritis among cattle and buffaloes in Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts was reported during the month. The Staff of the department

have protected 291 animals during the month in these districts against the disease.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 118 villages resulting in 49 deaths, as against 92 villages accounting for 62 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units of the department dosed 8,344 animals as against 5,781 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the livestock remained free from diseases during the month and fodder and water generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note dated 19th February 1951).

LATE SRI KURSHID LAL.

On account of the sad demise of Sri Kurshid Lal, Deputy Minister, (Communications) Government of India, on the morning of Sunday the 18th February, flags will be flown half-mast on all Public buildings in Bangalore to-morrow, the 19th February 1951.

(Press Note dated 18th February 1951).

PROBLEMS OF INTEREST PERTAINING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER 1950 AND JANUARY 1951.

During the period under review, the 37th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore on the 30th and 31st of December 1950 under the auspices of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute. Sri K. L. Punjabi, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, presided over the deliberations of the Conference while the Hon. the Home Minister, Government of Mysore, Bangalore, inaugurated it. Various subjects calculated to the advancement of the Co-operative Movement in the State were discussed.

The Mysore Provincial Silk Hand-loom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore, is becoming increasingly popular among the silk hand-loom weavers at Bangalore. During the very short period of its existence, it has enrolled as many as 1,010 members who have paid up a share capital of Rs. 66,305. Silk of the value of Rs. 12,99,016 has already been distributed to the weaver-members. It is at present, arranging for distribution of the foreign imported silk yarn and also filature silk and lace supplied on consignment basis.

As regards the working of the Co-operative Farming Societies, an extent of about 1,728 acres of land has so far been actually cultivated in respect of all the 12 Co-operative Farming Societies. The harvesting operations are in progress.

The first Board of Directors with the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore as the President of the Mysore Provincial Cotton Hand-loom Weavers' Co-operative Society having been appointed by Government, steps have been taken to arrange for the direct distribution of the yarn to the weaver-member through the agency of the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies either started or revived all over the State in areas where weaving has been a predominant occupation. With a view to implementing its working capital, the authorities of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank have sanctioned a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 1 lakh bearing interest at per cent per annum and repayable within one year.

The inaugural meeting of the Mysore State Silk Powerloom Manufacturers Co-operative Society was held during the month of January 1951 and its work started. It is with a view to arrange for an equitable distribution of silk among several powerloom factories that the society has been started.

In order to improve the working of the 'Gudigars' Co-operative Society at Sagar and also to ameliorate the conditions of the Gudigars in Sagar

Sorab area, Government have sanctioned the loan of services of Sri K. Krishnappa, B.A., District Marketing Inspector to the Society for employment as *ex-officio* Secretary thereof and also for the shifting of his headquarters from Shimoga to Sagar.

(Press Note dated 19th February 1951).

FURTHER RELAXATION OF CEMENT CONTROL ORDER.

In continuation of Press Note No. 220 dated 21st December, 1950, relaxing the Cement Control Order in Bangalore City, Civil Station, Bangalore and Mysore City by permitting the licensed Cement Stockists of these areas to sell cement to bonafide consumers within their jurisdiction up to two tons during the month freely without permits up to 15th February, 1951, it is hereby notified for the information of the public in these localities that the above relaxation of the Cement Control Order is extended for a further period of three months, as a tentative measure, from the 15th February 1951.

(Press Note dated 19th February 1951).

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

List of books added to the University Library from 1st January 1951 to February 1951.

General and Reference Works.

University of South Africa	..	..	Calendar 1951. (378-96)
Aberdeen University	...	...	Calendar for the year 1950-51. (378-41)
St. Andrews University	..	..	Calendar for the year 1950-51. (378-41)
Yale University	...	...	Catalogue number for the year 1950-51. (378-73)

Philosophy.

Hawton, H.	...	...	Philosophy for pleasure. (104)
Indian Philosophical Congress	..	..	Silver Jubilee Commemoration volume 1950. (116)
James, B. D.	..	..	Letters to My Son. (104)
Russel, B.	...	...	Unpopular Essays. (124)
Santa, ana, G.	...	..	Atoms of Thought. (104)

Religion.

Lamont, C.	..	..	The Illusion of Immortality. (210)
Sokolov, Y. M.	..	..	Russian Folklore. (290)

Sociology.

Lofts, N.	...	...	Women in the Old Testament. (301b)
Merton, R. K.	...	..	Social Theory and Social Structure. (300-4)
Owen, R.	...	..	A New View of Society. (300-4)
Parsons, T.	..	..	Essays in Sociological Theory Pure and Applied. (300-4)
Weber, Max.	...	..	The Methodology of the Social Sciences. (300-4)

Politics and Administration.

I. L. O.	...	..	Studies and Reports—New Series No. 22. Conditions in Ships Flying the Panama Flag. (329ga)
Bailey, S. D.	..	..	Constitutions of the British Colonies. (329f)
Barker, E.	...	..	The Citizen's Choice. (320-4)
Davis, J.	...	...	Character Assassination. (320-4)
Dean, V. M.	..	..	Main Trends in Post-war American Foreign Policy. (320-8/325-973)
Diamond, W.	...	...	Czechoslovakia Between East and West. (320-8/325-94)
Ellis, H. S.	..	..	The Economics of Freedom. (329g/340)
Friedmann, W.	...	...	The Allied Military Government of Germany. (320-8/325-942)
Hamilton, A. and Others	...	...	The Federalist or the New Constitution. (350/329f)
Kreistberg, A.	..	..	The ABC of Democracy. (329h/320-4)
Laski, H. J.	...	..	Reflections on the Revolution of our time. (320-4)
Pavlovsky, M. N.	...	...	Chinese--Russian Relations. (329g)
Shearman, H.	...	..	Finland. The Adventures of a Small Power. (320-8/325-94)
Tyler, J. E.	...	..	Great Britain and the United States and the future. (320-8/322/325-78)

Economics.

Bresciani-Turroni, C.	..	..	Economic Policy for the Thinking Man. (330-4)
Gadgil, G. G.	..	..	Outline of Monetary Theory. (344)
Gandhi, M. P.	..	..	Indian Cotton Textile Industry 1851-1950. Centenary Volume. (331-1)
Hoover, P. G. (ed.)	...	...	Twentieth Century Economic Thought. (330-9a)
Jefferys, J. B.	...	...	The Distribution of Consumer Goods. (330-8/330-4)
Keynes, L. and Others.	...	..	Readings in the Theory of International Trade. (335)
I. L. O.	...	...	Studies and Report—New Series No. 24. Labour Conditions in the Oil Industry in Iran. (323ga/332)
I. L. O.	...	...	Studies and Report. New Series No. 9. Labour Management Co-operation in France. (329ga/332)
Pool, A. G.	...	...	Wage Policy in Relation to Industrial Fluctuations. (330-4/332)
Robertson, D. H. and Others.	..	..	Reading in Business Cycles Theory. (330-9a)
Warriner, D.	...	...	Revolution in Eastern Europe. (330-9b/340-9)

Law.

Keeton, G. W. and Schwarzenberger, G. (ed.)	...	...	The Crisis in the Law of Nations. (820-8/845)
...	...	...	Making International Law Work. (830-8/845)
Schwarzenberger, G.	...	...	A Manual of International Law. (820-8/845)
Starke, J. G.	...	...	An Introduction to International Law. (845)

Welfare and Social Associations and Institutions.

O'Hara, C. E. and Osterburg, J. W.	An Introduction to Criminalistics: The Application of the Physical Science to the Detection of Crime. (864)
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Education.

Bogue, J. P.	The Community College. (870-8/378)
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Anthropology.

Dollard, J.	Cast and Class in a Southern Town. (890)
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Science.

Bell, E. T.	The Development of Mathematics. (510-9)
Burton, M.	The Story of Animal Life. (590)
Clark, A. H.	...	...	Animal Alive. (590)
Cole, E. B.	...	...	Theory of Vibrations for Engineers. (584-1)
Good, I. J.	...	...	Probability and the Weighing of Evidence. (519)
Hartree, D. S.	...	...	Calculating Instruments and Machines. (510)
Hoyle, F.	...	...	The Nature of the Universe. (523-1)
Iredale, T.	...	...	Birds of Paradise and Bower Birds. (598-2)
Maziarz, E. A.	...	...	The Philosophy of Mathematics. (510)
Pearse, R. W. B.	...	...	The Identification of Molecular Spectra. (539)
...	...	...	Situation in Biological Science. (506/370/630)
Sommerhoff, G.	...	...	Analytical Biol. gy. (570)
Underwood, R. S. and Sparks, F. W.	...	...	Living Mathematics. (510)
Waddington, C. H.	...	...	An Introduction to Modern Genetics. (575)
Watt, G. W. and Hatch, L. F.	...	...	The Science of Chemistry. (540)

Useful Arts.

Gesell, A. and Others	...	...	Vision: Its Development in Infant and Child. (612-64/144)
Hutchinson, L. I.	...	...	Standard Handbook for Secretaries. (651-378)
Reitman, F.	...	...	Psychotic Art. (616-8)
Sutherland, I.	...	...	Stillbirths: Their Epidemiology and Social Significance. (618-39)

Fine Arts.

Johnstone, W.	...	...	Creative Art in Britain. (709-941)
O'Dwyer, J. and Le Mage, R.	...	...	A Glossary of Art Terms. (708)
Report of the Committee on Houses of Outstanding Historic or Architectural Interest 1950.	...	...	Ceylon. (770)
Wendt, L.	...	...	...

Literature—General.

Brookway, W. and Winner, B. K. (ed.)	...	...	A Second Treasury of the World's Great Letters. (808)
Bunt, L.	...	...	Dramatic Criticism 1808-1831. (812)
The Pick of the Punch	...	...	An Annual Selection. (808-7)
Russel, P. (ed.)	...	...	Ezra Pound. (~10.4/928)
Sackville-West, E.	...	...	Inclinations. (810-4)
Savage, D. S.	...	...	The Withered Branch: Six Studies in the Modern Novel. (813)

English Literature.

Eliot, G.	...	...	Midwintermarch. (823-52)
Green, H.	...	...	Nothing. (828-6)
Huxley, E.	...	...	I don't Mind If I do. (828-6)
Linklater, E.	...	...	Mr. Byculla. (828-6)
Morgan, C.	...	...	Reflections in a Mirror. (824-6/810-4)
Pascoe, John Dos, U. S.	...	...	The 42nd Parallel Nineteen-Nineteen—the Big Money. (829A-8)
Wedgwood, C. V.	...	...	Seventeenth-Century English Literature. (090/824-82)
Willey, B.	Nineteenth-Century Studies—Coleridge to Matthew Arnold. (824-5)

French Literature.

Mauriac, F.	A Kiss for the Leper and Genetrix. (841-3)
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Greek Literature.

Lucas, D. W.	The Greek Tragic Poets. (851b)
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Philosophy.

Kalathil, J.	The Development of the Gita Concept of God. (136)
<i>Psychology.</i>			
Adinarayan, S. P.	...	...	The Human Mind. (080/110'4).
Desmond, S.	...	...	Personality and Power (110'4).
Freud, S.	...	...	Totem and Taboo. (140'4).
Friedman, O.	...	...	Introduction to Social Psychology. (143).
Wickes, F. G.	...	...	The Inner World of Men. (149)
Woodworth, R. S.	...	...	Experimental Psychology. (141)

Ethics.

Collier, K. G.	...	...	The Science of Humanity. (179).
Toulmin, S.	...	...	The Place of Reason in Ethics (170'4).

Religion.

McKenzie, J.	...	...	Two Religions. 221/224).
Marcel, G.	...	...	The Mystery of Being (108'210).

Sociology.

Cunnington, C. W.	...	...	Women. (301b).
Maolver, R. M. and Page C. H.	...	...	Society (300'4).
Mukerjee, R. M.	...	...	The Social Structure of Values. (300'4)
Russel, B.	...	...	Principles of Social Reconstruction (300'4)

Politics and Administration.

Beckett, W. E.	...	...	The North Atlantic Treaty, the Brussels Treaty and the Charter of the United Nations (320'8/329c)
Binkley, W. E. & Coos, M. C.	...	...	A Grammar of American Politics (325'73).
Crisp, L. F.	...	...	The Parliamentary Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. (321).
Joll, J. (ed.)	...	...	Britain and Europe. Pt. to Churchill 1793-1949 (320'8/322)
Loveday, A.	...	...	The Only Way. (320b)
Machiavelli, N.	...	...	The Discourses. (320'4).
Maxey, O. C.	...	...	Political Philosophies (320'9)
Pear, T. H. (ed &)	...	...	Psychological Factors of Peace and War. (335).
Trullinger, O. O.	...	...	Red Banners Over Asia (320'4)

Economics.

Chandrasekhar, S.	...	...	India's Population—Fact and Policy (347).
Whyte, L. G.	...	...	Principles of Finance and Investment (344).

Law.

Aggarwala, Om. Prakesh.	...	...	Law of the Constitution of Indian (344).
Kumar, Y.	...	...	Constitutional Law of India (344).
Sen, B.	...	...	Law and Industrial Disputes in Delhi. (344).
Smith, H. A.	...	...	International Law Relating to Diplomatic Practice. (345).
	The Law and Custom of the Sea. (320'8/347'7)

Anthropology.

Ghurye, G. S.	Caste and Class in India. (395)
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Education.

Boyd, W.	The History of Western Education. (370'904).
Curry, W. B.	Education for Sanity (370).
Green, T. L.	...	...	The Teaching and Learning of Biology in Secondary Schools with special reference to Grammar Schools. (371'305'70).
Moore, D.	...	...	The Maze of Schools. (370).
The Teaching of Modern Languages.	(371'804)		

Philology.

Potter, S.	...	...	Our Language (080/410).
Setumadhava Rao, P.	...	...	A Grammar of the Kalam Language. (455).
Thondiko, E. L.	...	...	English Dictionary. (410).

Science.

Arber, A.	...	...	The Natural Philosophy of Plant Form. (580)
Beet, E. A.	...	...	A Guide to the Sky. (520).
Coleman, S. N.	...	...	Volcanoes New and Old. (551'21)
Crammer, J. L. (ed.)	...	...	Science News No. 18 (030/501).
Glasstone, S.	...	...	Sourcebook on Atomic Energy (541'2).
Hahn, O.	...	...	New Atom. (541'1).
Jones, W. R.	...	...	Minerals in Industry. (030/553).
Kingzett	...	...	Chemical Encyclopaedia. (540'3).
Mann, I & Pire	...	...	The Science of Seeing. (080/530).
Valasek, J.	...	...	Introduction to Theoretical and Experimental Optics. (535).

Russian Literature.

Michurin, I. V. ... Selected Works. (863b)

Sanskrit Literature.

Dasgupta, S. N. and De., S. K. ... A History of Sanskrit Literature Classical Period, Vol. I. (861-09)

Kannada.

Narasimha Sastry, K. L. ... Sukraneeetisara. (863k)

History—General.

Burton-Brown, T. ... Studies in Third Millennium History. (904)
 Childe, G. ... What Happened in History. (860.909 2)
 Cohen, M. R. ... The Meaning of Human History. (904)
 Toyubee, A. J. ... A Study of History (907)

Geography and Travels.

Bengtson, N. A. and Boyau, W. Van. ... Fundamentals of Economic Geography. (910.9/880.9b)
 Gibbs, H. ... Twilight in South Africa. (914.6)
 O'Paolain, S. ... A Summer in Italy. (914.15)

History—Europe.

Mousset, A. ... The World of the Slaves. (820.8/49)

History—Russia.

Sorokin, P. A. ... Russia and the United States. (320.8/946)

History—Asia.

Beldan, J. ... China Shakes the World. (951)
 Cheng, F. T. ... China Moulded by Confucius. (951)
 Keeton, G. W. ... China the Far East and the Future (320.8/951)

History—India.

Karaka, D. F. ... Betrayal in India (960.4)

History—America.

Wector, D. and Others ... Changing Patterns in American Civilization. (970)

Biography.

Andrade, E. N. Da. C. ... Isaac Newton. (925)
 Colbourne, M. ... The real Bernard Shaw. (828)
 Einstein, A. ... Out of My Last years. (925)
 Gunther, J. ... Roosevelt in Retrospect. (923.2)
 Hecht, H. ... Robert Burns. (925)
 Higginbottom, Sam. ... Farmer: An Autobiography. (926.6)
 Hunt, C. ... A Dictionary of Word Makers. (924)
 Patterson, H. and Conrad, E. ... Scottsboro Boy. (923.41)
 Trevor-Roper, H. R. ... The Last Days of Hitler. (923.2)
 Woodham-Smith, C. ... Florence Nightingale (923.6)

List of books added to the Library from 1st February 1951 to 1st March 1951.

General and Reference Works.

Cambridge University ... Calendar for the year 1950-51. (374.42).
 The Indian and Pakistan Year Book and Who's Who 1951. (310.8).
 The Statesman's Year Book 1950. (310.8).
 University of Bristol ... Calendar 1950-51 (378.42).

Useful Arts.

Burnham, T. H.	..	..	..	Engineering Economics. (620'2)
Ray, M. B.	...	.	...	Doctors of the Mind. (616'8)

Fine Arts.

Berger, K. (Selected)	...	...	...	French Master Drawings of the Nineteenth Century. (740).
Delen, A. J. J. (Ind)	...	...	...	Flemish Master Drawings of the Seventeenth Century. (740).
Newton, E.	...	...	...	In My View. (704).
Rembrandt	...	...	...	Paintings. (760).
Spencer, H.	...	.	...	Literary Style and Music. (080/780)

Literature-General.

Cecil, L. D.	...	..	...	Reading as One of the Fine Arts. (810'4).
Compton-Rickett, A.	.	...	...	A History of English Literature from Earliest Times to 1916. (809'9)
Graves, R. & Hodge, A.	...	...	...	The Reader Over Your Shoulder. (814).
Leavis, F. R.	...	...	...	The Great tradition. (813).

English Literature.

Salinecourt, E. De.	...	..	...	Wordsworthian and Other Studies. (510'4).
Black, W.	...	...	...	Poetical Works. (821'13).
Bullett, G. (ed.)	...	.	...	Readings in English Literature (820'81).
Eliot, T. S.	..	..	...	The Family Reunion. (822'6).
Fry, C.	...	...	...	A Phoenix Too Frequent: A Comedy. (822'6).
Hempden, J.	...	...	...	Twenty One-Act Plays. (822'081).
Hyams, E.	...	...	.	The Astrologer: A Satirical Novel. (823'6).
Khushwant Singh	...	..	...	The Mark of Vishnu and Other Stories. (823'6).
Marriott, J. W.	...	...	...	The Best One-Act of 1948-49 (822'08).
Milford, H. S.	...	...	...	Oxford Book of English Verse of the Romantic Period 1789-1837 (521'081).
Milton, J.	..	..	...	Complete Poetry and Selected Prose. (821'82).
Morris, W.	..	...	...	Prose, Verse, Lectures and Essays. (824'52).
Nicholson, N.	...	...	...	William Wordsworth. (821'51).
O'Connor, F.	...	..	...	The Road to Stratford. (822'31)
Parker, E. W.	.	..	...	A Pageant of English Verse. (821'081).
Sasson, S.	...	...	...	Collected Poems (821'6).
Shaw, G. B.	..	..	...	The Black Girl and Some Lesser Tales. (823'6).
Smith, L. P.	...	..	...	On the Reading Shakespeare. (822'31).
Spender, T.	...	..	...	Trial of a Judge. (822'6).
Wilson, J. D.	The Essential Shakespeare. (822'31).

German Literature.

Marnau, A.	Free Among the Dead. (831b).
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Norwegian Literature.

Ibsen, H.	Three plays, The Pillars of the Community, The wild Duck, and Hedda Gabler. (080/835b).
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French Literature.

Brailsford, H. N.	Voltaire (087/841).
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Spanish Literature.

Saavedra, N. De C.	The Adventures of Don Quixote. (610/843b)
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Literature—Greek.

Aeschylus	Aeschylus Agamemnon. (851b).
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Oriental Literature.

Sarma, D.S.	Literary Criticism in Sanskrit and English. (861'92).
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Kannada.

Puttappa, K. V.	Janapriya Valmiki Ramayana. (869k).
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Geography and Travels.

Villiers, A. The Coral Sea, (914-990).

History—Europe.

Chambers, F. P. & Others This Age of Conflict. (940-4).
Hay, T. A. N. Arms and the Men, (940-58)

History—Russia.

Carr, E. H. The Bolshevik Revolution. (946).

History—Asia.

Lewis, B. The Arabs in History. (980/989).

History—India.

India Third Year of Freedom, August 1949 to August 1950. (66).
Sitaramayya, P. History of the Nationalist Movement in India. (980-9).

Biography.

Del Vayo, J. The Last Optimist. (923-2).
Searson, H. Bernard Shaw. (923).
Radhakrishnan, S. Mahatma Gandhi. (923-2).
Rose, I. Child of Destiny. (926-2).

Additions.

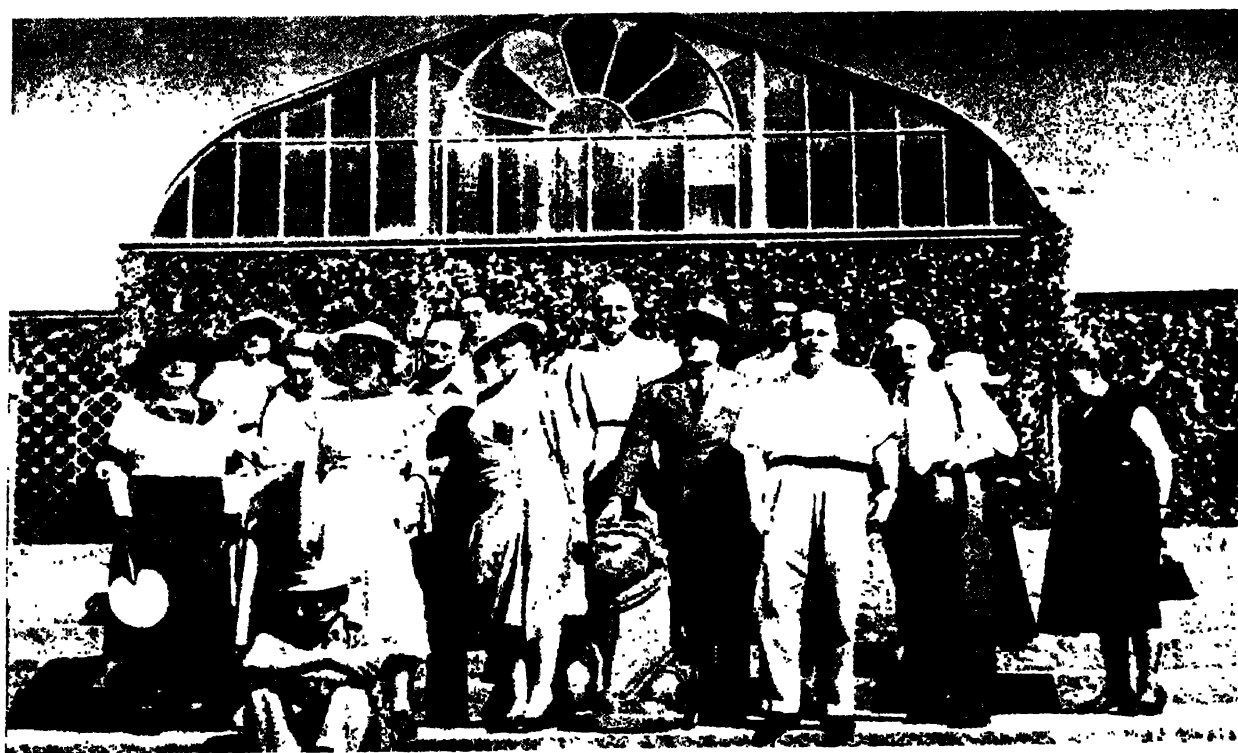
Henriques, B.L.Q. The Indiscretions of a Magistrate. (864-86).

Edited by the Principal Information Officer to Government.

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications
at the Government Press, Bangalore



Soon after his arrival at the Mysore Aerodrome, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, was introduced to the Hon. the Ministers and the Officers.



Several batches of foreign tourists recently visited important places in Mysore State. Here is a group of European Tourists who toured in the State in April. They were conducted by the Mysore Tourist Trailways.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad receiving the honorary degree of "Doctor of Laws" from His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at a special convocation held at Crawford Hall, Mysore.

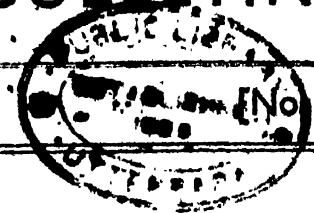


Food Technological Institute, Mysore—Dr. Subrahmanyam explaining the use of synthetic cereals to Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XV]

Bangalore, April 1951



PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN REPUBLIC VISITS MYSORE STATE

The Hon. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, arrived by a special Dakota at Mandakally Aerodrome, Mysore, on 9th April 1951. He was received by His Highness the Maharaja. His Highness introduced to the President, the Ministers of the Mysore Cabinet, the Chief Justice and the Speaker of the Mysore Legislative Assembly. The Hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore then introduced the officers of the Mysore State and other leading non-official gentlemen. After inspecting the guard of honour presented by the Maharaja's Own Infantry, he took the salute and motored to Lalitha Mahal Palace with His Highness the Maharaja.

The President visited the Central Food Technological Institute at Mysore on 9th April 1951. The Mysore Municipal Council presented an address to the President on the same day. His Highness the Maharaja gave a garden party in honour of Dr. Rajendra Prasad at the Chamundi Gynikhana, Mysore.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad left Mysore at 11-20 A.M. on 10th April 1951 by a special Dakota to Bangalore. He was accompanied by the Hon. the Chief Minister. At the Hindustan Aerodrome, he was received by the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Mayor of the Bangalore Corporation and other leading non-official gentlemen. A guard of honour was presented by the Indian Air Force. The President then drove to the Residency. The President declared open the power engineering and high voltage engineering laboratory building and laid the foundation stone of

the hydraulic engineering laboratory building on the 10th. An address was presented to him by the Bangalore Corporation on the 10th at the Race Course. He addressed social workers and Bharat Seva Dal volunteers. He inaugurated the All-India Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition on 11th April 1951. He completed his engagements in Bangalore on the 10th and the 11th instants. The Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy gave a garden party in honour of Dr. Rajendra Prasad at the Tennis Pavilion of the Bangalore Palace on the 11th evening. The President left for Delhi by plane on the morning of the 12th instant.

AT MYSORE

Visit to the Central Food Technological Research Institute

The President visited the Central Food Technological Research Institute on the afternoon of 9th April 1951. He was received on arrival by Dr. V. Subrahmanyam, Director of the Institute, who introduced to him the Heads of the different Divisions of the Institute. The President first visited the Exhibition rooms, containing representative collection of processed foods as now produced in India.

The President was much impressed with the layout of the library with its collection of modern books and journals dealing with different aspects of food technology.

The President next visited the Biochemistry and Nutrition Division where very

useful work on different subsidiary foods is being done.

In the Storage Division, he saw the work that is being done on the preservation of potatoes, oranges and onions and was interested to learn that the Coorg and Malnad oranges can be easily preserved for some months.

In the Quality Control Division, the President saw the work on some uncommon foods such as *Agave vera cruz*, a type of aloe and also on *Colosia*, a kind of amaranthus.

In the Microbiology Division was seen the work on the preservation of mango slices, preserved carrot juice, which makes an excellent beverage, home made vinegar and other related lines of work which are of practical value.

In the Processing Division, the President saw the work on processed tapioca product including jaggery, malted milk foods, groundnut milk and coffee extract, some of which are already being produced on a semi-large scale.

In the Information and Statistics Division was seen the extensive work that is being done on the collection of statistics.

In the Division of Fruit Technology, the President saw an array of processed products, some of which had been developed for the first time in the Institute. The President was particularly interested in the canned Sathgudi orange segment, canned jack fruit, cashew fruit products, canned orange juices, pectin and other related products. The Division was also providing an all-India Diploma training in Fruit Technology.

In the Engineering Division, the President was much interested in the pilot plant demonstration of the production of synthetic grain, using tapioca flour and specially prepared groundnut cake.

In the Assembly Hall, the President saw a consolidated collection of various new products developed by the Institute.

It was explained that a few of the processes would be patented by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research while the others would be given free to the Indian Industry.

The President expressed his warm appreciation of the set up of the laboratories and the excellent work that had been carried out within a very short time after opening of the Institute during October 1950.

Civic Reception

Replying to the civic address presented by the Mysore Municipal Council on 9th April 1951, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, said—

Basic Unity of India

“We have won independence after a long struggle. The time for that kind of struggle is now over but we have another period of hard and sustained work and that is the period of construction. After prolonged foreign rule, we have now attained freedom politically, and secured power to fashion our lives according to our own lights. It is up to us to utilise this opportunity to the best advantage of the people of this vast country. What we need to-day is the realisation of unity of oneness of this country. We have had a long history of culture which we could rightly be proud of. Science has annihilated distance and India, even if she wishes to remain untouched and unaffected by cross currents of the world, cannot escape it. We are really passing through a period of transition in which old ideas and institutions are more or less in the melting pot. We have to be very vigilant”.

The President, continuing, said that after his arrival in Mysore, he had received a letter signed by some persons stating that hotels and cinemas were growing in

numbers and they wanted him to stop this growth. He was afraid that it was not possible for him to do this even if he wished to do so because now-a-days the kind of Government they had was not autocratic. Nor the head of the State had powers to do things as he liked. He had to be guided by the representatives of the people who themselves had to be guided by the people at large. Apart from that, he said, there was another viewpoint which they had to take into consideration. Many old ideas and institutions were to-day in the melting pot. They had the impact of ideas coming from outside and also from within and this had affected them considerably. To-day food scarcity was considerably eased by the import of food from distant parts of the world. He did not know whether such a thing was possible fifty years ago. They now found that their appeal for food from other parts of the world was being listened to and they were trying to get as much as possible from those countries. In his opinion this was one good aspect of the present conditions. But there was another aspect of the impact of foreign institutions which although not native to them, still they could not altogether be avoided.

Problems facing the Nation.

The President expressed "There is the question of education, there is the demand for improving the health of the people and above all there is the question of removing the poverty of the masses. In all these, we require a large number of workers who can devote themselves to this kind of ameliorative work for the service of the people at large. There is a heavy responsibility on our part, and if we can discharge that responsibility, that will be the measure of our capacity to rule ourselves."

Within three years the country had been free, the President said they had not been able to achieve much. But there

were reasons for that, he added. The difficulties they had to face were tremendous. But God had helped them to overcome and surmount these difficulties. Much still remained to be achieved. In this they required the co-operation and active help of all classes of people. If they were bent upon achieving freedom from want and freedom from fear, they could achieve these with determination. There was no shame in accepting and adopting anything that was good coming from whatever sources and their Government would not hesitate to adopt them if they were convinced that they were the right things to do.

Dr. Prasad said that they were passing through a period of experimentation. The biggest experiment in democracy was going to be made in this country within the next few months, when elections on adult franchise on a scale unprecedented in the history of mankind would be conducted. They could imagine the immensity of the problem which the Government were facing to-day in conducting the elections, in which not only the Government but also the people would be on trial. The clue of the "Vote" was great, the President added, and it opened to them the way of settling their differences by peaceful means. They could thus demonstrate to the world that the masses in India could understand and think in terms of the country's interests and rise above petty selfish interests. They should think in terms of the country as a whole. If that was done they would have done well indeed and the experiment would prove a great success. If on the other hand, they were not able to use the "vote" wisely, then it would create difficulties to maintain the freedom which they had won. He appealed to the people to realise the great responsibility that had devolved on them and prepare themselves for discharging those responsibilities.

Unity of the country.

Dr. Prasad said that what they needed to-day was a realisation of the oneness or unity of the country. Let them not forget that India to-day covered a larger area and a larger population. He referred to the Constitution drawn up for the country in which the people and the princes of India had all become one. Any attempt to separate or disrupt the country had to be deprecated and they could not permit any kind of disruptive forces whether from within or from outside.

Concluding, the President paid a tribute to Mysore State which had had the reputation for administrative efficiency and also the city of Mysore for its beauty.

Mysore University honours the President.

His Highness the Chancellor, in conferring the Degree of Doctor of Laws (*Honoris Causa*) on Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, at the Special Convocation held on Tuesday, the 10th April 1951, said: -

A matter of pride.

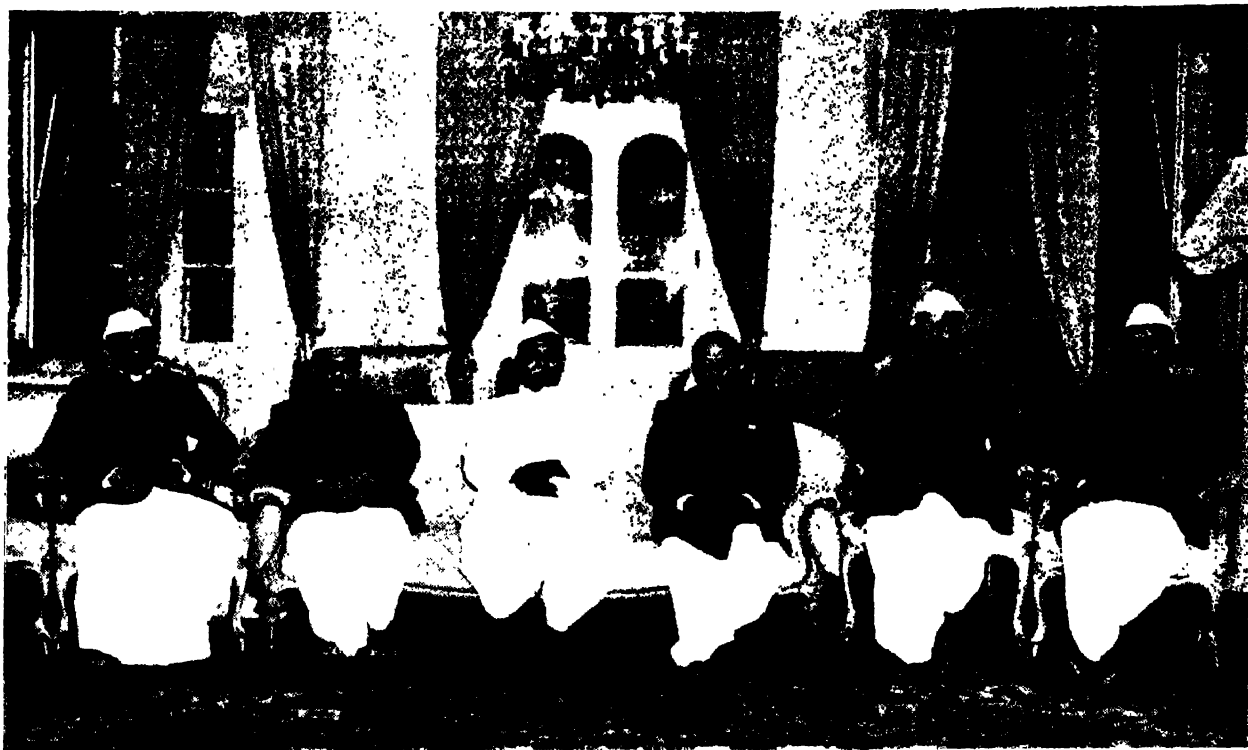
This Convocation has been called to confer the Degree of Doctor of Laws on Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, and it gives me great pleasure to invite him to accept it. It has been our privilege to confer Honorary Degrees on some of the most distinguished sons of India in the past, and to-day it is a matter of particular pride for us to confer such an honour on Dr. Rajendra Prasad. He is the first President of the Republic of India—a distinction which will go down as a record in our history, but may I say that even more than this is the unique position which he occupies as the truest embodiment of the ideals and aspirations for which Mahatma Gandhi laboured and for which he laid down his life.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad's bright career.

After a most brilliant academic career, Dr. Rajendra Prasad entered Government service as Professor of English in the G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpore. He then turned to the legal profession and practised at the Calcutta High Court between 1911 and 1916 and at the Patna High Court from 1916 to 1920. In 1920 he suspended practice as a lawyer and joined the non-co-operation movement. He has been a member of the All-India Congress Working Committee, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, and has had the distinction of being the President of the Indian National Congress four times. He has suffered imprisonment several times in the cause of freedom. He was Member and Minister for Food and Agriculture in the Interim Government and the first National Government after independence in 1946 and 1947, respectively. And it was when he visited Mysore as Food Minister of the Central Cabinet that I first had the privilege of meeting and coming to know Dr. Rajendra Prasad. He was President of the Indian Constituent Assembly. His activities include the promotion of Hindi, and social, humanitarian and relief work. He was one of the founders of the Patna English Daily, "*Searchlight*" and the Hindi Weekly "*Desh*". He has several publications to his credit.

Political Leader.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, as he is affectionately known all over India, stands for those undying faiths for which Gandhiji stood, and not so much for the letter as for the spirit of the law. When a future historian assesses the factors that led up to the freedom of the country and the efforts culminating in an amicable settlement and a friendly parting between Britain and India, there is no doubt that much credit will be assigned to the purity



Group photograph of Dr. Rajendra Prasad with other Ministers of Mysore State, taken at the Residency.



During his visit to Bangalore, Dr. Rajendra Prasad opened the new Power Engineering Section at the Indian Institute of Science. Professor Thacker and the Hon. the Chief Minister are seen by his side.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad giving advice to the volunteers of the Bharat Seva Dal at the Residency, Bangalore.



Inspection of the Seva Dal at the Residency.

of motivation, the sense of absolute rectitude and an invincible love of the opponent which Babu Rajendra Prasad brought to bear upon the whole political problem.

Staunch patriot.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad has served the country and its people in several capacities. The indigo workers of Champaran were in distress; he went to their rescue. There was earthquake in Bihar with all its attendant misery; he raised a vast relief fund and rehabilitated the stricken and the homeless. There was an upheaval in Quetta; he brought succour and sustenance to the sufferers. There was patriotic call to give up everything in the cause of freedom; he sacrificed a most lucrative practice at the Bar and instituted and organized the Bihar Vidyapith as a challenge to the then existing University system, and followed the voice of freedom whithersoever it led him. There was the growing need for the promotion of a national language; he vigorously advocated the study of Hindi and became the moving spirit of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in its work of propogation of Hindi.

Constitution maker.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in all circumstances and vicissitudes of life, displayed a spirit of self-abnegation and self-sacrifice in his absolutely disinterested public service. Quite early in his career when he had to make up his mind whether to follow the path of ease and opulence or the hard road to poverty, service and privation, he thus expressed himself: "Ambition I have none, except to be of some service to the Motherland." He has adhered to that exemplary way of life ever since. We honour him to-day as scholar, lawyer, administrator, educationist, and statesman. We honour him as the first President of the Republic of India in which capacity he is guiding the

destinies of over 350 million people, nursing the infant democracy to strength and maturity, fostering the greatest experiment in popular government in recorded history and implementing that masterpiece of constitution making, the Constitution of the Republic of India which he himself helped to frame, fashion and bring into operation. The University of Mysore feels greatly honoured to have the privilege of including the name of this most distinguished son of India on its rolls and to confer on him the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Mysore, I admit you, Shri Rajendra Prasad to the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws of this University, and in token thereof I present this Diploma and authorise you to wear the hood ordained as the insignia of the said Degree.

Reorientation of University Education.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, after thanking the Mysore University for the honour done to him, recalled his close association with Mahatma Gandhi at the early stage of his work in India and the Mahatma's great influence over him which made him to have absolute faith in truth and non-violence which Gandhiji preached. He referred to the Champaran movement launched by Gandhiji for the emancipation of indigo plantation labourers which ended successfully without any illwill and bitterness on either side.

To-day he was certain that there was none in the country who had anything like illwill against Englishmen and other outsiders.

Those who had the privilege of associating with Gandhiji had a special duty and responsibility to hold aloft this banner of non-violence and he prayed that God would give them strength to do it with success.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad next referred to the need for overhauling of University education.

He wanted that only those who were fit should enter the University while the bulk of the students should be diverted to other kinds of education. This did not mean, he said, that the people should go without education and culture. Everyone should have a modicum of culture essential for social organisation without having to go through University education.

The President said that he had always drawn the attention of educationists to the fact that their whole attitude towards higher education must be revised and reorientated. The object of Universities, he said, was two-fold, especially in this country. They had to see that higher education was cultural, and the other aspect was the extension of the bounds of knowledge.

The Universities should revise their curricula and courses of studies. The first task was to enable young men to face the battle of life with courage, and the other was to turn out a number of people who had the capacity, intelligence, determination and application to carry forward the knowledge they had acquired.

AT BANGALORE

Visit to the Indian Institute of Science.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad declared open the power engineering and the high voltage engineering laboratory buildings and laid the foundation stone of the civil and hydraulic engineering laboratory building, at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, on 10th April 1951. While doing so, the President said that the Government were taking great interest in the development of scientific research in the country and had started a dozen national laboratories in various parts of the country. He had come to understand that the institute was engaging itself in

research work in the various branches of science and the results were of immense benefit to the country.

Referring to agriculture, the President said that the chief difficulty with which it was faced was want of water and if scientists could provide sufficient water for agriculture, the food problem of the country would be easily solved. There were large tracts of cultivable land in the country. He instanced the case of Rajputana and the Punjab, which had prospered in the field of agriculture with the help of water facilities. He added that if only scientists could develop some kind of energy by which water power could be harnessed for agriculture, they would be doing a great service.

About the uses of scientific knowledge, the President said that he was immensely interested, as a layman, in the results of science. For a country like India it was difficult to keep pace with the scientific advance made by the Western countries, because the Western countries had an earlier start. The President referred to the recent 'mystery plane' that flew over Delhi, and said that all that could be said about it was 'that it was an aircraft'. It was scientifically possible to locate the plane with the help of radar equipment. Scientific equipment was costly and that element was a factor in the slow development of science.

The President said that of late, science had progressed by leaps and bounds in India and there were many eminent scientists in the country whose work had been universally recognized. What was wanted to-day was not only a few top-ranking scientists, but a general advance of science, and institutions like the Institute of Science could do much in that direction.

He also referred to the big hydro-electric and river valley projects on which the country had launched, and said that when all or some of them were completed,

they would be tremendously adding to the power resources of the country. But apart from money and equipment, the country needed a large number of technical personnel and in turning out the requisite personnel, the Institute and similar scientific institutions in the country had a large part to play. They had plenty of work ahead of them. He hoped that students who were trained in such institutions would not be afraid of unemployment.

The President hoped that he would not wait long to see their work was fulfilled. He would be ready to consider their requirements.

Civic Reception.

An address was presented to Dr. Rajendra Prasad by the Bangalore Corporation on 10th April 1951 at the Race Course, Bangalore. Replying to the address, Dr. Rajendra Prasad thanked the Mayor and Councillors of the Bangalore Corporation for their kindness in according him a warm welcome. He said that this was not his first visit to Bangalore although it was his first as President of the Indian Republic.

He referred to the Mayor's address in which he had detailed the work done by the Corporation in the provision of amenities to its citizens as also their future programme. He was happy at the good record of the Corporation.

In regard to their appeal for help from the State and the Centre, he said that he was sure that the concerned departments would extend all co-operation and necessary funds. He hoped that those funds would be utilised for the real purpose for which they were intended.

He praised the services of the former Local Self-Government institutions as well as the administrators and rulers of the State in not only beautifying the City of Bangalore but also improving the living and material conditions of the people.

Fighting Food Crisis.

He referred to the present crisis in the matter of food and assured them that the Central Government were doing their best to import food from outside and ensure its equitable distribution. He added that Government would not allow anybody to starve. He hoped that they would get over the difficulty soon. He appealed to the people to face the situation with determination and courage. If they had that determination, he was sure that crisis would be overcome easily.

Referring to the short period in which they were able to shape the destinies of the country and make their programme, he said that it was not possible either for the Centre or the State to do all that they wished to do. But, there was no doubt that they were prepared for big advances in the future.

The foremost duty was to raise the standard of living of people and make them more prosperous.

There was no doubt that independence had not brought them all that they had hoped for, but instead had brought hardship in one form or the other. They should not be distressed or disappointed at the inevitable happenings. Despite the shortcomings, they had during the past three or four years made big advances which would help them to solve the several problems facing the country.

The Government had several schemes to help agricultural production and industries. They also had under contemplation various kinds of land reforms which would make agriculturists understand that what they produced was good not only for themselves but also for the country at large.

They had so far successfully laid the foundation and there was no doubt that when the upper structure was put up, it would give satisfaction and pleasure to all.

Though India had, from time immemorial, been an agricultural country, she

was unable to solve her agricultural problems. This was due to the primitive methods adopted.

Development of Cottage Industries.

Alluding to cottage industries, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that there was some doubt in the minds of people as to whether there was room for cottage industries in this machine age. He said that despite production by machinery there was ample scope for cottage industries to flourish. It behoved them to make the greatest possible use of this to solve the problem of the country and also unemployment.

Rapid production by machinery would no doubt result in unemployment which was unhealthy for the country's prosperity. He felt however that while power industries deserved encouragement, there was still vast scope for large numbers of people to be employed in cottage and small-scale industries. He added that Government had to find a *via media* between large-scale industries and cottage and small-scale industries.

The crying need of the country at present was for production and more production. Production alone would solve the several problems facing the country. The slogan, therefore, should be production everywhere of everything.

He pointed out that high prices ruling in one part of the world could not but have their reflection in other parts of the world. The Government of India, nevertheless, were doing their best to maintain a reasonable price level.

India was a young nation and naturally it could not command the influence it would like to, but it was a matter of pride that she, within her limited sphere of influence, was able to make her voice felt.

India's Achievements.

He stressed the importance and value of freedom and said that the entire country

was brought under one Constitution which was an achievement of which they ought to be proud.

With all inherent differences and shortcomings, they had to face realities and get the best of it. He was sure that all those who had foresight and forethought would take into consideration all the aspects of India's problems and strive to bring the country to the forefront. He said that what was important to-day was that people should owe their allegiance and loyalty to the Constitution and the country as a whole. It was difficult to win freedom and it was still more difficult to maintain it, he added.

Follow Gandhiji's Ideals.

Mahatma Gandhi had taken the country to a high moral and spiritual level but with the disappearance of his physical body, the country had not been able to maintain that high level. It was that spiritual and moral uplift that enabled the country to win freedom and unless the country maintained the same spirit, the freedom won would be at stake. He, therefore, called upon the people of the country to infuse in themselves, moral and spiritual values so very necessary for the betterment and progress of the country.

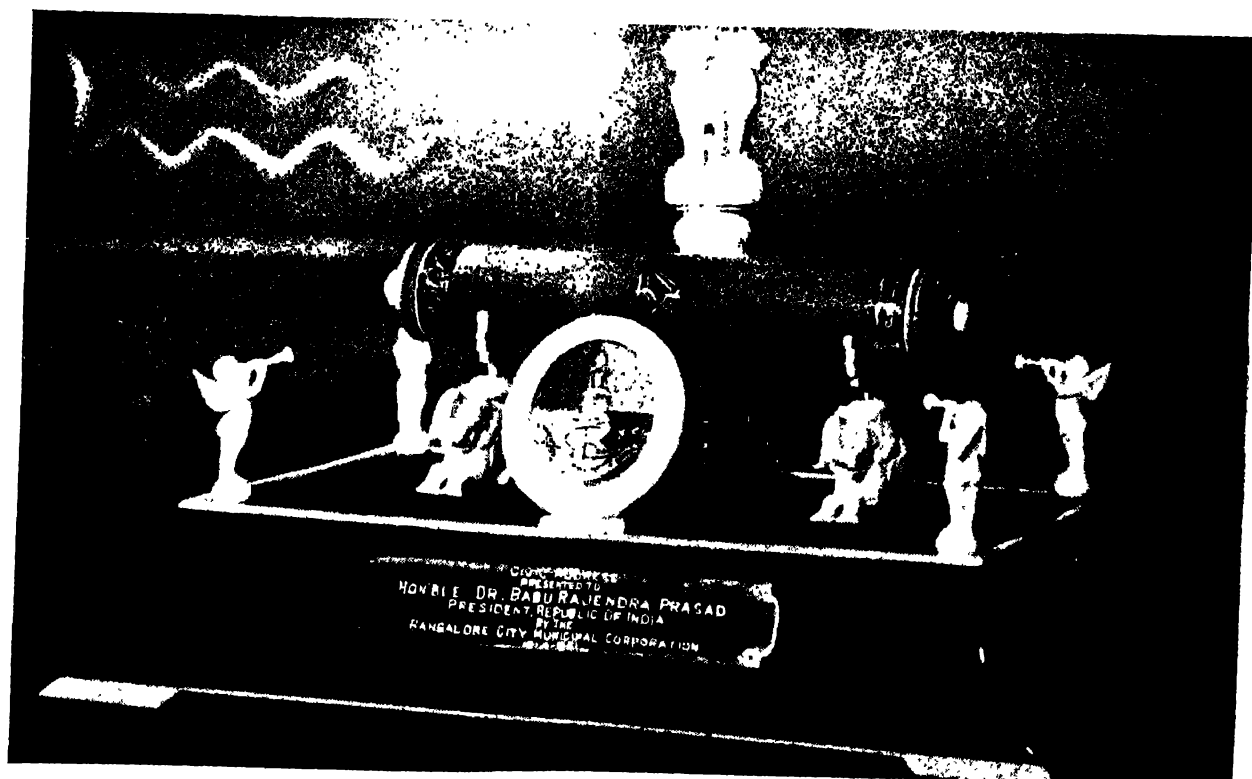
He said that it was easy to find fault with others for what they had done or not done. If only people looked to their own faults rather than those of others, there would be no fault at all and that the net result would be good and beneficial to the country and its people.

With the high ideals placed before the country by Mahatma Gandhi, even very small deviations from those principles "shock us". He, therefore, appealed to the people of Mysore State to set an example in carrying out and propagating the high ideals for which Gandhiji lived and died.

Referring to the existence of black markets, he said that if the people made



A Civic Address was given to Dr. Rajendra Prasad by the Corporation of Bangalore. The Hon. the Mayor is seen presenting the casket.



Casket presented to Dr. Rajendra Prasad by the Corporation of Bangalore (The casket was made by the Ganesh Industrial Works, Bangalore.)



Group photograph taken on the occasion of the Garden Party at the Bangalore Palace given by the Hon. Chief Minister in honour of the visit of Dr. Rajendra Prasad to this State.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad declared open the All-India Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition at Bangalore organised in aid of Chief Minister's Assam Relief Fund.

up their minds not to have them they would cease to exist. In this regard he said that the producer, trader and consumer had equal responsibilities and hoped that they would awaken to this fact and see that this social evil was eliminated.

Concluding, Dr. Rajendra Prasad appealed to every one in whatever position he or she may be placed, to do their work conscientiously and in the interest of the country. It only required determination and if this was done, he was sure that much of the maladies in which the country was passing through could be obviated. He was positive that with the help of God and the people of the country, India would prosper and attain great heights.

Advice to Social Workers.

Addressing the social workers and representatives of social service organisations in the State at the Old Residency, Bangalore, on the morning of 11th April 1951, the President pointed out that the Central Government had about six months ago appointed a Commissioner to examine how the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Harijans and Scheduled Tribes were working. The Commissioner was going about from State to State, and collecting information. He was also making reports. As these reports were being received, they were examined and suitable action was being taken by either the Central Government or the State Government concerned.

The question of appointing a Commission, the President said, had to be taken later, after examining the work now being done.

The President was glad that the States were really interested in Harijan and tribal people's uplift work. They were spending large sums of money on that account. Even in Mysore, the State Government were doing good work in the field of education, etc., for the Harijans and other backward people.

Referring to a suggestion that 25 per cent of the Gandhi Memorial Fund should be utilised for rural uplift, the President indicated that it was for the State Committee to take up the matter with the trustees of the Fund. As far as he knew, there was no idea of keeping the Fund intact. The trustees desired to spend it for the prosperity of the people.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad expressed his pleasure in being able to meet a large number of workers "very seriously engaged in social service". India to-day, he said, required innumerable batches of such workers. It was, however, difficult to get such men in large numbers.

Suggesting co-ordination of work done by different social service organisations, the President said, there need not be any difficulty in the way. By so doing no organisation need lose its individuality.

A great deal of work was now being done in urban areas, but much remained to be done in rural parts, the President said. The workers should, therefore, go to villages, select spots and settle there. They should remember that villagers also needed their service and guidance.

Concluding, the President referred to the appeal made by a worker that one of the four Gandhi Museums proposed to be established in the country, might be set up in Mysore State, and said that the trustees of the Fund would examine the claims of all places before taking a decision.

President's Call to Bharat Seva Dal.

"There is no greater work than constructive work, and any number of people can engage themselves in it, which would bring prosperity to the country," said Dr. Rajendra Prasad while addressing the Bharat Seva Dal volunteers on the lawns of the Old Residency on 10th April 1951.

Continuing, Dr. Rajendra Prasad commended the work which the Bharat Seva Dal was doing, and urged the volunteers to be perfectly disciplined.

The President said that whatever work they did, they should do it with devotion. The country needed to-day constructive work. It was exacting and did not attract many people as it was not the easy way of coming to the limelight. But that was the work which the people had to do, if the country had to prosper.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad advised constructive workers to settle in villages. Many of the problems of the day, the President said, were related to rural areas. If social workers could concentrate on rural work, much of those problems would soon disappear.

The President also said that by identifying themselves with the villagers, the social workers would contribute to the raising of the moral standard of the people which had of late gone down.

President inaugurates Industrial Exhibition

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, inaugurated on 11th April 1951, the All-India Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition in aid of the Chief Minister's Assam Relief Fund at the Exhibition Grounds, Cubbon Park, Bangalore.

Sri N. C. Nagiah Reddy, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, presented an address of welcome to the President, in which he praised the services and sacrifices of the President in the cause of the country. Sri Nagiah Reddy presented a cheque for Rs. 25,000 for the Assam relief Fund, and said that this was the contribution of the exhibition for the present. He added that the Exhibition Committee intended to raise its contribution to Rs. 1,00,000. The cheque was presented in a sandalwood casket along with the address.

Replying to the address the President said "Exhibitions play a great part in bringing before the public the many things that are produced in our cottages and factories."

Dr. Prasad paid a tribute to the

organizers of the exhibition as it served a worthy cause. He said that Mysore had already contributed a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs, and the organisers of the exhibition had now promised to contribute Rs. 1,00,000 and, as an earnest of their endeavour, gave a cheque for Rs. 25,000. He had no doubt that the money would be properly spent.

The President, referring to his recent visit to the affected parts in Assam, said that the whole landscape was changed as also the vegetation. Even the rivers had changed their course, spelling disaster to the people. The natural boundaries had also been affected, not only due to earthquake but also due to the floods that followed.

He praised the interest evinced by the people of Mysore in affording relief to the quake-affected people of Assam.

After the inauguration of the exhibition, the President was taken round the exhibition in a jeep.

Three planes of the Indian Air Force flying low, showered flowers on the exhibition area, when the President was going round.

Visit to Aircraft Factory.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad paid a visit to the Hindustan Aircraft Factory on 11th. He was accompanied by Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister.

The President and party were taken round the various shops. The President met the shop supervisors in charge and had an informal talk with them. He showed keen interest in their work.

Later, Dr. Prasad, visited the Rail Coach Building Section as well as the Bus Body-building Section and evinced interest in this class of work of the Factory. As desired by Dr. Prasad, Capt. J. K. Munshi, Chief Test Pilot of the Factory, gave a demonstration flight in one of the aircrafts assembled at the Factory. After the flight, Dr. Prasad expressed his appreciation of the work done by the Factory.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN REPUBLIC THANKS THE
PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT.

The following is the extract from a letter dated 17th April 1951, from the President of the Republic of India to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Mysore:—

* *

"I was greatly touched by the enthusiastic and affectionate welcome which was extended to me by the public of Mysore and Bangalore throughout my visit, and was particularly happy in associating myself with the functions which were arranged and seeing something of the excellent work being done by the Institutions which I visited, for the promotion of the happiness and welfare of the people."

WORKS DAY CELEBRATIONS OF THE MYSORE LAMP WORKS.

The Hon. the Law Minister presides over the Occasion.

Presiding over the Works Day Celebrations at the Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd., Bangalore, on 30th April 1951, the Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, said :—

"The Works has had another good year during which it has made substantial progress in all directions. It has installed the latest type of machines with the help of an expert from U.S.A., which has helped to step up production from 1,500 lamps to 6,500 lamps per day. The number of lamps manufactured by the Works has increased from 4.50 lakhs in 1947-48 to about 13 lakhs this year. The increase in production has been substantial, and the profits of the Works have also increased appreciably from Rs. 1.09 lakhs to more than Rs. 4 lakhs during the same period. The improvement of the quality of the lamps, too, has been cared for, a fact to which the popularity of the Mysore Lamps bears witness. In this connection it is rather disconcerting to be told that while the lamps produced by the Works enjoy a unique position outside Mysore State, they do not command the same measure of popularity in the State itself. I trust that this position may soon change and

that these lamps may gain and maintain their good name in the State also. Both good sense and patriotism demand that, other things being equal or nearly equal, we should go all out to encourage the products manufactured within our State, for by so doing, we shall not only be promoting the best interests of our local industries, but also enhancing the reputation of the State.

It is a matter of no small satisfaction that efforts are being made to reduce the dependence of the Works on foreign supplies by manufacturing some of the raw materials here alone, and that there is also a proposal to manufacture locally the brass caps for the lamps which are now being imported from England. These efforts are much to be welcomed and should, if they yield good results, as expected, reduce considerably the cost of production and help to make the lamps available to the public at cheaper prices.

It is equally a matter of satisfaction that the Works has also in hand schemes for manufacturing special types of lamps such as, telephone pilot lamps, torch lamps, cycle lamps and automobile lamps, which are now being imported from abroad. The Works has been a pioneer in the production of street lamps of 250 C.P. and 400 C.P. and it hopes to place on the market very soon lamps of 500 and 1,000 watts. If these schemes materialise and begin to bear fruit, as it is hoped they will, there should be a bright future for this indigenous industry.

It is worthy of note that alongside these efforts to increase production and to manufacture new and special types of lamps, the need for providing adequate comforts and amenities to the employees of the Works is fully realised, and various measures in this direction have been introduced. The fact that the employees

are generally kept contented by the pursuit of a liberal policy and that the relations between them and the Management are cordial, augurs well for the future of the factory. It is most refreshing to know that the workers are inspired by a spirit of co-operation and feel that they are not mere employees but that they have a real interest and sense of pride in the successful working of the factory.

I am sure you will agree that the progress made by the Mysore Lamp Works has been both substantial and many-sided, and that its record is one of which it may well feel proud. Even so, I wish to emphasise the fact that the need for increasing the production of lamps and improving their quality is still great. We are now producing about 12 lakhs lamps per year. Mysore alone needs about 10 lakhs. But India needs 144 lakhs of lamps per year. If we produce twelve times what we are now producing, we will just meet the demand in India at the present day. The demand increases by leaps and bounds. This gives an indication of how much more we can expand our Works. It is my ardent desire to see that the whole of the State is provided with electric lights, for, nothing in this life is more necessary than light and water. Schemes for the extension of electric power to a number of places in the State are under way, and the production of lamps by the Works in larger numbers is therefore essential. Mysore has built up an enviable reputation for the development of industries, large and small. We have many and various industries successfully operating in the State, not the least of which is the Mysore Lamp Works. It is up to each of these industries to maintain and enhance the good name which the State has laboriously built up over these many years."

THE HON'BLE THE FINANCE MINISTER OPENS A VETERINARY DISPENSARY AT SEETHAKAL

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, laid the foundation stone to the Veterinary Dispensary at Seethakal, Tumkur Taluk, on the morning of Thursday, 26th April 1951.

Before the function, there was an Assembly of the residents of the village and roundabout, local officers, and some M.L.As. of the district. In the course of an address presented to the Hon'ble Minister requests were made for a High School at the place, an Anicut across a small Halla nearby, starting of an industrial centre and a bus service to connect the village to Madhugiri.

The Hon'ble Minister, in replying to the Address, said that Government would examine these requests sympathetically. He added that in the past most of the amenities required for a village were attended to by the villagers themselves. The State had about 26,000 tanks and

what a cost it would have been if Government had to do all the job by themselves! Such a spirit of service among the public was necessary especially now when there was great dearth for finances, but unfortunately, it had become a fashion to ask for Government help for every item of work. The policy of Government towards starting of Government schools was rather liberal and in spite of it, it was practically impossible to start all the schools by Government themselves. Local effort was a necessity. A change in the present system of education so as to make the youth useful both to themselves and to their country was engaging the attention of Government.

It was revealed that this was the first Minister to visit the place. The villagers showed great enthusiasm for good work. Some local persons came forward with donations for starting an Ayurvedic dispensary at the place.

MALNAD CONFERENCE AT CHIKMAGALUR

Inaugurating the Malnad Conference held on 26th April 1951, under the auspices of the Chikmagalur District Rural Development Committee as an adjunct to the Exhibition and Conference which was presided over by Sri H. M. Channabasappa, President of the Mysore District Board, the Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour said:

"The organizing of such conferences and exchanging ideas and putting forth concrete proposals for the betterment of the Malnad is a very good step in these days of democracy.

I may, at the very outset, tell you that Government are very keenly alive to the situation and they have already taken steps to ameliorate the conditions in the Malnad and as for their part, I may straight away say that Government would do and are doing everything possible in this direction. As a matter of fact, they have already taken up improvement works like starting of Health Units wherever possible, providing of electricity to the villages in particular and power for irrigation, starting of multi-purpose co-operative societies with the object of providing all amenities to the ryots to their very doors, etc.

I wish to appeal to our people that as in Western countries, we should try to stand on our own legs and be of service not only for ourselves, but also to the country at large as, in the present day set up, it is the duty of everyone to co-operate with the Government which is theirs. I may suggest in this connection that, in order to improve the conditions of Malnad, it is better if every one of us should take to some avocation or the other. With the various advantages they have and the amenities and help created by Government, we should try to improve our agriculture with modern

methods, thereby increase the production and help the country which is now facing this food problem, to take to some kind of cottage industry which would ensure their prosperity. I am very happy to say in this connection that our coffee which is the best in the whole world has a good market outside and we must try to popularise it outside rather than using it by ourselves. So too our Malnad Products like pith garland, sandalwood and ivory articles, etc., should find better market outside the country. There was a suggestion about the linking up of these parts through Railway by putting up a line between Kadur and Chikmagalur. I know this is a very great necessity and I must say that Government have already put pressure on the Central Government. I am sure that this Conference would be very helpful in discussing all these and other points and I can say that Government would welcome all the concrete proposals arising out of this and would try to do all that they can in implementing those proposals".

Earlier, he laid the foundation of the Sweepers' Colony at the place. He was welcomed by Shri Druva, President of the Municipal Council and others. During the course of his speech, he first thanked the Municipal Councillors for this sacred move and wished that all other Municipalities would help their labourers also in this direction. He further advised the Municipal Councillors to be business-like in this behalf by borrowing money elsewhere, charging a nominal rent for such buildings and paying some interest on such borrowed capital. This, he said, would help the problem being solved quickly. He suggested the putting up of cheaper quarters too by referring to the quarters intended to be built for labourers in Bangalore by using soil cement bricks.

THE HON. SRI K. T. BHASHYAM'S SPEECH AT DASARAHALLI.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, on the occasion of the switching on of electric lights and irrigation pumps at Dasarahalli, Hoskote Taluk, on the evening of 4th April 1951, said :—"The advent of electricity to your place must have gladdened all your hearts. It has created great hopes for the future in the minds of the residents of this place. It is an added facility to the already industrious people of this place and has opened out great possibilities for their future progress. I am sure more and more people will come forward to take up power for irrigation and industries and thus increase the economic prosperity of the place."

Continuing, Sri K. T. Bhashyam said that much of the wealth of the country was being drained from the country by importing large quantities of foreign articles. There were great natural facilities in the country—plentiful supply of water, electricity, raw materials and other natural resources—which should be harnessed for stopping the drain of wealth from the country. The incarnation of Mahatma Gandhi had created a strong desire for all things swadeshi and there was progress in stemming the flow of wealth to foreign countries. But there was still great scope for preventing this flow.

Speaking about industries, the Hon. Sri Bhashyam explained how the Japanese could create very useful things out of mere trash and stressed the necessity of becoming industrial minded and emulate the Japanese in this respect.

Continuing, the Hon. Sri Bhashyam deplored the decay of the ancient culture of this land where lived great sages like Visvanitra, Valmiki, etc. This was due to the internal squabbles and the consequent advent of foreign rule. Now that freedom had been attained, there was great scope

for reviving the ancient culture. This was only possible by co-operation among the people and improving their economic condition and by infusing in them an intense love for the country. Of course, there would be impediments in the way of good things. But these could be overcome by following the lead given by great personages like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with their spirit of self-sacrifice, love for peace and patriotism.

Concluding, the Hon. Sri Bhashyam assured sympathetic consideration of the requests of the local people, regarding grant of lands, improvements of roads, etc., and wished godspeed to the residents of the place.

Earlier the Hon. Sri H. Siddaiya, Minister for Revenue, switched on the electric lights and spoke about the progress of electrification in the State during the past three years and advised the people to make use of this convenience more and more for improving their economic condition and helping the country with greater and greater food production.

Sri Kadidal Manjappa and Sri Govinda Reddy, Members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly, who were also present on the occasion, explained the misconceptions that were present among the people about the real meaning and purpose of freedom and gave many words of advice for the development of industries and increase of food production.

An address was presented to the two Ministers by Sri J. V. Krishnappa, Jodidar, and the members of the Village Panchayet.

With a vote of thanks from Sri Chennabaire Gowda, Member, Legislative Assembly and offer of worship to the local Deities, Sri Ramadevaru and Anjaneya Swamy, the function came to a close.

CENTRAL FOOD TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, MYSORE.

Report of Progress up to 1st March 1951.

General:—The 'Cheluvamba Mansion' in which the Institute is located was formally received by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 29th December 1948. The Institute office in Mysore commenced work in the beginning of February, 1949, and the first laboratories were fitted up and work started towards the end of July of the same year. By about the beginning of October, 1950, most of the laboratories had been fitted up and the Institute was formally opened by the Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari on 21st October 1950.

An important development was the decision of the Government of India, through the Ministry of Agriculture, to merge the Indian Institute of Fruit Technology with this Institute. The transfer was with effect from 1st March 1950 and the staff joined at Mysore between April and June, 1950.

Divisions and Staff.

The Institute has now the following eight Divisions and Sections: (1) Fruit Technology, (2) Food Processing, (3) Food Engineering, (4) Storage and Preservation, (5) Biochemistry and Nutrition, (6) Quality Control, (7) Microbiology and Sanitation, and (8) Information and Statistics. The Institute has a good store and a fair sized workshop. The Library is being steadily built up and the Institute now receives over 200 Journals mostly devoted to Food Technology and allied subjects. The Institute has a fairly big animal house where over 500 animals are continuously under experiment. There is also a separate block specially equipped for human metabolism studies.

The Institute has now a staff of about 120 including 40 scientific workers and about 80 of other staff including office, Workshop, Animal house, Library etc. In

addition to these, the Institute has 7 students undergoing training for the Diploma Course in Fruit Technology.

Researches.

Utilisation of Tubers and Production of Synthetic Grains.—The immediate programme is mainly directed towards studies which have a bearing on the urgent food problems of the country. One of the important findings relate to the replacement of 25 to 50 per cent of cereals by tuber flours (particularly tapioca and sweet potato) and other processed tuber products. It was found that, in addition to maintaining growth, the tubers actually exercise a supplementary action because of their higher calcium content. This finding is of considerable practical value. The Institute has also succeeded in fortifying and then converting Tapioca into grains which could be cooked and consumed the same way as rice. This work has already attracted considerable amount of attention and the Travancore-Cochin Government arranged for a pilot plant demonstration of the process at the All-India Exhibition organised under the auspices of the Trivandrum Municipal Corporation. About a lakh of people saw the working of the process and the Travancore-Cochin Government and the Industry are keenly interested in its large scale application. It has been proposed by the Chairman of the Travancore-Cochin Food Production Board that about a lakh of tons of the product should be produced during the next financial year. Another important recent development is the preparation of highly nutritious synthetic grains with at least 20 per cent protein together with adequate complements of minerals and vitamins. Such a grain will have about 4 times the nutritive value of rice and be



A number of leading journalists of Bangalore visited Jog Falls to see the progress achieved at the Jog Hydro-Electric Works. Photograph taken on the occasion. The Chief Electrical Engineer, Janab M. Hayath, is seen in the centre.



Janab Hayath, the Chief Electrical Engineer, explaining the working of the Hinebhasgar Dam to the journalists who visited Jog recently.



The packing section at the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.



Boiling soap at the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

almost a complete food in itself. It has immense possibilities for feeding growing children, *expectant* and nursing mothers, convalescents, in wasting diseases and so forth.

Study of New Food Materials.—Side by side with the above, the Institute is investigating the nature and possible application of certain classes of food materials which are fairly abundant, but used only in certain regions and in times of emergency. One of these is the *aloe* (*Agave vera cruz*) and the other seeds of a wild type of amaranthus (Cilosia). Edible cannas and certain new tubers also offer interesting possibilities. Among these the Cilosia has so far proved to be the most promising while the others are incomplete or otherwise unsatisfactory foods.

The processing and the utilisation of the whole jack fruit, lucerne (which has high nutritive value), banana material (other than the fruit), and the cashew fruit are under study.

Storage and Processing of Fruits, Vegetables and other Food Products.—Storage of citrus fruits, particularly during monsoon months, has always been a big problem throughout the West Coast, particularly in Coorg and Mysore. This has now been taken up by a team of workers in association with the growers. The processing of fruits, particularly for the preservation and concentration of the juices, is also being done at different centres. One variety of orange (the *Sattukudi*) has been found to be particularly suitable for canning. The jack fruit makes an excellent canned product and will find much favour in North India. The cashew fruit can be processed to yield a highly palatable juice. The pulp has also different applications. The processing of banana in different ways is also under study. The Passion fruit, which grows wild in some parts of Coorg and Mysore Malnad, makes an excellent squash which would be highly popular

both in India and elsewhere. The storage of different varieties of oranges, potatoes and onions at different temperatures and with different humidities has already yielded results of practical value. The storage of the mango and mango pulp is now being taken up. The method of storing slices for export has been greatly improved. The technique of preparing different curried vegetables has been standardised and there is already considerable demand for the products. The utilisation of citrus pulps and peels are under study and several methods of preparing the peel oils are being studied both by the Institute and in association with Mr. S. G. Sastry. The production of pectin from the papaya has been standardised and pilot plant production has been started.

The preparation of malted milk foods, coffee extract concentrates and sugar from tapioca are under study and pilot plant equipment will soon be set up. The buffering and the fortification of groundnut milk have been standardised and the nutty odour removed by steaming. The resulting product has the taste of good milk and there is already a demand for the product and particularly the curd prepared out of it from hotels and restaurants.

By a simple method of processing, Tapioca flour has been converted into a product that is as good as wheat for making *Chappatis* and *Puris*. The preparation and uses of the Tapioca soji (Rava) have also been standardised. There is a very great demand for these products and arrangements are being made to produce them on a large scale. Institution feeding experiments are being conducted to demonstrate the usefulness and nutritive values of these products.

Comparative studies on the nutritive values of straight-hardened and blended Vanaspati of the same melting point (37°) have shown that there is practically no difference between the two. This has

been demonstrated not only by animal experiments, but also by human metabolism and extended institution feeding studies.

Collaborative Studies.

In many of the above enquiries, two or three Divisions have actively collaborated. Particular reference may be made to the work on synthetic grains in which the Bio-chemistry and Nutrition, Processing and Engineering Divisions worked together to standardise the condition and to develop the pilot plant.

Information and Language Service.

In addition to dealing with various enquiries, the Information Division has also brought out a number of pamphlets dealing with home and cottage scale preparation of different processed foods. Various types of illustrative charts have been prepared and an exhibition of different processed foods has been organised. The Institute is arranging to publish the titles and where necessary, the summaries of publication bearing on Food Technology as appearing in different languages including Russian. Language lectures are also being organised for both staff and students.

The Institute has already been the host for two International Conferences. We have also participated in three Exhibitions and have been awarded prizes. In addition to these, the staff of the Institute have addressed several meetings and demonstrated processes and products. The Institute had also the privilege of receiving numerous distinguished visitors, both Indian and Foreign, all of whom were impressed with the progress made in the short space of less than two years.

Publication.

The Institute has already published 38 original papers and notes in different

journals. Several more are now under publication. Dozens of popular articles and pamphlets have been published both in English and in different languages.

Future Programme and Requirements.

Many of the lines of work outlined in this report require to be pursued and carried to the stage of practical application. Some of the lines, *e.g.*, the work on Synthetic grains have opened out several new lines and offer considerable possibilities for the future. The main obstacle in the way of developing new products is prejudice and in this the co-operation of both the enlightened public and the State is badly needed. Without exaggeration, it may be stated that the work of the Institute has already shown the way for meeting a substantial part of our present food shortage provided we could get adequate support for applying our findings on a sufficiently big scale and for the popularisation and distribution of the products.

The Institute is still lacking in specialised technical personnel in many of the branches. Most of the present staff are in the junior ranks and additional senior staff, particularly in some of the subjects, are urgently needed. Some new Divisions one for dealing with subjects like Dietetics and Food Packaging and Containers have yet to be organised. Although we have a fair amount of equipment, we are still badly lacking in high class modern equipment. For carrying out many of our studies to the pilot plant scale, the equipment should be immediately obtained from Europe and America. Sufficient funds for purchasing such equipment are also needed.

The main building of the Institute is already getting crowded and there is urgent need for constructing and equipping a technological block that will house the workshop and heavy machinery including pilot plant equipment.

CENTRAL ENACTMENTS EXTENDED TO MYSORE.

From the dates of the Accession of the Mysore State to the Dominion of India and of the Inauguration of the Constitution of India, a number of Central Enactments has been extended to the Mysore State and are already in force in the State. A list of the enactments so extended is given below for the information of the public.

In order to secure uniformity in the field of Central Legislation in all the States in India, Parliament has recently passed three Bills, *viz.*, The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill and the Part B States (Laws) Bill. These bills have received the assent of the President and have been published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 19th February and 23rd February 1951 as Central Acts I, II and III of 1951.

They have also been re-published in the *Mysore Gazette* dated the 1st March 1951 for general information.

By Central Act I of 1951, *viz.*, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act and II of 1951, *viz.*, the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, the Central Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Civil Procedure are made applicable to all Part B States including the Mysore State.

By Central Act III of 1951, *viz.*, the Part B States (Laws) Act, about 121 Central Enactments are made applicable to Mysore and the other Part B States.

The list of the Acts so extended is given in Schedule II.

As it is considered desirable to give due notice to the public of the wholesale changes in the laws in the State, the Government of India propose to bring into force the three enactments referred to above on Sunday the 1st April 1951. From that date, the Central Criminal Procedure Code, the Central Civil Procedure Code and all the enactments mentioned in Schedule II will come into force in Mysore.

Enactments.

SCHEDULE I.

1 The Indian Registration of Ships Act, 1841 (X of 1841).

2 The Indian Registration of Ships Act, (1941) Amendment Act, 1850 (XI of 1850).

3 The Indian Bills of Lading Act, 1856 (IX of 1856).

4 The Opium Act, 1857 (XIII of 1857).

5 The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878).

6 The Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

7 The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

8 The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

9 The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

10 The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).

11 The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (III of 1911).

12 The Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918).

13 The Indian Passport Act, 1920 (XXXIV of 1920).

14 The Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922).

15 The Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, 1923 (VI of 1923).

16 The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922).

17 The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923).

18 The Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924).

19 The Land Customs Act, 1924 (XIX of 1924).

20 The Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925 (XXVI of 1925).

21 The Government Trading Taxation Act, 1926 (III of 1926).

22 The Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927 (XVII of 1927).

23 The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930).

24 The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 (XVII of 1933).

25 The Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934).

26 The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934).

27 The Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938).

28 The Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 (VIII of 1938).

29 The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939).

30 The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944).

- 31 The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946).
- 32 The Foreigners Act, 1946 (XXXI of 1946).
- 33 The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947).
- 34 The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).
- 35 The Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (XVIII of 1947).
- 36 The Control of Shipping Act, 1947 (XXVI of 1947).
- 37 The Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act, 1947 (XXIX of 1947).
- 38 The Taxation of Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947 (XXX of 1947).
- 39 The Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948 (XII of 1948).
- 40 The National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948).
- 41 The Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948).
- 42 The Territorial Army Act, 1948 (LVI of 1948).
- 43 The Exchange of Prisoners Act, 1948 (LVIII of 1948).
- 44 The Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949).
- 45 The Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Act, 1949 (XXII of 1949).
- 46 The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949 (XXIII of 1949).
- 47 The Banking Companies (Legal Practitioners' Clients' Accounts) Act, 1949 (XLVI of 1949).
- 48 The Transfer of Detained Persons Act, 1949 (XLVIII of 1949).
- 49 The Explosives (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1949 (LV of 1949).
- 50 The Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 (LXVI of 1949).
- 51 The Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (IV of 1950).
- 52 The Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950 (X of 1950).
- 53 The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 (XII of 1950).
- 54 The Government Premises Eviction Act, 1950 (XXVII of 1950).
- 55 The Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950 (XXIX of 1950).
- 56 The Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950).
- 57 The Nawab Salur Jung Bahadur (Administration of Assets) Act, 1950 (XXXVI of 1950).
- 58 The Army and Air Force (Disposal of Private Property) Act, 1950 (XL of 1950).
- 59 The Representation of the People Act, 1950 (XLIII of 1950).
- 60 The Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950 (XLIV of 1950).
- 61 The Air Force Act, 1950 (XLV of 1950).
- 62 The Army Act, 1950 (XLVI of 1950).
- 63 The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 (XLVIII of 1950).
- 64 Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 (XLIX of 1950).
- 65 Naval Forces (Miscellaneous Provision) Act, 1950 (LVII of 1950).
- 66 Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Act, 1950 (LXI of 1950).
- 67 The Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance (Transfer) Act, 1950 (LXII of 1950).
- 68 Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950).
- 69 Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 (XXIV of 1950).
- 70 State Railway Provident Fund (Temporary Provision) Act, 1950 (LXXVI of 1950).
- 71 Khaddar (Protection of Name) Act, 1950 (XLIII of 1950).

SCHEDULE II.

- The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 (XX of 1850).
- 2 The Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 (XIII of 1855).
- 3 The Indian Penal Code 1860 (Act XLY of 1860).
- 4 The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867).
- 5 The Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (IV of 1869).
- 6 The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).
- 7 The Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872).
- 8 The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).
- 9 The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872).
- 10 The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 (V of 1873).
- 11 The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (X of 1873).
- 12 The Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874 (IV of 1874).
- 13 The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875).
- 14 The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875 (XVIII of 1875).
- 15 The Specific Relief Act, 1877 (I of 1878).
- 16 The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1877).
- 17 The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (XVIII of 1879).
- 18 The Kazis Act, 1880 (XII of 1880).

- 19 The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881).
- 20 The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882).
- 21 The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882).
- 22 The Powers of Attorney Act, 1882 (VII of 1882).
- 23 The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).
- 24 The Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888).
- 25 The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889).
- 26 The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890).
- 27 The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (VIII of 1890).
- 28 The Bankers Books Evidence Act, 1891 (XVIII of 1891).
- 29 The Partition Act, 1893 (IV of 1893).
- 30 The Live-Stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898).
- 31 The Indian Tolls (Army and Air Force) Act, 1901 (II of 1901).
- 32 The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904).
- 33 The Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906).
- 34 The Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908).
- 35 The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).
- 36 The Indian Ports Act, (XV of 1908).
- 37 The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908).
- 38 The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910).
- 39 The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912).
- 40 The Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913).
- 41 The Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913).
- 42 The Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913).
- 43 The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914).
- 44 The Indian Copyright Act, 1941 (III of 1941).
- 45 The Charitable Religious Trusts Act, 1920 (XIV of 1920).
- 46 The Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920 (XV of 1920).
- 47 The Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 (XVIII of 1921).
- 48 The Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923).
- 49 The Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923).
- 50 The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VII of 1923).
- 51 The Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923).
- 52 The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923 (XIX of 1923).
- 53 The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925 (IV of 1925).
- 54 The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925).
- 55 The Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925).
- 56 The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).
- 57 The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926).
- 58 The Legal Practitioners (Fees) Act, 1926 (XXI of 1926).
- 59 The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (XXXVIII of 1926).
- 60 The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (XIX of 1929).
- 61 The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930 (III of 1930).
- 62 The Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (XXIV of 1930).
- 63 The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (IX of 1932).
- 64 The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932 (XXII of 1932).
- 65 The Children (Plodging of Labour) Act, 1933 (II of 1933).
- 66 The Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934 (XIX of 1934).
- 67 The Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1934 (XX of 1934).
- 68 The Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934).
- 69 The Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934 (XXXIV of 1934).
- 70 The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (III of 1936).
- 71 The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936).
- 72 The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937).
- 73 The Arbitration (Protocol and Convention) Act, 1937 (VI of 1937).
- 74 The Manoeuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 (V of 1938).
- 75 The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1938 (XX of 1938).
- 76 The Employers' Liability Act, 1938 (XXIV of 1938).
- 77 The Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938).
- 78 The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939).
- 79 The Indian Naval Reserve Forces (Discipline) Act, 1939.
- 80 The Standards of Weight Act, 1939 (IX of 1939).

- 81 The Coal Mines Safety (Storing) Act, 1939 (XIX of 1939).
- 82 The Trade Marks Act, 1940 (V of 1940).
- 83 The Arbitration Act, 1940 (X of 1940).
- 84 The Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940).
- 85 The Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 (XXVII of 1940).
- 86 The Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941 (XIX of 1941).
- 87 The Railways (Local Authorities Taxation) Act, 1941 (XXV of 1941).
- 88 The Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942 (VII of 1942).
- 89 The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 (XVIII of 1942).
- 90 The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942).
- 91 The Reciprocity Act, 1943 (IX of 1943).
- 92 The Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (X of 1944).
- 93 The Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (IX of 1946).
- 94 The Protective Duties Act, 1946 (XVII of 1946).
- 95 The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946).
- 96 The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (XXII of 1946).
- 97 The Malhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (XXV of 1946).
- 98 The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (II of 1947).
- 99 The Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Act, 1947 (XV of 1947).
- 100 The Trading with the Enemy (Continuance of Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 (XVI of 1947).
- 101 The Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act, 1947 (XXIV of 1947).
- 102 The Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947 (XXXI of 1947).
- 103 The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947).
- 104 The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (IX of 1948).
- 105 The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948).
- 106 The Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (XV of 1948).
- 107 The Atomic Energy Act, 1948 (XXIX of 1948).
- 108 The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (LIII of 1948).
- 109 The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (LIV of 1948).
- 110 The Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (LXI of 1948).
- 111 The Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948).
- 112 The Central Tea Board Act, 1949 (XIII of 1949).
- 113 The Hindu Marriage Validity Act, 1949 (XXI of 1949).
- 114 The Displaced Persons (Legal Proceedings) Act, 1949 (XXV of 1949).
- 115 The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (XXXVIII of 1949).
- 116 The Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance Companies) Act, 1949 (LIV of 1949).
- 117 The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944 (XXXVIII of 1944).
- 118 The Currency Ordinance, 1940 (IV of 1940).
- 119 The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance, 1942 (XLI of 1942).
- 120 The International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance, 1945 (XLVII of 1945).
- 121 The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1946 (VI of 1946).

'SOME SUGGESTIONS TO GROW MORE FOOD ON FARMS'

By R. K. Tandon

The well-being of our country directly depends on the success of our drive to produce more food, cheaper food and in the shortest possible time. The department of agriculture in Uttar Pradesh recently started advocating adoption of such rotations which may help production of more food in a short time. One of the rotations suggested by Singh was Ground-nut-Arhar-Sugarcane. During the Kharif of 1949 the writer tested the practical utility of this rotation. All the operations conducted in connection with it, were strictly in accordance with the suggestions of the author of the rotation and were conducted under his guidance. It was realised that there was little scope for failure in this intensive rotation except if enough attention was not paid to the timely conduct of various operations. Another rotation tested was with Moong-Potato-Wheat. The writer was a little sceptical about the success of this later rotation because it was thought that operations for the two crops, viz., potato and wheat may conflict with each other and also that the growth of the latter crop may be hampered by the former. In practice, however, it was not found to be so.

In view of the fact that an average cultivator in Uttar Pradesh, and for that matter in whole of India, has a small holding such intensive rotations, though requiring considerable manual work, must not present difficulties.

"Ground-nut—Arhar—Sugar Cane Rotation"

Arhar and ground-nut were sown with the break of monsoon. Arhar was sown

in rows 9 ft. apart. Between the rows of arhar 5 lines of ground-nut were sown 1½ ft. apart. In order to get a good crop of arhar the lines of arhar should be thinned about a month after sowing so as to get spacing of 2½ to 3 ft. between plants. Any hesitation in removing the plants to get proper spacing will lead to poor crop of arhar as well as ground-nut. Weeding and hoeing in ground-nut benefits the crop of arhar. Even though ground-nut pods set underground it would be a mistake to do earthing in this crop as this enhances the distance between the flowers and the ground level which is not desirable since the pods for setting have to go under ground level. There is a mistaken notion amongst cultivators that this crop also needs earthing like potato for better results. Ground-nut is harvested in November. Immediately after this the 9 ft. broad space between the rows of arhar is prepared for planting of sugarcane. Three trenches 3 ft. apart are made. On account of plenty of space the arhar crop shows remarkable growth. The individual plants acquire a height of 10 to 11 ft. and the stalks become proportionately thick.

The sugarcane trenches are then properly manured and cultivated in November-December, and kept in readiness for sowing in the month of February.

The ground-nut crop, even though it was damaged by wild boars, gave a yield of 10 maunds per acre and from the proper and healthy growth of arhar it is estimated that the yield of arhar will not be less than 15—20 maunds to an acre. Cane crop being taken after the two leguminous crops and also due to the

* From Agriculture and Animal Husbandry—April-August 1950, Uttar Pradesh.

trench method of planting will not at any rate yield less than 700 maunds per acre. This rotation should not provide less than the following yields per acre.

10 maunds ground-nut 1st year (obtained)

17½ maunds arhar 1st year (estimated)

700 maunds sugarcane 2nd year (estimated)

These are very conservative estimates. If ground-nut is well protected from pigs an yield up to 15 maunds is a certainty. With the fixation of nitrogen by ground-nut and arhar, even with moderate application of manure, 750 maunds of cane is assured.

“ Moong—Potato—Wheat Rotation ”

This is another very lucrative rotation which the Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Department is recommending for production of more food in shorter time. T 1 Moong can be sown in rows 1½ ft. apart at the rate of 4—6 lbs. per acre with the break of monsoon. With proper care and management yields up to 12 maunds can be obtained. At the Instructional Farm about 9 maunds per acre was obtained. This variety, being of short duration, vacates the field in about 65 days after sowing. Moong T 1 sown on July 15, 1949 was ready for harvest by September 20, 1949. Soon after this, this land was prepared rapidly and about 10 carts of farm-yard manure added and Satha (early) potato was sown in ridges 1½ ft. apart at about 8 maunds per acre. Medium sized potatoes are desirable otherwise the seed required for sowing will be much more. Potato was ready for harvest by the first week of January and yielded at the rate of 100 maunds to an acre. This is rather on the lower side. With good care and management yield of 150 maunds to an acre should not be difficult to obtain. Wheat is sown in furrows between the rows of potatoes by the end of October or early November. As the

potato crop is harvested and the ridges broken they provide readily available plant food for the wheat crop which progresses satisfactorily. From the general appearance of the crop of wheat it is anticipated that a yield of not less than 20 maunds to an acre will be obtained. Wheat crop after the harvest of potato gives ample evidence of a good yield. Thus by following the rotation suggested the following returns can be expected :

1 Moong T. 1 9 maunds per acre (obtained)

2 Potato early 100 maunds per acre (obtained)

3 wheat 20 maunds per acre (estimated)

Papaya and Banana cultivation

The banks of main irrigation and drainage channels on farms can be utilised for growing papaya. Even if one of the two banks be used as a foot path, papaya can be planted on the other bank. If the irrigation channels are such that water is to be lifted for irrigation they are more adaptable for such use, as there is little danger of water logging in papaya plants through seepage, when channel runs.

Soon after the monsoon was over pits 2½' x 2½' x 2½' were dug 10 ft. apart and fertilised with rotted farmyard manure, at the rate of about 10 seers per pit. Healthy seedlings of about one month old were transplanted and irrigated. Subsequent irrigation was done at intervals of 20 days till the plants were well established. After this the irrigation may be given as and when needed. Inter-cultivation is desirable after every irrigation. By planting papayas in this manner additional food is obtained without use of any additional land and without causing any damage to the fertility of adjoining fields.

The students Instructional Farm has a small tank about 1½ acre in size. It receives the drainage water and serves no other purpose. In the month of May, with light irrigation, maize for fodder was

sown in the tank bed and before setting in of the monsoon the crop was ready for feeding. Being rich clay loam it provided 250 maunds of fodder to an acre.

This tank was also utilized for planting of banana on all its sides. A trench about 2 ft. broad and a foot deep was dug all round and in this pits $2 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ were dug about 8 ft. apart. These pits were fertilised with well rotted farm-yard manure at the rate of about 10 seers per pit. In the present case banana suckers were transplanted in the month of November when they remained dormant due to the setting in of winter. The best time for transplanting these suckers is soon after rains.

Summary and conclusions

Some intensive crop rotations recommended by the Agriculture Department of Uttar Pradesh have been successfully tried. They also provide a good conservation of soil fertility. These rotations are groundnut—arhar—sugarcane and T. I. Moong—potato—wheat. The former is a two year's rotation and the latter of one year.

The banks of irrigation and drainage channels were successfully used for planting of Papayas. Similarly bed of a seasonal tank was used for planting early maize for fodder and its sides for planting of bananas.

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IMPORTANT DECISIONS TAKEN AT FOOD CONFERENCE.

One of the important decisions taken at the All-India Food Conference held at Bombay, is to tighten up austerity measures with a view to overcoming the anticipated serious food shortage in the country as a result of the uncertainty of the international situation and the heavy loss of food production in the several Indian States brought about by natural calamities. In the words of our Prime Minister, not only the food in the country but also the lack of it has now to be shared by all on the principle of equal sacrifice.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, have proposed certain austerity measures for being adopted by all States. The Mysore Food (Restriction of Service of Meals in Catering Establishments and Others) Order of 1949, has been revised and re-issued as the Mysore Food (Austerity Measures in Service of Meals) Order, 1951, in Notification No. S.D. 8180—R. 24-50-273, dated 8th March 1951, incorporating all the relevant measures proposed by the Government of India. While making it clear that the austerity orders will be very strictly enforced, the attention of the public is drawn to the following provisions regarding Licensing of Catering Establishments, Preparation of eatables made out of rationed articles and those regulating entertainment, feeding, etc.

3. No catering establishment or bakery shall be opened or commenced except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued by the Director of Food Supplies or any other Officer authorised by him in this behalf.

4. No catering establishment shall manufacture for sale or sell any article of

food prepared using milk or rice, and no catering establishment shall prepare for sale or sell eatables known as "Idlis" or "Dosais" or eatables of a similar kind prepared using rice:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to—

- (i) the manufacture and sale of standard meal, or coffee or tea or cocoa, or sweet drink, or any other articles of food specifically exempted by the Director, in writing;
- (ii) the manufacture for sale or sale of any article of food which involves the use of milk powder or canned milk.

5. (1) No person shall in connection with any marriage or funeral invite for taking cooked or prepared food, or serve or provide or supply cooked or prepared food using rationed articles, for more than fifty persons other than the persons shown on the Ration Cards of the persons performing the said marriage or funeral.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-clause, in the case of areas where statutory rationing is not in force, the corresponding entries in the "H.S. 1" Form, or Identity Cards shall be deemed to be the entries in the Ration Cards.

(2) No person shall, in connection with any marriage, serve or provide or supply more than two meals for each person invited for such marriage, and no person shall in connection with any funeral, serve, provide or supply more than one meal for each person invited for such funeral.

Explanation.—On occasions of marriage or funeral, for not more than 50 persons

who are invited as guests, rationed foodgrains may be issued, provided sufficient quantity of foodgrains are available for such issue.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the distribution of pieces of wedding cakes or to the sending of sweets as presents in celebration of the marriage. The quantity of rationed foodgrains used for preparing such cakes or sweets shall not exceed the quantity admissible for 50 persons on the occasion of marriages.

(3) (i) Save as provided in paragraph (ii), nothing in this clause shall apply to subscription dinners in a club or association premises or in catering establishments arranged by any club or association for *bona fide* members of such club or association.

(ii) Where a subscription dinner is arranged by a club or an association under paragraph (i), not more than 24 non-members shall be invited as guests for such dinner.

(iii) No rationed foodgrains shall be issued for any subscription dinner arranged by a club or an association under this sub-clause.

(4) (i) Save as otherwise provided in this Order, no owner or other person in charge of a Catering Establishment, and no person, shall cater for any gathering or party of more than 24 persons at a time, of food prepared out of rationed articles at any function or in any public or private entertainment. Every such owner or person shall give notice of his intention to entertain more than 20 persons and obtain the previous permission writing of the Director or of any other officer authorised by him in this behalf :

Provided that this sub-clause shall not apply to the catering of persons with liquid refreshments, nuts, fruits (whether fresh or dried), potato chips, preparations of gram products, sweet potatoes, bananas, tapioca, groundnut-atta, sugar, gur, shakkar, salt, ghee, oil or vegetable oil products and pansupari but without admixture of wheat, rice, ragi, jowar, bajra, barley and maize or other controlled cereals.

(ii) No rationed foodgrains shall be issued in respect of any function or entertainment specified in paragraph (i).

The public are cautioned that a very serious view will be taken of any violation of the above regulations and that there will be no hesitation in launching prosecutions against all those concerned in such offences.

In the present context of the food situation it is earnestly hoped that the organising or undertaking of entertainments or feeding in public or private on any lavish scale will be avoided and that the number of persons to be entertained on obligatory occasions will be restricted to the absolute minimum. It is also necessary to add that requests for any relaxation in this behalf or exemption from austerity orders will under no circumstances be considered or complied with. Government would, against the background of serious food shortage facing the country this year, solicit the co-operation of the people of the State in conserving our limited food resources by the observance of the strictest economy in the use and the avoidance of all possible wastage.

*INDUSTRIAL USES OF SUGAR CANE BY-PRODUCTS.

Interesting Findings By Caribbean Commission.

Prospects of higher living standards and a more stable economy for the Caribbean area are revealed by a report recently issued by the Caribbean Commission: *The Industrial Utilization of Sugar Cane By-Products*.

The report, prepared by a British expert, Mr. Walter Scott, indicates how the international pooling of achievements in sugar technology can help to solve many of the economic problems of the Caribbean area. A fundamental problem has been the undue dependence on the production of a limited number of raw materials, such as sugar, which are subject to periodic booms and slumps in the world market. The industrial development of sugar by-products would increase the range of exports from the area.

Today, the major products of the Caribbean sugar industry are raw (and small quantities of refined) sugar, molasses, rum and alcohol, and fuel in the form of bagasse.

Utilization of Bagasse.

The report suggests that bagasse, the sugar cane left after the juice has been extracted, which at present constitutes a serious disposal problem at the larger sugar factories, could be put to a number of useful applications.

Chemically, bagasse consists largely of cellulose and pentosans, both of which are elaborate compounds of sugars, and it is related to cereal straws, maize stalks, and other agricultural residues industrially exploited in many countries. Bagasse itself is made into insulating material and

hardboards for building in the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States and Hawaii. In Barbados, bagasse mixed with lime is moulded into pre-fabricated "megacrete" units, from which in 1949 several three and four-roomed experimental houses were built.

Bagasse can also be manufactured into cardboard, either smooth or corrugated, and into the lining material used on one or both sides of the latter. These products make excellent packing containers, and are in commercial production in the United States. Paper of various types can also be made from bagasse, either alone or mixed with other pulps. Some promising small-scale results in this field were obtained in Formosa during World War II, and, in 1950, newsprint made entirely from bagasse was produced in the United States.

Bagasse can alternatively be treated to yield valuable chemical products. Its cellulose component can provide an "ennobled" substance, alpha cellulose, which is the basic raw material of rayon, nitro-cellulose, and, if sufficiently pure, of the cellulose acetate plastics. Encouraging results to this end have been obtained in the United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and elsewhere, and equipment to manufacture alpha-cellulose from bagasse by a continuous process is now in production.

The sugar compounds of which bagasse mainly consists can be chemically broken down to produce two simple sugars, dextrose and xylose. Dextrose is easily fermentable to an alcohol, with numerous

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important industrial uses, and xylose converted to furfural, which has extremely varied applications in the oil, synthetic rubber, plastics, nylon, and other industries. A pilot-plant for this two-product process is at work in the United States.

Lastly, an interesting range of bagasse plastics is in established commercial production in the United States. An important outlet for them is the manufacture of laminates—special products made of various materials bonded together by synthetic resins.

Utilization of Molasses.

Another important residue is molasses, the remnant of the sugar cane juice from which no further solid sugar can be economically obtained.

Molasses are exported to the United Kingdom, where during World War I an important industry was started to ferment molasses into acetone and butanol. Other fermentation processes yield such useful chemicals as citric, lactic, and aconitic acids. The latter, a possible starting material for synthetic rubber and plastics manufacture, is present in sugar cane juice, and economic processes for its recovery from molasses have been developed in the United States.

Edible yeast can also be produced directly from molasses. Two plants for this purpose already exist in the Caribbean area—the full-scale Colonial Food Yeast installation in Jamaica and a pilot plant in Puerto Rico.

Finally, molasses as such have considerable nutritional value; they are rich in iron—richer indeed than raisins and baked beans—and also in calcium. They can easily be made into a wide range of very attractive human foods.

Sugar Cane Wax.

The wax present on sugar cane to the amount of a few pounds per ton was commercially extracted from the filter cake as long ago as 1916, in South Africa. At the present time, the main producers are Australia and Cuba. The crude wax produced in Cuba is sent for refining to the United States. Research work indicates that many uses other than the present ones of shoe polish, liquid floor polish, and carbon paper, can be expected.

Different Wastes.

Bagasse and molasses together can be transformed into charcoal briquettes by the use of methods developed in Java by Netherlands technicians.

The two same materials can be combined by various techniques used notably in Trinidad and Hawaii into various forms of cattle food. One method, using sugar processing machinery, and only the pith of the bagasse, gives a superior product, and leaves the fibrous part of the waste for other applications.

Bagasse and 'dungh' (distillery slops) have been used for about a century in Jamaica to make fertilizer compost. At the present time, the material is undergoing large-scale controlled trials at one big estate there.

Economic Benefits.

The report gives detailed consideration throughout to the local and world economic factors likely to effect the success of any of the processes in the Caribbean area, and an appendix tabulates the actual or estimated surplus of the various by-products.

The industrial development of sugar by-products would assist the area in solving many problems. Thus, the main nutritional needs, protein and minerals,

could be met by processing molasses into human foodstuffs or into feed for livestock. Housing could be improved by the more extended use of the ' Megacrete ' technique, and by production of bagasse insulating material and hardboard. Fuel supplies could be augmented by the use of bagasse-molasses briquettes for domestic purposes. Fertilizers would be obtainable from bagasse and distillery waste. Paper supplies could also be substantially increased—the newsprint consumption of the entire British Caribbean, estimated at some 6,000 tons a year, could be supplied from the bagasse surplus of one large Jamaican sugar factory alone.

Diversification of the Caribbean

economy may be expected to widen the range of Caribbean exports. The production of substances such as alpha-cellulose and furfural, and of substitutes for important waxes such as carnauba and licuri, would provide a sterling area source of these commodities in international trade ; at present these substances are imported into the United Kingdom from hard currency areas. The production of aconitic acid, for which an increasing demand is expected in the well-industrialized countries, can be carried out more cheaply from molasses than by the present indirect method which entails the preparation of citric acid by fermentation and its subsequent conversion into aconitic acid.

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The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

WORK OF THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDED 15th MARCH 1951.

I. Administration of Weights and Measures Act.

During the fortnight under report, 1,956 units of weights and measures were presented for testing and out of which, 1,926 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness. A sum of Rs. 281-3-0 was realized as testing fee. A total number of 183 units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 295-3-6 were sold by all the Testers of Weights and Measures in the State.

In addition to 25 cases that were pending, 4 new cases were launched during the fortnight under report. Out of the 29 cases, 1 ended in conviction and a total sum of Rs. 110 was realized as fines. The remaining 25 cases are pending.

II. Working of Regulated Market.

(a) *Regulated Market at Mysore.*

During the fortnight under report, 56,965 cocoanuts, 3,244 pallas of groundnuts, 2,509 maunds of jaggery, 1,096 maunds of chillies, 7,003 maunds of tamarind, 1,380 pallas of horsegram, 993 maunds of soapnut, 362 pallas of castor-seed, 192 pallas of honge seed, 1,390 pallas of Niger and 25 pallas of Til seed were auctioned in the Market. A sum of Rs. 572-11-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, etc.

(b) *Regulated Market at Davangere.*

During the fortnight under report, 46,952 maunds of cotton (kapas) 44,145 maunds of groundnut pods, 5,992 maunds of groundnut seeds, 3,270 pallas of castor seeds, 2,490 maunds of cotton (Lint), 668 pallas of Bengalgram, 668 pallas of Thogre, 912 pallas of horsegram, 136 pallas of sesamum, 133 pallas of Niger, 40 pallas of blackgram, 16 pallas of coriander,

9 pallas of greengram, 9 pallas of cowpea, and one palla of Avare were sold in the Market. A sum of Rs. 7,104-4-0 was collected by the Market Committee towards Market cess, license fee, etc.

(c) *Regulated Market at Tiptur.*

During the fortnight under report, 1,948 bags of Copra and 131 cart loads or 87,206 cocoanuts were auctioned. A sum of Rs. 302-14-6 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, license fee, etc.

III. Grading and Standardisation.

All the five Egg Grading Stations continued to work and a total number of 29,800 eggs valued at Rs. 3,020-6-0 were graded during the fortnight under report. A sum of Rs. 35 was collected as grading fee by the Egg Grading Station, Mysore.

The grading of oranges was continued during the fortnight at the Hoorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Societies at Mysore and Bangalore and a total number of 5,036 oranges valued at Rs. 342-6-0 were graded.

IV. Co-operative Marketing.

The Milk handled by some of the Milk Co-operative Societies in the State during the fortnight under report is as follows:—

	Cwrs.
1. The Mysore Milk Supply Co-operative Union, Bangalore ...	3,480
2. Milk Supply Society, Mysore	400
3. Milk Supply Society, Mandya	1,073
4. Milk Supply Society, Tumkur	330
5. Milk Supply Society, Chikmagalur ...	730
6. Milk Supply Society, Chitaldrug	179

V. Market News Service.

The arrangements made for the collection of the daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and Live-stock products from Bangalore and

mo-fussil markets and broadcasting the same through the A.I.R. Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish them in certain local newspapers for the information of the public.

VI. General.

Sri V. P. Ananthanarayanan, M.Sc., Marketing Officer, Delhi and Dr. V. P.

Kachawaha, Assistant Marketing Officer, Delhi, visited the State during the fortnight under report in connection with the collection of information on the marketing of Tobacco and Poultry in the State, respectively. Necessary assistance was given to them in collecting the required information by the concerned Marketing Assistants.

BRITISH FACTORIES INTRODUCE LABOUR-SAVING DEVICES.

Greater Mechanization In Industry.

A new method has been introduced into the British brick-making industry which enables men to clear 76,000 bricks in about eight hours. This task formerly occupied four men, using barrows, for about two days.

The new process, which makes use of the fork truck, is one of a large number discussed by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. P. Barnett, in his Annual Report, which has been presented to the British Parliament.

Another example of increased mechanization, which was a prominent feature of British factory development in 1949 (the year covered by the Report), comes from the pottery industry. Here, a more extensive use of the Wedgwood Pressure Cabinet has relieved women workers of one of their most arduous jobs—that of transferring. Considerable muscular effort is required to rub the transfer on to the article which has to be decorated. The Cabinet, on the other hand, enables the transfer to be completed within a few seconds, under a pressure of 20 to 25 lb.

Interesting Development.

An interesting development in linoleum manufacture is reported from Scotland, where one firm now concentrates its pre-

paring process in a new plant in one department. The prepared "compo" or cement is carried to the points required by an extensive system of conveyors, and the arrangement is such that one operator at a control panel fitted with indicating instruments can regulate the movement of the various ingredients in the right amounts and at the right moment from one part to another of the plant. The plant extends to several floors of the building.

In the glass industry the introduction of mechanical stacking has achieved further labour-saving. At one large works a new shop has been built to accommodate a number of new-type British bottle-making machines. It is equipped with a large furnace having long fore-hearths to facilitate accurate temperature control of the metal according to the size of the container being made.

The machine is quite unlike earlier machines having rotating dials. The bottle passes from front to back through each of five units, which may be stopped independently for adjustment, and by a combination of high mechanical precision and a very ingenious stacker, the bottles are placed in thelehr in a uniform open pattern which gives improved annealing and fewer faulty bottles.

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PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

TREE PLANTING.

The following statement shows the progress made under the Tree Planting Drive in the State from 1st July 1950 to 31st December 1950. It is seen that out of the total number of seedlings plan-

ted, namely, 35,74,467, Tumkur District takes the credit of having planted the highest number, namely, 8,15,829.

Name of District	Target	Fruit	Fuel	Manurial	Economic	Others	Total
Bangalore	4,00,000	10,149	41,465	52,082	13,929	35,688	1,53,313
Mandya	4,00,000	7,492	1,27,604	59,031	...	1,95,425	3,89,552
Mysore	4,00,000	3,175	8,682	8,193	1,243	1,12,091	1,33,384
Hassan	3,00,000	9,699	87,823	59,710	23,865	73,077	2,54,174
Chikmagalur	3,00,000	...	...	...	...	1,90,875	1,90,875
Shimoga	6,00,000	53,716	2,506	23,576	2,15,076	2,98,930	5,93,804
Chitaldrug	6,00,000	14,162	91,691	36,635	5,569	53,528	2,07,585
Tumkur	6,00,000	947	6,358	1,68,722	3,216	6,36,586	8,15,829
Kolar	6,00,000	20,819	3,35,515	2,85,475	1,02,263	31,633	7,75,705
Miscellaneous Departments.	...	975	11,139	10,767	1,950	35,412	60,246
Total	42,00,000	1,11,134	7,12,783	7,04,191	3,67,114	16,79,271	35,74,467

(Press note, dated 20th February 1951),

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.

In accordance with the planned policy of making electric power available to irrigation pumping sets and for lighting and heating purposes, the Electrical Department has made rapid progress in the servicing of installations. No effort is spared to

see that the demand for electric power is met as expeditiously as possible in areas where the need is felt most acutely. The following statement shows the number of installations serviced during the month of December 1950.

District	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chikmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Total
Heating	70	12	10	1	1	...	2	1	...	97
Lighting	381	82	18	122	84	12	78	44	44	665
Power	14	4	...	3	2	2	3	3	2	33
I. P. Sets	21	...	...	6	27	1	3	...	...	58
Cinemas Street Lights	47	25	13	1	19	...	...	15	60	180
Villages electrified	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4

The following statement shows the total number of installations in the State, as on 31st December 1950 :—

Heating ...	5,022	Cinemas ...	174
Lighting ...	91,674	Street Lights ..	25,055
Power ...	6,166	Towns and villages	
I. P. Sets ...	2,157	electrified ...	462

(Press Note, dated 21st February 1951)

ELIMINATION OF BOGUS RATION CARDS.

As a result of intensive checking made during the period from May 1950 to-date in all the rationed areas of the State, a total number of 8,649 ghost ration cards have been eliminated. A statement is appended hereto showing the places where the bogus cards have been thus eliminated and the number of such cards in each place.

1	Bangalore	...	1,050
2	Hosakote	...	27
3	Doddaballapur	...	47
4	Nelamangala	..	28
5	Kankanhalli	...	251
6	Channapatna	...	77
7	Ramanagaram	...	110
8	Magadi	...	18
9	Dovanahalli	...	179
10	Anekal	...	45
11	Bangalore North	...	460
12	Bangalore South	...	58
13	Mysore City	...	2,536
14	Tumkur	...	27
15	Turuvekere	...	58
16	Kunigal	...	182
17	Madhugiri	...	63
18	Chiknaikantalli	...	11
19	Koratagere	...	45
20	Gubbi	...	290
21	Pavagada	...	18
22	Tiptur	...	7
23	Sira	...	37
24	Chitaldrug	...	1,517
25	Hassan	...	85
26	Arkalgud	...	1
27	Shimoga	...	186
28	Bhadravati	...	9
29	Honnali	...	13
30	Sorab	...	8
31	Sagar	..	50
32	Hosanagar	...	8
33	Jog	...	42
34	Thirthahalli	...	121
35	Kolar	...	144
36	Kolar Gold Fields	...	185
37	Chikballapur	...	656
Total ...			8,649

(Press Note, dated 22nd February 1951)

LABOUR DISPUTE SETTLED.

A nine-month old dispute between the Management and the workers of the concern known as the Amco Factory at Bangalore was settled by the Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Sri K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, yesterday. The dispute arose from the closure of four Sections of the concern by the Management from 1st May 1950. The Labour Department's efforts to see that played-off workers were recalled and back wages were paid by the Management not having yielded satisfactory results, the Hon'ble Minister met the representatives of both sides more than once and effected a compromise yesterday and an agreement was executed between the parties. The workers accepted, for the full period in question, only five months' salaries or wages, plus Dearness Allowance, of which one month's payment has already been made, two months' dues will be paid within a week and the balance in not more than two monthly instalments in addition to the payment due for the next two months. The workers promised to return to work immediately but a week's margin was allowed in the case of those who for any reason might not be able to join forthwith. The Management assured the workers that there will be no victimization and the workers reciprocated by promising full production. The Agreement will not in any way prejudice either the Management's contribution to the Employees' Provident Fund accounts or the implementation of the Award passed by the Court of Arbitration in March last.

The best agreement possible in the circumstances having thus been reached, and the workers also having resumed work this morning, it is hoped that substantial improvement will result not only in the relations between the Management and the workers but also in production which is the paramount need of the hour.

(Press Note, dated 24th February 1951)

FOOD OFFENCES.

Food offences in the area of Bangalore Corporation for the fortnight ending 31st January 1951 :—

(a) For hoarding and transporting respectively rationed foodgrains without valid permits two persons of Appanna Lane were convicted and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each.

(b) For unauthorised transport of rationed foodgrains one person of Mysore Road was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to

undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further term of three months. For similar offences, three persons of Mallewaralli Railway Station were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven days each.

(c) For unauthorisedly running hotels, one person of Sadar Patrappe Lane and another of the City Market were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay fines of Rs. 100 and Rs. 30 respectively.

II. Food offences in the area of Mysore City for the fortnight ending 31st January 1951:

(a) One ration shop dealer in III Division was fined Rs. 10 for having kept insufficient stock in his depot.

(b) A Manager of a licensed ration depot in III Division was fined Rs. 25 for having made excess issues on the ration cards.

(c) In respect of two ration shops in II Division, notices have been issued to the licensees to explain certain irregularities found in the depot and the matter is pending enquiry.

(d) A person who was found transporting ragi without a permit was sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment till rising of the court and also to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

(e) Five persons who were transporting paddy without permits were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each.

(f) For running a hotel without valid licenses, two persons were convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment till rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 respectively in default to undergo simple imprisonment for fifteen days. (Press Note, dated 24th February 1951)

ACADEMY FOR KARNATAKA MUSIC.

The Chief Minister, Mysore State, the Minister for Education, Madras, the Minister for Education, Hyderabad, and the concerned officers of these Governments met in a conference yesterday and to-day and discussed about the constitution of an Academy for Karnataka Music. It was agreed that the formation of such an Academy was necessary and that the details about the objects, functions and constitution of the Academy should be considered at a conference to be held in April to which the representatives of the concerned State Governments, the Universities and of prominent institutions in Music and Dancing, and outstanding exponents in these fields may be invited.

The Madras Government will be the Convener of the Conference. (Press Note, dated 25th February 1951)

SUPPLY OF LIME.

It is notified for the information of Areca and Coffee growers of the Districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan that the sale of lime by the Agricultural Department for spraying purposes is discontinued hereafter. Garden owners are advised to buy their lime requirements in the local market. The other usual spraying materials, such as, copper sulphate, casein, etc., will be arranged to be supplied by the Agricultural Department as before.

(Press Note, dated 25 February 1951)

SYSTEM OF METER-READING UNCHANGED.

The attention of Government is drawn to an article in a local newspaper dated 4th December 1950, stating that inconveniences are being experienced by Government servants for payment of lighting charges during the last week of every month and it has been suggested that some arrangements should be made by which the dates of payment in respect of installations of Government servants fall during the first week of the month so that they may arrange to pay the bills when they are in a position to do so.

In this connection, Government desire to inform the public that the system of meter reading in Bangalore City and Civil Area is a system of daily meter reading from the 1st to 25th of every month. Two days are allowed for preparation of the bill and thereafter 15 days' time for consumer to pay the bill. So, the due date of payment of bills fall between the 18th of each month to about 11th or 12th of the subsequent month.

The difficulty referred to is only in respect of certain consumers whose due dates fall between the 18th and the end of the month, and therefore the inconvenience referred to is not a question of general disability.

At this stage, it would not be necessary to indicate how meter readings are arranged to be taken. The meter readings have been so arranged as to enable the Meter Inspector to visit one or two streets every morning and take the meter reading on a particular date. Thus it will be seen that the taking of readings and making out bills for power consumed is localitywar. If Government servants are to be given the concession referred to, the localitywar meter readings will have to be completely upset and Meter Inspectors will have to go from place to place. The number of Meter Inspectors required for accomplishing this will have to be increased sufficiently to make up for the loss of time in moving from one meter to the other which may be far apart. Further, it is also a well known fact that people change their houses very frequently, and if the meter of a particular Government

servant has to be read on a particular date, it will have to be kept changing whenever such alterations of residences take place. The inconvenience and confusion that will be caused by such a change needs no mention. Therefore, it would be clear that the present practice of reading the meters localitywise is the most convenient and economical one; and hence it has been adopted and has been working satisfactorily. Further, the consumers, if they so choose, may pay the bills in advance, thus eliminating the difficulty referred to.

Under the circumstances it is hereby notified for the general information of the public that no change in the existing system of meter reading or the sending of bills or the due dates of payment is called for.

(Press Note, dated 27th February 1951.)

MEETING OF THE AIDED CATTLE BREEDERS.

A meeting of the Aided Cattle Breeders of the Department of Animal Husbandry was held on Monday, 29th January 1951, at the Hessarghatta Travellers' Bungalow under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. M. Narainswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P., D.Sc., F.F.A.S., the Director of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore, Bangalore Sriyuts A. Bheemappa Naik, B.A., M.Z., and B. Huche Gowda, M.L.As'. also attended the meeting on special invitation and offered their valuable suggestions on the subject.

The discussions at the meeting were confined to taking stock of the factors that inhibited the progress of the Scheme in the past and formulating of revised set of draught rules and conditions for the continuance of the Scheme, with a view to conserving and developing the breed of Amritmahal cattle for which this district is justly famous.

(Press Note, dated 27th February 1951.)

APPLICATION FOR PASSPORTS.

There have been instances in which persons who wish to apply for Passports or other travel documents, do so just a few days before their intended departure from this country. The preparation of a Passport and other travel documents takes a good deal of time as it has to be preceded by certain enquiries. The delay caused by these enquiries is inevitable, and it is quite likely that the applicants may not be able to get their passports, etc., in time. They are, therefore, advised to apply in the prescribed forms through the District Magistrates of Districts in which they ordinarily reside *at least two months before* their intended date of departure from this country. In urgent cases, however, a period of at least three weeks is absolutely necessary. If the applications are not made in the

manner indicated above, it will not be possible for Government to guarantee the issue of passports in time.

(Press Note, dated 27th February 1951).

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Planning, which was set up by Government in May last on the advice of the Planning Commission of the Government of India for the purpose of securing the necessary co-ordination between the Departments of Government themselves and affording the close collaboration and assistance to the Planning Commission continued to function. The work of this Committee is not intended in any way to affect the Mysore Economic Conference, the re-organisation of which is separately engaging the attention of the Government. The Chief Secretary to Government, the Secretary to Government, Law Department and the Commissioner on Special Duty have since been appointed as additional members of the aforesaid Committee. This Committee met thrice during the half year ending December 1950 and considered important subjects like the State's participation in industries, housing of industrial labour, six-year development programme for India for securing public association and co-operation, immediate economic programme, etc.

In response to a request from the Planning Commission, a detailed note on industrial policy, together with full particulars of the several industrial concerns sponsored or aided by Government were furnished to the Commission. In acknowledging the note, the Planning Commission have stated that Mysore has done more in this direction than any other part of the country and therefore a record of its experience is of the highest value.

A forecast of the resources likely to be available during the five years period from 1951-52 to 1955-56 in respect of Mysore was got prepared by the Financial Secretary to Government and furnished to the Planning Commission. Two-year and Five-year Development Plans, received from the several Departments, are under consideration. A Fifteen-year programme of Development of Irrigation and power in the State and of the creation of a non-lapsable Irrigation Development Ways and Means Fund for the execution of the programme are also under consideration.

(Press Note, dated 10th March 1951).

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Regional Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore,

registered 1,120 persons during the month of February 1951, of whom 161 were ex-servicemen, 57 women and 902 others inclusive of A. B. standard. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government was 107 and from private employers was 11, thus bringing the total to 118.

Three hundred and twenty-four persons (94 ex-service personnel and 230 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

One hundred and thirty-eight persons were placed in employment during the month, as against 40 in the previous month.

Of those placed, 31 were ex-service personnel, 107 others.

The registrations of 175 ex-servicemen and 855 civilians lapsed during the month. Five hundred and fourteen ex-servicemen, 2,840 civilian were on the Live Register of the exchange at the end of month for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of February 1951, 46,847 persons were registered, 16,160 were submitted against reported vacancies, and 3,084 persons were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 15th March 1951.)

ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS.

The progress achieved, during January 1951, in making electric power available to irrigation pumping sets, for lighting and for heating purposes, is to be seen from the following statement :—

District	Bengaluru	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chikmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Total
Heating ...	60	14	2	1	...	3	8	1	5	94
Lighting ...	308	119	16	121	73	21	48	40	54	933
Power ...	12	9	3	1	2	2	11	4	4	48
I. P. Sets ...	28	1	...	7	27	...	7	1	1	72
Cinemas ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Street Lights ...	28	22	3	11	...	1	39	38	185	310
Villages electrified ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5

The total number of installations in the State, as on 31st January 1951, is as follows :—

Heating	...	5,116
Lighting	...	92,607
Power	...	6,214
I. P. Sets	...	2,229
Cinemas	...	178
Street Lights	...	25,365
Town and Villages electrified	...	467

(Press Note, dated 21st March 1951).

RELIEF TO RAIYATS

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under the 75 tanks mentioned below in the Mulbagal Taluk, seasonal remission of half wet assessment amounting to Rs. 4,559-9-0 in respect of an extent of 1,490 acres, 15½ guntas under the tracts, is sanctioned for the year 1949-50.

Names of Tanks.

1. Sunnagnur Jambukere
2. Oormundinakere
3. Thayalur Amanikere
4. Madderkere
5. Oormundinakere
6. Doranakunte
7. Chikkanakunte
8. Oorumudinakere

Names of Tanks.

9. Gorukunte
10. Oorumundinakere
11. Jangama Naikamakere
12. Nala Asara
13. Doddakere
14. Pallerikunte
15. Doddakere
16. Doddakere
17. Nadi Asarae
18. Gowdanakere
19. Ratakuntekero
20. Mylapura Tank
21. Halekere
22. Belaganahallikere
23. Thimmanaikanahallikere
24. Mallinaikanahallikere and Nadi Asara
25. Belaganahalli Nadi Asara and Kunte Asara
26. Hungikunte
27. Doddakere
28. Nayakanakere
29. Yeeranakunte
30. Hungikere
31. Doddakere
32. Kallukunte
33. Vayakunte
34. Mangalikere
35. Sankarikere
36. Doddakere
37. Kurubanakunte
38. Ramanayakanakere
39. Jambukere
40. Doddakere
41. Poolakere
42. Yennakunte
43. Reddihallikere
44. Hangikere
45. Akkarakuntekera
46. Doddakere
47. Hungikunte
48. Akkanakere
49. Oorumundinakere
50. Doddakere
51. Chikkere
52. Sampangikere
53. Doddakere
54. Noolakunte
55. Thangedikunte
56. Advikere
57. Doddakere
58. Thummanakunte
59. Kasipathikunte
60. Yerakalakunte
61. Kavathanakunte
62. Doddakere
63. Chikkere

Names of Tanks.

64. Doddakere
65. Nagarakere
66. Oorumundinakere
67. Settikunte
68. Hajamkunte
69. Oorumundinakere
70. Danayakanakere
71. Chintalakere
72. Doddakere
73. Hungikere
74. Doddakere
75. Ganiganakunte

(Press Note, dated 16th March 1951).

M. A. 5 COTTON.

With a view to undertake adequate and effective measures for preserving the purity of M. A. 5 cotton, a meeting was held in the Office of the Secretary, Food and Civil Supply Department, Government of Mysore, on 8th March 1951. Sri T. P. Barat, Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Sri T. B. Dalal, Director (Cotton), Office of the Textile Commissioner, Government of India, besides the Director of Civil Supplies, Director of Agriculture, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Assistant Controller of Civil Supplies, Government of Mysore, were present at the meeting. Representatives of the Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., Mysore, Binny Mills, and Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore, the Davangere Cotton Mills, Sri Shankara Textile Mills, and Ganesh Textile Mills, Davangere, were also present.

It was unanimously agreed that M. A. 5 cotton certified by the Agricultural Department, Government of Mysore, was assured of complete purity and that no cotton other than the certified M. A. 5 cotton can be traded in as M. A. 5 of Mysore nor can be accepted as M. A. 5 cotton by any manufacturer or dealer. It was resolved that the only authority to certify M. A. 5 cotton will be the Agricultural Department, Government of Mysore. The Director of Cotton agreed that the Textile Commissioner's Committee in Bombay will not undertake to grant certificates in respect of M. A. 5.

It was agreed that a Regional Cotton Committee be formed forthwith consisting of three representatives of the mills and three representatives of the trade. This Regional Committee will supervise the Cotton control in respect of Mysore State and any infringement to the Cotton control or if any mixings of Mysore cotton take place, the same will be investigated by the Committee and such action as the Regional Committee may think

proper should be taken to deal with any malpractices.

With a view to enabling the Mysore State mills to cover their cotton requirements of Mysore State, the Director (Cotton) agreed that no allocations of Mysore cottons other than M. A. 5 will be made to outside mills.

The Director (Cotton) submitted to the meeting that it was imperative that a pressing factory be established in the Arsikere area without any delay because in the absence of a pressing factory in this area, ginned cotton had to be transported over a fairly long distance which meant an added cost either to the cotton grower or to the consumer of this cotton. He agreed that the Textile Commissioner will issue an administrative order permitting the Director of Agriculture and the Controller of Civil Supplies to issue transport permits for internal movement of lint. He also promised to consider the requirements of the Mysore State Mills in respect of other cottons for which a separate meeting would be held.

(Press Note, dated 31st March 1951).

CO-OPERATION.

During February 1951 harvesting of crops in respect of the Co-operative Farming Societies were under various stages of completion. In respect of the four units of Co-operative Farming Societies directly assisted by Government, an yield of about 1,239 pallas of foodgrains valued at Rs. 24,650, 1,312 maunds of cotton valued at Rs. 13,750 and other agricultural produce valued at Rs. 2,275 is expected.

In order to popularize throughout India, the several series of debentures floated by the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bangalore, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi, have in their Notification No. 109-I. E. (1) 50, dated 20th January 1951, recognized as approved securities under the Insurance Act, 1938, the series of debentures from IV to XI issued by the said Bank.

The Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has developed its activities to a considerable extent. There were at the end of February 1951, 1,130 members who had subscribed for a share capital of Rs. 79,735. The total sales of silk during the month amounted to Rs. 4,21,232.

As regards the activities of the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, the Society undertook distribution of 345 bales of yarn allotted to the society among the weavers throughout the State through the affiliated Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies and other Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies on the basis of half

a bundle per loom irrespective of the fact whether the person to whom the yarn is supplied is a member of the society or not. To enable the society to undertake manifold activities like dyeing dissemination of technical knowledge for better and quicker production, affording of marketing facilities for the finished products, apart from arranging direct distribution of yarn, Government were pleased to sanction an interest-free loan of Rs. 3½ lakhs and necessary provision therefor in the current year's budget estimate has been made. The Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, has therefore started its work during the month and it bids fair to work zealously in the interests of the handloom industry in the State.

With a view to supervise the work of the District Marketing Inspectors and to guide them in their work pertaining to Marketing Societies, marketing surveys and intelligence, etc. Government have in their Order No. A. F. 9956-68/Mart. 13-50-2, dated 27th February 1951, sanctioned the proposals of the Registrar to appoint the Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies as *ex-officio* District Marketing Officers in their respective districts.

The Shimoga District Co-operative Conference was held under the auspices of the Co-operative Institute at Shimoga on 11th February 1951,

(Press Note, dated 3rd April 1951).

INDO-SWEDISH TRADE.

The following Press Note issued by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India, in regard to Indo-Swedish Trade is published for general information:—

Trade arrangement agreed at with Sweden on July 1, 1950, expired on December 31, 1950. As a result of further negotiations the arrangement has been extended for the year 1951, and trade letters to that effect were exchanged on February 28, 1951, between Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and H. E. Dr. Gunnar Jarring, Minister for Sweden in India.

Both the Governments have agreed to use their best endeavours to promote the trade and shipping of the two countries.

Imports into India from Sweden will be on the same footing as from any other country within the soft currency group.

The Government of Sweden have extended to India the benefits of the recent liberalisation of imports made by Sweden in respect of countries

which are members of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

(Press Note, dated 2nd April 1951).

REVISION OF SCALE OF RATIONS.

The emergency cut in the component of rice ration that was imposed in August 1950 with reference to the difficult stock position of rice at that time is now restored and Government are pleased to direct the revision of the composition within the basic scale of rations as follows —

Class	Rice	Wheat	Millets	Total
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
" A " Class	6	3	...	9
" B " Class	3	1	6	10
Plantation Labour	6	1	2	9
Heavy Manual Labour.	3	1	9	13

In view of the ensuing Ugadi festival, the restoration of the rice component of the ration as above will be given effect to from 1st April 1951.

(Press Note, dated 4th April 1951).

REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

As a result of the reorganisation of the Indian Army, several units of the Mysore State Forces have been demobilised and a large number of officers and men have been released from the Forces. These men are put in a considerable number of years' service and are well trained in several lines. The men of the Mysore State Forces have a long tradition of hard work and courage and are noted for their integrity of character, discipline and willingness to work hard and long. The Government of Mysore, at the request of the Government of India, have undertaken the rehabilitation and resettlement of these officers and men with the financial assistance of the Government of India. In this connection the Government of Mysore have set up an *Ad-hoc* Committee, with the Minister for Law and Labour as the Chairman to formulate the schemes for the resettlement of these Officers and men. A Rehabilitation Directorate has been set up with a Special Officer to draft the schemes and an Assistant Director of Re-settlement to contact the men, to collect all the information regarding their qualifications and wishes and also follow up the various schemes that may be approved for implementation by the Government of Mysore.

The Government have in view the following forms of assistance and schemes for rehabilitating and resettling the released men of the Mysore State Forces :

1. In large areas to accommodate groups of men—100 and more and also starting of smaller agricultural colonies. Lands will be given free to these men in such areas and all assistance will be given to groups of released men to set up co-operative or collective farming.

2. Wherever available, lands will be given free to individuals with such assistance as may be necessary.

3. For those technically trained or experienced, suitable jobs will be found in Government or private industrial concerns.

4. Technical training and training in various crafts will be arranged for those desiring such training in the different Crafts and Trades and stipends granted during the period of their training.

5. Assistance will be given to those desiring to start small business. Several vacancies in the Government Departments will be reserved for those found suitable amongst released officers and men.

Efforts are being made to contact all the released men and to register them for the various schemes. The released officers and men are requested to contact the Assistant Director of Resettlement through their Unit Commanders and to register themselves immediately before the end of April 1951.

In this connection, the Government would deeply appreciate the co-operation of the industrial and business community in the resettlement of these men. The Government feel that it would be an advantage to the employers in employing these men who are noted for their discipline, integrity of character and willingness to work hard. Such of those employers as are desirous of employing these men are requested to contact the Special Officer for Resettlement, Labour Secretariat, G.R.B., Bangalore-1, immediately. The Special Officer will gladly assist the employers in selecting the right men and it may be possible for the Government to give some assistance in the training up of these men for special jobs, if any, for short periods.

(Press Note, dated 6th April 1951).

CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT

The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, (Act XIX of 1929) is one of the Central Acts which has been extended to Mysore by the Part 'B' States

(Laws) Act, 1951, with effect from 1st April 1951. The Act penalises the solemnisation of the marriage of a child, that is, of a male who is under eighteen years of age or of a female who is under fifteen years of age. A male adult above 18 years of age and below 21 years who contracts a child marriage is punishable with fifteen days' simple imprisonment and one thousand rupees fine.

Simple imprisonment for three months and also fine are the punishments for—

(1) a male above 21 years of age who contracts a child marriage;

(2) persons who perform, conduct or direct a child marriage, and

(3) parents or guardians of a minor who contracts a child marriage.

(Press Note, dated 9th April 1951).

FISHERIES TRAINING CLASSES

The Government of India have started from 1st April 1951 Fisheries Training Classes for about 25 students in Inland Fisheries under the aegis of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station at Barrackpore, Calcutta. For those candidates who are graduates with Zoology as one of their optional subjects, the course will start from the 1st June 1951. Intending candidates who are graduates with Zoology as one of their optionals may submit their applications not later than 20th April 1951 to the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned, who will forward the applications to the Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Departments, General and Revenue Secretariat, Bangalore, for being transmitted to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, on or before the 25th April 1951.

For forms of applications and rules of admission, candidates are advised to refer to the *Mysore Gazette*, in which they will be published.

(Press Note, dated 9th April 1951.)

PROCUREMENT PRICE OF WHEAT.

Wheat is grown in small quantities in certain parts of the State.

The purchase price of wheat fixed at Rs. 31-8-0 (Rupees Thirty-one and annas eight only) per palla of 100 seers all over the State last year, will be continued for 1951-52 season also.

(Press Note, dated 12th April 1951).

REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

The Regional Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 968 persons during the month of March 1951, of whom 148 were Ex-service personnel—20 women and 800 others inclusive of A. B. Standard. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Governments was 232 and from private employers was 47, thus bringing the total to 279.

Six hundred and fifty-six persons (234 Ex-service personnel and 422 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

One hundred and twenty-nine persons were placed in employment during the month as against 138 in the previous month. Of those placed, 18 were Ex-service personnel, 110 others and one woman.

The registrations of 145 Ex-servicemen and 879 civilians lapsed during the month. Four hundred and eighty-eight Ex-servicemen and 2,660 civilians were on the Live Register of the Exchange at the end of the month, for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation upto the end of March 1951, 47,815 persons were registered, 16,762 were submitted against reported vacancies and 3,213 persons were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 12th April 1951)

CONCESSION TO THE DISCHARGED PERSONS

The Government of India have been pleased to announce further liberalisation of the mustering out concessions for the Forces personnel who opted for service in the Indian Army, but discharged as a result of Reorganisation. The details of the concessions as noted hereunder are published for general information.

OFFICERS.

(a) Gratuity.—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Less than three years of service. | Gratuity increased from three months' pay to three and a half months' pay; |
| (ii) Over three years but less than five years of service. | Gratuity increased to seven months' pay instead of six months pay; |
| (iii) Over five years service. | Gratuity at one and three-fourth month's pay instead of one and a half month's pay for each year of service. |

(b) Pension.—

Officers entitled to mustering out pension will be granted in addition to pension, a gratuity calculated at Rs. 100 for each year of service subject at a maximum of Rs. 1,500 to officers with 15 years service, decreasing thereafter by Rs. 100 for each year of service beyond 15 years. J.C.Os. and other Ranks.—

The mustering out pension admissible to them will be increased and brought up to Indian Army basic rates now prevailing. The mustering out gratuity will be calculated at *ad-hoc* rates to benefit States Forces personnel whose pay scales are comparatively low.

(Press Note, dated 18th April 1951)

FOOD OFFENCES

For unauthorised transport of rationed foodgrains six persons were sentenced to undergo S.I. till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, during the fortnight ended 31st March 1951.

For unauthorised possession of and blackmarketing in rationed food articles, two persons were sentenced to suffer S.I. till the rising of the Court and to pay fines of Rs. 60 and Rs. 45, respectively.

Two persons were convicted and sentenced to undergo S.I. till the rising of the Court and to pay fines of Rs. 40 and Rs. 30, respectively, for having run catering establishments unauthorisedly.

For blackmarketing in rice, a licensee of IX Division was fined Rs. 100.

A severe warning was administered to a licensee of IV Division for having issued excess rations on certain cards in the Ration Books and Ration Cards.

The Police and Municipal depots attached to the Civil Station Co-operative Society were suspended until further orders and their security deposit of Rs. 100 and the unaccounted excess stocks of rationed foodgrains found in the premises of the Society on the 14th November 1950 were taken over to Government account.

A retailer of III-A Division was warned for issue of rations on an invalid ration card.

A fuel licensee of IX Division was fined Rs. 25 for non-posting of accounts regularly and for using incorrect scale.

One bakery was warned for baking brown bread when he was not supplied with wheat and his flour quota was suspended for two weeks.

Food offences in Mysore City for the fortnight ended 31st March 1951.—

For having run hotels unauthorisedly in Adikarnatakapuram, two persons were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and also to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each.

For illegal possession of 35 seers of paddy, a person in Chamaraj Mohalla was convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and also to pay a fine of Rs. 25 in default to undergo a further period of one week's simple imprisonment.

For illegal possession of eight pallas of jola, two pallas of paddy and 90 seers of ragi, a person in Devaraj Mohalla was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and also to pay a fine of Rs. 300 in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment of one month.

A license of one of the ration depots in the II Division was cancelled for certain grave irregularities.

(Press Note, dated 23rd April 1951).

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK DURING MARCH, 1951.

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Anthrax, Hemorrhagic-septicæmia, Foot and Mouth, Sheep-pox, Ranthket, Contagious-goat, Pleuro-pneumonia and Rabies were encountered in the State during March 1951. Altogether 177 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 183 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Mysore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts, while Shimoga, Mandya and Chikmagalur Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 920 attacks of which 656 succumbed, as against 2,241 attacks and 1,281 deaths during the previous month. The Departmental staff conducted 37,008 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Sixteen outbreaks of Rinderpest of which four were among sheep and goats were registered in Bangalore South, Magadi, Pavagada, Krishnarajanagar, Chitaldrug, Molakalmuru, Channagiri, Honnali and Thirthahalli Taluks accounting for 78 attacks among cattle and 285 attacks among sheep and goats, of which 31 cattle and 188 sheep and goats succumbed. The increase in the incidence of Rinderpest is mainly due to the congregation of cattle in the Rampur Cattle Fair in Honnali Taluk and Sugganahalli Cattle Fair in Magadi Taluk, in both of which the disease broke out and disseminated the infection to other villages. Nevertheless, prompt measures of control were undertaken by the Department to check its spread and 5,524 cattle and 1,240 sheep and goats in the infected villages and 17,514 cattle and 594 sheep and goats

in the 72 neighbouring villages were protected against this disease. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Prevalence of an obscure disease characterised by Gastroenteritis among cattle and buffaloes in Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts was reported during the month. The staff of the Department have protected 1,104 animals during the month in these districts against the disease.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 86 villages resulting in 46 deaths, as against 100 villages accounting for 67 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units of the Department dosed 6,238 animals, as against 3,308 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the livestock remained free from diseases during the month and, fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note, dated 24th April 1951).

SALE OF SUGAR

The public are informed that permits are being issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, to Sugar Factories which have become eligible for sale of sugar in the free market by virtue of their having produced sugar in excess of their basic quota. The movement of this sugar between one State and another is controlled by the Government of India, but there is no restriction on its movement from place to place within the State. There is also no restriction on the price, sale or stocking for sale of this sugar, provided that it should not be sold through a Ration Shop or Dealer appointed for distribution of controlled sugar.

(Press Note, dated 26th April 1951).

RECRUITMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS

The World Health Organisation Regional Office for South East Asia, Patiala House, New Delhi,

has announced the need during the coming months, for additions to its staff in the following types of appointments :—

(1) Medical Officer in the Headquarters of the World Health Organisation;

(2) Regional Adviser on Organisation of Health Services;

(3) Country Adviser on Organisation of Health Services;

(4) Chief Adviser of a unit or a team to be despatched to a country.

The nature of the work to be accomplished by these posts calls for a high public health qualification with adequate field experience. Doctors with post-graduate public health training and with at least six years of experience in Local or National Health Services or in a combination of public health, medical care, hospital administration and any other specialized health services will be required for filling these positions. The principal duties of the officers would be to render advisory service to Governments in the field of general public health, medical care, organisation of health services, etc., and to co-ordinate the diverse types of services rendered by the World Health Organization.

Applicants should have a broad vision on public health and its effect in economic development and the leadership in giving inspiration to the professional groups in public health and allied fields for progressive work. Additional special training or experience in tropical diseases or epidemiology will be most valuable.

Salary for these posts may range between 6,700 to 8,300 U.S. dollars per annum and the term of contract will be one or two years.

Prospective candidates are advised to send their applications through the Government which will be duly forwarded to the Ministry of Health, Government of India, for necessary action.

(Press Note, dated 27th April 1951).

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

List of books added to the University Library from 1st March 1951 to 1st April 1951.

General and Reference Works.

Jassell's	...	...	New English Dictionary. 15th ed. 1949. (410).
Chamber's	...	...	Biographical Dictionary. Rev. ed. 1950. (920).
Chamber's	...	...	Shorter English Dictionary. (410).
Chamber's	...	...	Technical Dictionary. Rev. ed. with supplement. 1949. (503).
Coneise	...	...	Dictionary of National Biography, complete to 1930. (920).
Esar, Evan	...	...	Joke Dictionary. (808-7).
Odham's	...	...	Dictionary of the English Language. Rep. 1948. (410).
Oxford	...	...	Junior Encyclopaedia. vols. 1-3. (030).

Aesthetics.

Pandey, K. C.	Comparative Aesthetics. vol. I., Indian Aesthetics. (160-4).
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Religion.

Crottet, R.	The Enchanted Forest and Other Tales (290).
Ludwig, Emil	The Son of Man. 3rd imp. 1950. (224)
Kates, D. E	...	...	A Book of Gypsy Folk-Tales. (290).

Sociology.

Cole, G. D.	...	...	British Social Services. (080/300-4).
Dewey, J.	Human Nature and Conduct. (080/300-4).

Statistics.

Kendall, M. G.	Rank Correlation Methods. (311-25).
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Politics.

Barker, E.	Reflections on Government. Rep. 1918. (320-4).
Jough, J. W.	John Locke's Political Philosophy. (191/320-4)

Law.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	International Legislation: A Collection of the Texts, etc., Vol. IX. 1942-1945. Ed. by M. O. Hudson. (320.8/345).
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Education.

Buckley, H. M. Others	Who Travels There. (371-32).
---	Around the Year. (371-32).
---	...	...	Here and There. (371-32).
---	...	...	Away We Go. (371-32).
---	...	...	On Land and Water. (371-32).
---	...	...	Happy Times. (371-32).
---	...	...	In Storm and Sunshine. (371-32).
---	...	...	In Town and Country. (371-32).
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.	...	...	Forty-Fifth Annual Report, 1949-50. (370-6).
A College Programme in Action	...	...	A Review of Working Principles at Columbia College. (378).
Hatfield, W. W.	...	...	Junior English Activities. 3 vols. (371-32).
McLean, J. E. (ed).	...	...	Public Service and University Education. (378).

Science.

Baker, B. B. and Copson, E. T.	...	...	The Mathematical Theory of Huygen's Principle. 2nd ed. 1950. (517-9).
Comrie, L. J.	...	...	Chamber's Six-Figure Mathematical Tables. 2 vols. (511-9).
Coolidge, J. L.	...	...	The Mathematics of Great Amateurs. (510).
Courant, R. and Robbins, H.	...	...	What Is Mathematics? (510).
Coxeter, H. S. M.	...	...	Regular Polytopes. (513-4).
Hogben, L.	...	...	Chance and Choice by Cardpack and Chessboard. vol. I. (510).
Jeffreys, H. and B. S.	...	...	Methods of Mathematical Physics. 2nd ed. 1950. (510).
Lamb, H.	...	...	Dynamics. 2nd ed. rev. 1947. (513-3).
—	...	...	Statics. 3rd ed. rev. 1949. (531-2).
Milne, E. A.	...	...	Vectorial Mechanics. (512-89).
Relton, F. E.	...	...	Applied Differential Equation. (517-88).
Southwell, R. V.	...	...	Relaxation Methods in Theoretical Physics. (530).

Useful Arts.

Clements, F. W.	Infant Nutrition. (513-2).
Hutchinson	Food and the Principles of Dietetics. (513-2).

Fine Arts.

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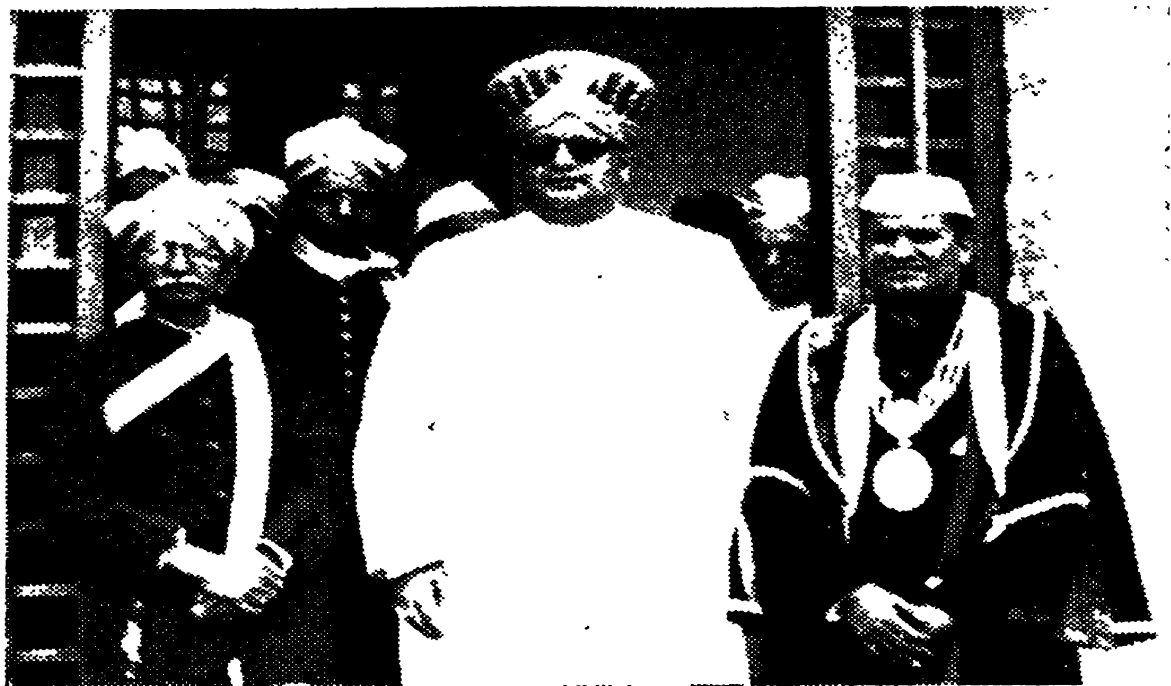
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Edited by the Principal Information Officer to Government.

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications
at the Government Press, Bangalore.



His Highness opened the Sri Kempiah Dispensary at Bangalore
Photo taken on the occasion.

"Photo—Jangam"

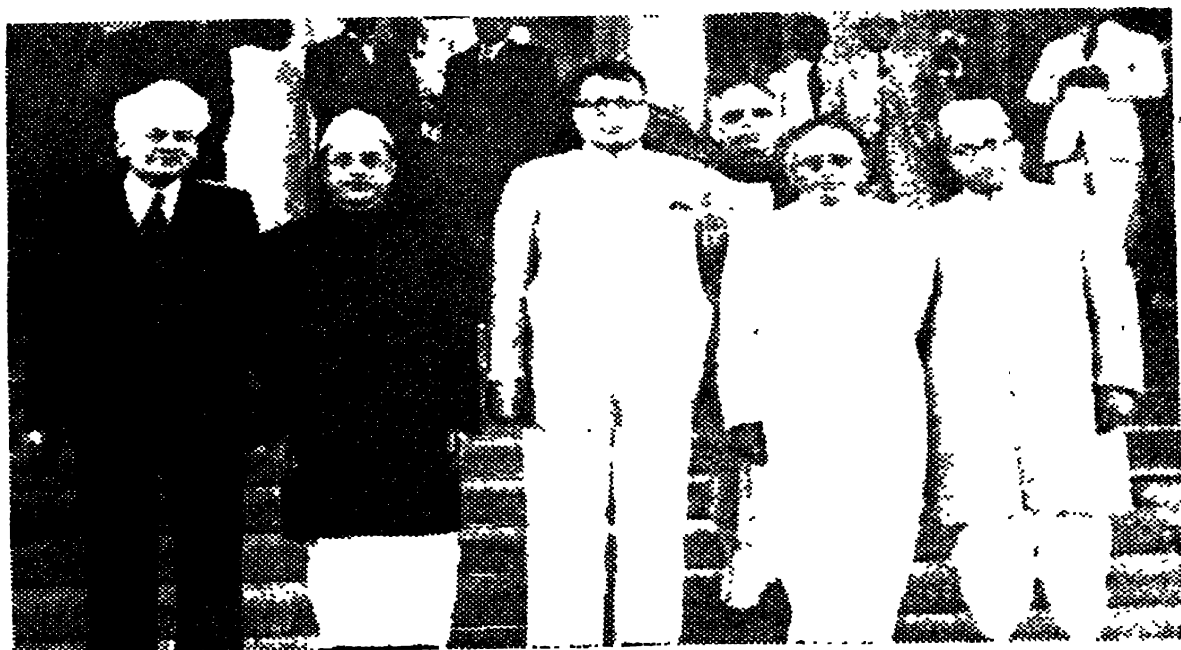


Photo taken on the occasion of the 'At Home' given by the Hon. the
Chief Minister in honour of the visit of the Hon. the Minister for
Industries, Government of India.

"Photo—Jangam"



The Hon. the Minister for Finance and Industries inaugurated the Silk Seminar at Nandl. Here he is seen delivering the inaugural address.



Some of the Delegates of the Silk Seminar having discussions with the Hon. the Minister for Home Affairs.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XV]

Bangalore, June 1951

[No. 3

ROLE OF FORESTS IN SPIRITUAL, INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL ADVANCEMENT OF OUR COUNTRY.

His Highness the Maharaja, on the occasion of the Convocation of the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, on 30th June 1951, said:—

My first word this morning is one of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Food and Agriculture, for his kind invitation to me to deliver the Address of the Coimbatore Forest College. It was not without a sense of trepidation that I accepted the invitation to deliver the Address for I am fully conscious of my lack of the necessary qualification to address a gathering of so many distinguished foresters on a technical subject. Nevertheless, I made bold to do so because I can claim, in a sense, to be a Forester myself because I love forests. And this mutual bond of love we have between us—a love of forests and their denizens—will give me an opportunity to place before you some of my views for your consideration.

I cannot start without referring, at the outset, to the tremendously important role forests have played in the spiritual, intellectual and moral advancement and development of our great land, Bharatabhoomi. The Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas and Ithihasas which have been considered to be part of our great heritage, and a very significant contribution to the world's culture, were born in the forests. The Seers and the Sages who created and taught these works, lived in their Ashramas or hermitages in the great forests of India, and it was their contact with the glories of Nature that was responsible for such an ebullition of some of the greatest spiritual master-pieces in the history of the world. In the Aranya-kanda of the Ramayana there is a description of these Ashramas in the forests where

“ Dwelt many an old and revered Sire
Bright as the Sun or Lord of Fire,
All with each worldly sense subdued,
A pure and saintly multitude.

The Veda chants, the saints who trod
The sacred ground and mused on God,
Made that delightful grove appear
Like Brahma's own most glorious sphere."

Abode of Rishis.

Forests have played a supremely important role in the cultural history of India. Not only were the Rishis and Sages great spiritualists, intellectualists and moralists, they were also extremely keen and realistic observers of natural life; that they were familiar with the animal life that surrounded them goes without saying, if only one reads the many references to the behaviour of animals found in the Ramayana or the Tripura Rahasya or the Siva Rahasya, to quote but a very small section of the Puranas and Ithihasas. In the Aranya-kanda of the Ramayana, Dwitiya Sarga, this is the description of animal life that Rama saw :

" He pierced the mighty forest where
Roamed many a deer and pard and bear ;
Its limpid pools he scarce could see
For creeper rent and prostrate tree,
Where shrill cicala's cries were heard
And plaintive notes of many a bird,
Deep in the thickets of the wood.
With Lakshmana and his spouse he stood."

(Ramayana, Book III-Canto II, Griffith's translation).

And again we hear how

" With great delight their eyes were bent
On rocky heights beside the way
And lofty trees with blossoms gay ;
And streamlets running fair and fast,
The royal youths with Seetha passed.
They watched the Saras and the drake
On islets of the stream and lake,
And gazed delighted on the floods
Bright with gay birds and lotus buds.
They saw in startled herds the roes,
The passion-frenzied buffaloes,
Wild elephants who fiercely tore
The tender trees, and many a boar.
A length of woodland way they passed,
And when the Sun was low at last
A lovely stream-fed lake they spied
Two leagues across from side to side.
Tall elephants fresh beauty gave
To grassy bank and lily wave,
By many a swan and saras stirred,
Mallard and gay-winged water bird."

(Ramayana, Book III-Canto XI, Griffith's translation)

Both these descriptions of life in the forest and of the animals that live there give us some food for thought in that they prove that our ancestors were real lovers of Nature and that they were keen naturalists as well. That being the position occupied by forests and forest life, it seems a tragedy that to-day few people are interested in the forest or in its denizens; and when we see what India has gained from its original Foresters—the Sages and Rishis who lived in their Ashramas—is it not something worth striving for to preserve and keep intact our forests in order that we may obtain again such a spiritual and moral renaissance as we have had before?

There is something fascinating about forests. One cannot exactly describe the emotion which comes over one when he enters a forest for the first time in his life. There is something so sublime and elevating about the whole atmosphere that it is difficult to reduce to words exactly what one feels. In the words of the poet:

“The works of human artifice soon tire
The envious eye; the fountain’s sparkling rill,
And gardens, when adorned by human skill,
Reproach the feeble hand, the vain desire.
But oh! the free and wild magnificence
Of Nature in her lavish hours doth steal,
In admiration silent and intense,
The soul of him who hath a soul to feel.”

Even if a person does not have the technical qualification to know sufficiently about forests, there is something of that fascination about them that should tempt him to probe into their mystery. With its trees and its rocks, with its streams, its grassy carpets and its wild creepers, a forest presents a sight which is at once awe-inspiring as well as peaceful.

While the peace and calm of the forest may influence the more philosophically minded there is also the possibility of shikar for the more sportsmanly inclined. Shooting has its own fascination: to track an animal and follow it up is quite an art requiring the utmost patience and vigilance. With modern weapons accurate shooting is possible and one may be able to kill an animal with one shot, but this form of sport may also be the most dangerous in the following up of a wounded beast like a tiger, a bison or an elephant. Equally interesting if not more so—and personally I feel a more dangerous form of sport—is the photographing of wild life. The same amount of care has to be exercised in the stalking of

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game, and one will have to get much closer to get successful photographs than when one shoots at an animal which can be done from a distance. Good photographs have to be taken at close quarters and that means the taking of more risk, and photography can therefore be a more interesting sport than shooting, because with photography one can have a permanent trophy or picture of a wild animal without killing it.

Aid to National Economy.

Forests play a very important role in the national economy of a country. Wood is required for so many various purposes—domestic as well as national: and without the trees in the forest, it would not be possible to have many of the essential comforts necessary for domestic or national life. While it is necessary to exploit forests to the fullest extent possible, it should not be forgotten that the trees that are cut down are the result of 30 or 40 years growth. If we are not to make our national economy lop-sided, we must see that forests are continuously replenished with new plantations of trees. Forests also have another important effect, *i.e.*, they can influence rainfall. Where there are decent forests, there is a certain possibility of getting good rain and the climate also will be salubrious and pleasant. It is very necessary to keep this point in view, if only to avoid a repetition of last year's bitter experience of the dearth of rain, particularly in South India. That dearth can be attributed partly to the cutting down of so many trees all over the country. In our Grow More Food Campaign, rain is a necessary ingredient if the campaign is to be a success. And we want rain to be plentiful and timely. We must therefore have abundant forests: for it is the forest that influences rainfall. In this connection, the drive given to the Tree Planting Ceremony or Vanamahotsava by Mr. Munshi is a most laudable enterprise. While more trees should be planted in the villages and along the avenue roads and barren tracts, it is equally important that the forests that are exploited should be continuously replanted, and it would be a good idea to plant trees in certain localities where it is not possible to grow any food crop or in such tracts where for some reason cultivation has been given up and which are contiguous to forest areas.

Fuel consumption has reached such a stage that it may not be possible for afforestation to keep pace with exploitation. It is a serious position which demands

careful watching. For, without our being quite aware of it, we may find ourselves in the position that we have completely exploited our forests and have no stand-by. The disasters that might follow can only be too clearly seen in what has happened in many parts of the ancient and modern world. Let that be a warning for us to take note. An educated and enlightened public opinion on forest problems will be the greatest safeguard against the ruinous exploitation of forests.

Preservation of Games.

Along with the conservation of forests, preservation of game is a necessary sequel. In many parts of the world, several natural Parks or Sanctuaries have been created where game can be watched in their natural state. In America, there is the famous Yellow-stone National Park which, apart from being a sanctuary, is also a great centre for tourists to visit. Similarly there are many famous Parks in Africa; the Kruger Park and the Parc Albert being two of the most famous. Both these parks attract an enormous number of tourists and they also contain within themselves all the Fauna of Africa. In India too, there are a few Parks,—like the Venugopal Sanctuary in Mysore and the Periar Sanctuary in Travancore, where may be seen most of the Indian Fauna. The most important object of these Parks is to preserve the species of animals from completely disappearing. In Africa, to mention one instance, an animal called the Quagga has disappeared within the last fifty years from the Cape Colony. Mr. Henry Maurice, in his article "The Preservation of Big Game in Africa" has said: "Many species have been wiped out from vast territories: Others such as the Quagga and the blaubok have disappeared from the world for ever, the product of millions of years of evolution being destroyed in little more than a human generation. Other species, once to be counted in millions, survive in scattered hundreds or dozens under domestic or semi-domestic conditions. Such cases are the black wildebeest or white-tailed gnu and the mountain zebra."

Here in India, too, if we are not careful, the tiger as a species may disappear, just as the lion has before it disappeared and is now only found in very limited numbers in Saurashtra. Though the tiger is not an indigenous animal and is an emigrant from Manchuria, it would be a pity and a shame if he were allowed to be exterminated. So it is up to the public and Forest

Departments in India to see that the tiger is preserved in something like reasonable numbers.

In this connection I would like once more to quote Mr. Henry Maurice: "Agriculture, exploitation of minerals and native rights are the chief obstacles to Game preservation. You cannot allow elephant, buffalo, pigs and baboons to range at will over cultivated land; mine-workers must be protected against lions and leopards, especially those whose natural food has been destroyed; natives demand meat. The answer to the first and second of these objections is the National Park or Game Reserve, outside which animals can be freely hunted. But it is not always easy to select a suitable area of sufficient size for either purpose—an area allowing space for migration, especially in time of drought. The case of the native's meat is not always, if ever, a just argument against strict game-laws. If the natives are uncontrolled particularly in the matter of firearms, they kill wastefully, and the eventual extermination of the game means no meat for the natives."

The possibilities of conservation vary with circumstances. What can be done in suitable cases by the constitution of reserves and regulation of hunting both within and without reserves has been demonstrated in Uganda, where the natives have shown their willingness to co-operate in the work of conservation. Many important animals which had been seriously threatened, among them the roan antelope, the giraffe and the white rhinoceros, are increasing in numbers. But much more needs to be done, for the benefit of present and future generations, and public interest in such matters will be the spur to further success in that direction.

There is a hopeful sign that in future forests will continue to attract many people not only as professional foresters, but also as sportsmen, photographers, scientists, naturalists, and pleasure-seekers.

"The history of man" said Prince Leopold of Belgium addressing the International Conference for the Protection of African Fauna and Flora, "is marked by periods of indifference to nature, periods during which literary and learned occupations, analysis and intellectual speculation, alone seem able to hold his attention. But it is also marked by periods of enthusiasm; human activity is then impelled by the irresistible appeal of those physical and spiritual joys which accompany contact with nature and the contemplation of natural phenomena. Our epoch seems more and more to be characterised by

such a return, as numerous manifestations in sport, travel, camping, hygiene and physical education clearly show."

Need for Protection of Forests.

The protection of nature is a problem of world-wide importance ; the solution cannot be left to the initiative of isolated groups whose action, necessarily restricted, is unable to enforce all the measures requisite for effective preservation. The State alone can and must assume the responsibility for organising protection on a scale which calls for the co-operation of the whole of humanity in its moral, social, economic and cultural progress. This is the political aspect of the problem.

As mentioned previously, the important role of forests is now universally recognised. It should be equally well recognised that the life of those who become professional foresters unlike those of other professions, is a more dangerous and difficult one. They are liable to attack from wild animals and susceptible to dangerous maladies like malaria, and if men should willingly choose careers as Foresters, in spite of these draw-backs, their case deserves the sympathetic consideration of those in the highest authority.

Advice to Foresters.

Young foresters would do well to develop a philosophical outlook as it seems particularly well suited to the type of work they are to undertake. By philosophic I do not mean that they should be interested in philosophy itself. What I mean is that they should develop a larger outlook on life that will enable them to get through the many vicissitudes that they have to encounter in their career. It would also be very useful if they could develop a hobby or hobbies to make their life more interesting than it would otherwise be. Literature, poetry, music, painting, philosophy or nature study—any one of them or some of them or all of them would certainly supplement whatever shortcomings found in one's own professional work. Many of you may have become foresters out of love for the work or because you have found no other means available by which service could be obtained. Some may have joined for the sake of the sport or pleasure they may derive from such an occupation. Some may even have joined because they did not know what else to do with themselves. As there may be many different reasons for joining this service, it is

very difficult to offer hints on what would be the most helpful way to break the monotony of routine work. Perhaps the best way—and I think it is certainly the best way—to break the dull routine of work would be to make a trip into the heart of the forest. The fact of going there should be a sufficient novelty or break from routine. If one can add to it a hobby or hobbies you could take one of your hobbies along with you into the jungles to be your constant and interesting companion. It would also be of enormous interest to all those who are interested and love the forest, if in your spare time you can write notes or reminiscences or tracts of anything interesting you may have found in your work. There are so many things that need to be told or explained: there is ample scope for those keen naturalists to do pioneer work here.

Sportsmanship is a quality that all Forest Officers possess. It is unnecessary to emphasise the splendid qualities that are usually associated with a person who is popularly called a sportsman. That quality will enable many of you to be loved and highly esteemed not only by your superiors or subordinates but also by the Shikari and the hunter, the photographer, the naturalist or scientist who will look up to you to help them to secure success in their different pursuits.

Responsibility of Foresters.

The responsibility of the Forest Officers is a very great one. It is especially so to-day, when the crying need of the country is for more food. It should also be recognised that the very necessary ingredient of Grow More Food Campaign, rainfall, depends a great deal on the extent of the forest area available. The depletion of the Forest will automatically react unfavourably on the question of food supply through lack of rain. It is therefore the duty of the Government to see that the forests are maintained in all their glory and that the Officers of the forest department are kept as happy and contented as possible, so that they may discharge their work to the best of their ability. And a very important part of their work is no doubt afforestation. Afforestation means more rain, which means more food, more supply of wood for domestic and national purposes and therefore a happy and contented community and nation.

There is also an urgent need that Forest Officers should frankly speak out their minds about forest policy to those under whom they work in order that the best

results may be obtained and disasters like deforestation avoided. A similar attempt to educate villagers and agriculturists about the benefits that will come to them by preservation of forests and fauna should be seriously considered. It is equally important that the Forest Officers should see that along with the preservation of forests, there is also the preservation of Game. Preservation of forests and preservation of Game both of them go side by sides.

To quote Prince Leopold once more,—“An analysis of the problem of the protection of nature leads us to study it in its relation to different forms of human activity. If we take the scientific aspect of the question, we see that nature reserves form as an indispensable adjunct to the laboratory. Until our own days scientific progress had been mainly the result of study and work in the laboratory; only to a minor extent was it the fruit of direct observation of nature.

“The study of natural phenomena can, however, only be complete if it includes that of successive evolutions and transformations which are not ascertainable within the life-time of a single observer. The view we should get, through so comprehensive a study, of the different phases introduced by geographical and biogeographical elements would lead us to a better understanding of the natural factors on which the most diverse manifestations of human activity depend.”

Herein appears the fundamental role of nature reserves. Besides playing the part of a storehouse, providing raw material for the laboratory, they form an ideal observatory for the naturalist. The economic advantages of protecting nature are now recognised by the whole world. The manifold discoveries of science, in agricultural economy, for example, declare most urgently the danger of thoughtlessly destroying vegetable life. Before the discovery of that economic treasure, rubber, a more intensive occupation and exploitation of the Brazilian forests, resulting in the extinction of the rubber tree, would have deprived us to-day of the pleasure of bowling comfortably along in a motor car. I hope that our energetic and versatile Food Minister will see to it that we too in India shall possess a “Society for the Preservation and Protection of the Fauna and Flora of India.” There is a crying need for it and may such a dream soon become a reality.

Make forests the ideal places.

Before concluding, I would like to reiterate how the greatest spiritual inheritance that the world has

received came from this land of ours, Bharatabhoomi and it came from the Sages and the hermits—the Rishis or the Tapasvis—who lived in the forests or Tapo-vanas amidst all the resplendent and savage splendour of nature in company and in harmony with all the many wild animals which inhabited these forests. It was a great spiritual tradition that was born in the forests of our great land and let us now dedicate ourselves to the task of making those forests once more the home of our spiritual minded, morally advanced great beings. With all the technical skill modern science has brought to our aid in the way of combating diseases in the forests it ought to be possible to make the forests the ideal places that they were in our past history, and if towards that end we all strive to do our bit, we will have done something to rejuvenate and revitalise our whole culture anew; and in that great task, the pioneers and the path-finders will be the Foresters. I am sure, that with the wonderful and vigorous training they have received here they will play with the utmost zeal their noble part and be the harbingers of a new era of Forest life.

I will finish with this prayer from the Rig-Veda 1-89-8.

ॐ भद्रं कर्णेभिः शृणुयाम देवाः ।

भद्रं पश्येमाक्षिभिर्यजत्राः ।

स्थिरैरङ्गैस्तुष्टुवांसस्तनूभिः ।

व्यशेम देवहितं यदायुः ॥

ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥

“O Gods! May we hear with our ears words that are auspicious; O Gods worthy of our offerings, may we see with our eyes sights that are auspicious; with our limbs and bodies firm, and singing your praises, may we attain the God-given length of life.”

Om—Peace—Peace—Peace.

JAI HIND !

SANSKRIT IS THE LANGUAGE OF UNIVERSAL CULTURE

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to open the International Academy of Sanskrit Research, Mysore, on 28th June 1951. In doing so, His Highness said :—

If I were to express in words all that my heart feels for the honour Mr. Josyer has done me, in asking me to perform the opening ceremony of the International Sanskrit Academy, it would take a long time, so I shall just say “Thank You” and proceed to the business on hand.

Language of Brahma Vidya.

You, Mr. Josyer, said that I have “bent low” in accepting your invitation. On the other hand, let me assure you that I feel greatly elevated by the unique privilege you have accorded to me to-day of taking part in a function that will ultimately be of great benefit to all of us. That function is nothing less than the establishment of the International Sanskrit Academy. It is also a matter for pride and elation to me that I should have an opportunity of publicly paying my humble tribute to that greatest of all languages, Sanskrit—the language of the gods—the language of universal culture. It is usual to decry Sanskrit as a dead language. A dead language means a language long forgotten and from which there is little use to humanity at large. By this test then, can Sanskrit be called a dead language? Certainly not! It is a very real and live language. It is still used by the *literati* and priestly classes, to say nothing of the interest it has evoked among foreign scholars and students of Indology. We speak of *samskriti* or culture, and Samskrita is the language of culture. Culture envisages the adoption of a sense of values, among which reason, truth and duty hold a high place. Judged by these standards the Sanskrit culture of the Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas and Itihasas abounds in mental and spiritual riches of unique value. “Satyam Vada and Dharmam Chara” is but one of the numerous gems put in a form easily understandable and daintily attractive. More than all this, the greatest gift of Sanskrit is *Brahma Vidya*—the secret learning—the discipline by which men attain the highest state of being or absorption into Brahman—Brahma Aikya as it is called. This idea of

Brahma Vidya is expounded in the Vedas and Upanishads, in the Puranas and Sutras in various ways and in different forms. It is the be-all and end-all of man's whole existence, and it is towards the attainment of this ideal that duty, truth and reason are helps and guides. Man may be called upon even to sacrifice the world to retain his soul. In the Mahabharata you read "for the sake of the soul, you may give up the whole world; Atmarthe Prithivim Tyajet." (Mahabharata 1-115-36).

Language of Varna Mala.

Sanskrit is the language that contains Bijaksharas or Seed letters, as they are called. These Bijaksharas are also known as the Varna Mala or Garland of Letters. It is said that each Bijakshara, if properly used and pronounced, is capable of yielding great and mystic powers. The 51 letters or Bijaksharas are supposed to constitute the Swarupa of the Goddess of Learning, Saraswati, and to contain the whole of the universe in themselves. The greatness of Bijaksharas is illustrated by a story that occurs in the Devi Bhagavata. A person called Devadatta has a son who is ignorant and illiterate. He is despised by all and his parents being Brahmins know how unfortunate it is to have an illiterate son and they drive him away from their house. The young man is lonely and desolate but comes to a forest and settles down there not knowing what to do. He is called by all Satyavrata because in spite of his ignorance he is truthful. One day, after fourteen years of exile, he sees a bleeding wounded pig rush in front of him and hide behind a bush. The agony of the pig causes Satyavrata to utter "AI", "AI" in distress. The pig is followed by the hunter who demands from him the whereabouts of the pig. Satyavrata is in a quandary and does not know what to say. The 'AI', 'AI' that he inadvertently uttered is the Bija of Saraswati Mantra. Then the story goes on to say that Saraswati came to him and blessed him to be a poet. So he composes a poem in reply to the hunter's question and says that the tongue cannot see what the eye sees and the tongue cannot describe what it does not see. The hunter realises that it is no use arguing further. The pig is saved from slaughter and Satyavrata has spoken truthfully. Afterwards he performs the Upasana of Saraswati Mantra and attains Siddhi and Moksha. This is the influence of the mystic syllables that constitute the Sanskrit language and that story of Devi Bhagavata so aptly illustrates it. The

Bijaksharas, individually and collectively, are capable of producing supremely beneficial results. It is a treasure-house that can never be exhausted ; it has not been and perhaps never will be ; because in its ultimate being Samskrita is symbolic of culture, which is no other than Brahma Vidya or the highest knowledge.

The Store of Wisdom and Thought.

It may seem to be stretching the point too much in the claim that I have tried to put forward on behalf of the Sanskrit language. But I submit that few people now-a-days strive to understand or appreciate the special significance of this great language which consists not merely of *vak* or speech but also of *artha* or meaning. It was not for nothing that Kalidasa wrote of this close union or collaboration of sound and meaning, that they were like Parvati and Parameswara, the parents of the world.

वागर्थविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये ।

जगतः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वती परमेश्वरौ ॥

Words were never used in the Sanskrit language for their own sake—they were used for the sake of meaning. So rich is the language that one word can have any number of different shades of meaning or nuances. Therein lay the art of the poet and the philosopher, the dramatist and the Sutrakāra—for they could endow their writings with great richness and subtlety.

We are more learned in the arts of “besieging a town” or “setting an army in array” than in the central questions of life, on which hinge the whole fate of humanity. It is no wonder that we find ourselves so perilously near the abyss. For we have woefully neglected to cultivate the finer values which give a meaning and a purpose to life. We live in an age of anxiety and doubt ; an age of scepticism and disbelief. The whole world seems paralysed with a spiritual atrophy ; a situation where people feel something is wrong but just don't know how. The modern era is one of plenty and yet there is so little for most people ; it is an age of quick travel and communications and yet there seems to be so little goodwill and understanding in the world. Scientific progress has outstripped all moral progress and while more atomic bombs are being stockpiled, so little of that enormous energy is used for healthy and normal purposes of human endeavour. The slogan of all politicians is one world, one race, and the whole of humanity. That is

the ideal. In practice, there are far too many petty worlds, hundreds of races and class differences. There are so many universal organisations and yet so little progress is made towards international harmony. All this is due to the spiritual stagnation in which the world finds itself. Serious thinkers feel something is wrong, and various solutions have been suggested. To me it appears that too much emphasis is laid on collective progress and less on individual perfection. I believe this spiritual crisis has first got to be solved individually : it has got to be grappled with and solved by each individual himself. For, as the Sruti says,

पूर्णमदः पूर्णमिदम् पूर्णात् पूर्णमुदच्यते ।

पूर्णस्य पूर्णमादाय पूर्णं भवावशिष्यते ॥

That the whole world is one, is the central theme of this Sruti and that oneness can only be attained by each person trying to become part of the universe or re-integrating his personality to fit into the scheme of the universe. This is no other than Brahma Vidya, by attaining which a man becomes completely identified with the Eternal Being or Brahman. That complete identity leaves nothing else to be desired. That is the highest state. To attain this there is the vast Sastra known as YOGA. It is all in Sanskrit and it is a severely practical course that a man can take to achieve the end he has in view—a re-integration of his personality. Yoga is a very practical religion. There are no dogmas or dogmatic assertions. You undergo certain methods of mental and physical discipline, which give splendid results. Success depends on individual aptitude and keenness, faith and reverence. Yoga should be seriously thought about, not only in the West where there is great need for it, but in our own land where it should come back into its own. Yoga is for all—the strong and the weak. It can give beneficial results to all who undertake it, and its practice involves a mastery of the Sanskrit language, especially if the mysteries of Yoga are to be properly understood and realised.

Ancient Arts and Sciences.

You have mentioned that there were other Arts and Sciences which were cultivated by our ancients and imbedded in the Sanskrit language, like the Dhanur-Veda, Silpa-sastra, Pashu-vaidya, Ashwa-sastra, Sasya-sastra, Jalargala, Meghamalika-sastra and many others which have been neglected and long forgotten. I would like

to mention that there is in the Gaja-sastra a description of an elephant that had two tusks on each side. It was called Irawatha and it may be of interest to know that very recently such an elephant was found in the Belgian Congo and its skull and tusks were sent to the Brussels Natural History Museum for exhibition. This example will show how much our ancients knew about all the subjects within their purview and what a thorough and exhaustive study they had made of every detail in nature.

World Famous Language.

Sanskrit literature is world famous. There is not much in the way of tribute one can add to what has already been showered upon it. But it seems to me a most appropriate occasion now, especially when we have won our freedom and independence, to concentrate on re-studying some of these great and noble works. More than that—and this is a very real need—we should do all in our power to unearth the many valuable and hidden manuscripts that may lie all over the country. India can offer to the world something unique if it can lay bare for inspection, by the *literati* of both the East and the West, these amazing works. We owe it to ourselves—and not only that—we owe it to the world—to all that stands for civilisation—to uncover the dust that buries these precious gems of literature. There is not much that we can offer to the Western world in the way of scientific or industrial research. But we can offer them new thought, fresh thought, glorious thought, to elevate and to uplift them. I believe they are in equally great need of it; whatever scientific advance or research may have given them in the way of command over forces of nature, science cannot grant them peace of mind; that can only come from studying great thoughts, and here in our land they lie distributed all over the place in archives, in libraries, in private institutions, or with private individuals. These soul-lifting works have to be dusted, republished and presented in such a way and in such a manner that they may be of benefit to mankind everywhere.

There is a crying need for such an institute as the one Mr. Josyer is establishing. As I have said before, Sanskrit has been the language of the Gods. It is the language of *sanskriti* or culture. It is the language of the mystical Beejaksharas, the Varna-mala—the Garland of letters. It is a very laudable enterprise indeed that

you should aim at discovering, editing and propagating the priceless treasures enshrined in the Sanskrit language. It is my sincere wish that you will be helped by a body of experts and savants in carrying out your ambitious, and if I may say so, universally constructive and uplifting work.

You also mention your work on Bhojaraja's "Sringara Prakasha" which is, as you rightly claim, a work of untold literary value, lying unpublished since nine centuries ! I am very happy indeed that you have requested Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer to be the Chairman for the publication of that work. His great interest and love for oriental learning is so well known that a better choice could hardly have been possible. I look forward to the day when you will have completed the translation of Bhojaraja's book, for it will be the first step towards the promulgation of a universal culture.

The present crisis that the world faces can only be solved if there is a revolution in thought. We have accustomed ourselves to believe in progress being measured by the yard-stick or to think that advance in science is commensurate with progress. Such a notion, as one realises, is wrong, and yet there has not been a revolution in our way of thinking. We have accepted so many second-rate things as of supreme value and we have relegated into the background and put into cold storage, some of the most precious thoughts given to us. There is a crying need for new approaches, new angles and new thoughts : and could there be any source so large and so untapped as that which the Sanskrit language can offer ? Every advantage should be taken of this great cultural heritage, this cultural gift that our ancestors have handed to us, and it should be exploited to the full not only for the benefit of ourselves in India but also for the good of the human race. I believe that these works were meant to be of use for one and all and they were written by sages and savants, rulers and priests, all of them men of the highest integrity : with their experience of life, their profound observations, their deep knowledge, their subtle wisdom to render them useful for all at all times.

Noble Work of Sri Josyer.

Sri Josyer is to be congratulated for his vision and foresight in starting this remarkable institution. Indeed, as he will readily grant, "Destiny moulds things more than human effort." One feels that it was divine

guidance that prompted him to start an institution which, I am sure, will one day take its place among the great seats of Sanskrit Learning and Research. Mr. Josyer deserves the support of all those interested in Sanskrit learning, in Mysore, in India, or wherever they are in the world, to make his institute a brilliant success. He has started a noble work. It is our duty to do all in our power to help him. Let it not be said of us that we failed to pay our humble tribute and do our duty by our forbears. The least that we could do for them is to keep their memory green, sacred and hallowed.

In conclusion let me reiterate that it is our sacred duty to keep up and maintain the Sanskrit language in all its glory. If for nothing else, let us be immensely grateful for the Brahma Vidya it has given. Nothing can be more precious than that. It is the science of the Eternal and it is the quintessence of Sanskrit. Let us not forget that from this great language much of the thought and many of the religions in the world are moulded. Buddhism and Jainism, the Parsi religion and the Christian have been influenced by the philosophy and ideas of the Sanskrit Brahma Vidya. So it is even more imperative that this vast store-house of great and noble thought, ideas and ideals, Sanskrit, be revived for the greater glory of man's precious inheritance. Kalidasa speaks of the greatness of the Supreme Being in the Raghuvamsha thus:

उद्धेरिव ग्लानि तेजसां विवस्वतः ।
 स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यन्ते दूराणि चरितानि ते ॥
 महिमानं यदुन्मील्य तव राहियते वचः ।
 श्रमेण तदशक्त्या वा न गुणानामियत्तया ॥

“Like the gems of the Ocean, and the splendour of the Sun, Your glories exceed all praise. If after praising Your greatness, we become silent, it is because of fatigue or incapacity, not because Your glories have been exhausted”.

That praise can be very well applied to Sanskrit, for is not Sanskrit, after all the Vyaktaswarupa of the Supreme Being?

I now have great pleasure in declaring open the International Academy of Sanskrit Research and wishing it a career of unbroken service and a record of outstanding achievement.

LOCAL BODIES' ROLE IN THE NATIONAL PROGRESS.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, replying to the Address of Welcome presented by the Municipal Council, Coimbatore, on 30th June 1951, said:—

I am greatly touched by the numerous tokens of kindness I have witnessed ever since I arrived in this growing and prosperous city which is endowed with a salubrious climate and inhabited by good-natured people. I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the wealth of affection and the warmth of welcome which I have received from the citizens of Coimbatore. I must also thank the Chairman and members of the Municipal Council for the complimentary terms in which they have referred to me in the Address which they have been good enough to give me; but let me hasten to add that the progress of Mysore cannot be attributed to any one individual. What Mysore State has been able to achieve in the field of economic development, industrial progress, political evolution and social advancement has been the cumulative result of the work done in pursuance of the ideal of public good which the Ruling Family of Mysore has always cherished, the farsighted statesmanship and ability of successive administrators, the patriotic efforts of the people of the State and the goodwill and consideration which Mysore has unfailingly received from people both in and outside India. The relationship of Mysore State with Madras has always been friendly and mutually beneficent. We are co-sharers in some of nature's gifts and the dealings between the two States have all along been conducted on lines of cordial neighbourliness. The fact that Coimbatore had once become a part of Mysore territory was a transient phase in the march of history, but the economic and cultural ties that bind us are of enduring and abiding value.

You have stated in your Address that emigrants from Mysore settled in Coimbatore and other parts, carrying with them their culture. May I say that in this matter the traffic has not been one way and that in Mysore City and other parts of the State there are settlers from this part of the country who, by their high code of conduct, have earned the respect of the local inhabitants and whose business acumen and experience serve as an example to follow?

Railway to Coimbatore.

I fully endorse your view that a direct railway link between Coimbatore District and Mysore would be of immense benefit to trade and transport. As you are perhaps aware, the Government of Mysore have endeavoured for several decades past to secure a direct railway connection from Chamarajanagar to Satyamangalam. Engineering and Traffic Surveys for this project were again undertaken a few years ago. Now that the difficulties incidental to the functioning of different railway companies with vested interests have ceased to exist and the Railways of India have become a national concern, our hopes of a direct railway between Mysore and Coimbatore, which all of us have long entertained, may be realised in a reasonable measure of time. The advantages of an asphalt road between Mysore and Coimbatore are also obvious and I have no doubt that the Government of Mysore will do their part of the work as soon as circumstances and financial resources permit.

Providing Public Utilities.

Local Bodies play an important part in the progress of a nation. Graham Wallas has said that for the average English citizen the possibility of health, of happiness, of progress towards the old Greek ideal of beautiful goodness, depends on his local Government more than on any other factor in his environment. Sir Earnest Simon, an authority on local administration, has stated that the City Council's services mean the difference between savagery and civilization. It has been claimed for the local Government of England that during the past hundred years it has halved the death rate and reduced infantile mortality by three-quarters. Municipalities in India, too have a creditable record of service. They have contributed to improvement in public health and sanitation, facilitated hygienic ways of living and have provided much needed social services. In not a few instances local bodies have functioned as training ground for elected representatives of the people in public administration.

Municipalities have even a more important part to play in modern India. We have in a Municipality a democratic state in miniature. The representatives of the people think out and initiate policies and programmes of civic development with a full and practical knowledge of the problems they deal with. They exercise control and vigilance over the execution of their policies. What is more important and satisfying is that they see quick results of their endeavours in good roads, parks and gardens, water-supply, sanitation, and other public amenities and in the healthful living of the citizens. If local bodies function with a true spirit of civic service, placing the comfort and convenience of the citizens above all other considerations, they can achieve the purpose of democracy as

effectively as, and perhaps in a more concrete and tangible form than bodies working in other spheres of democratic Government.

The Census of 1951 has disclosed a phenomenal rise in the population of cities and towns in India. At the same time, the cost of providing essential amenities has enormously increased. There has been a growing awareness among city dwellers of the deficiencies of civic conveniences. All these factors have greatly added to the responsibilities and problems of Municipal Councils, the solution of which depends not only on the efforts they make to augment their financial resources and the efficiency they bring to bear upon day-to-day municipal administration, but also on the intelligent planning of civic development.

Planned town-planning in India.

Town planning is not an alien concept in India. There is historical evidence of the fact that town-planning was known and practised in ancient India and cities were planned in various types such as Dandaka, Nandyavartha, Padinaka and Swastika, all with beautiful names and beautiful layouts, with provision for parks and playgrounds, schools, markets, gymnasia and other requirements of community life. In more recent times, town-planning did not receive the care which the ancients had thought it fit to give. The importance of planning in city development is coming to be realised once again and, in the context of the growing tendency towards urbanization in the country, the subject is one to which all civic authorities should pay special attention. Coimbatore is a growing city. You have a number of textile mills and other industries. You have pleasing natural scenery round about and agriculture is pursued in the outskirts of the city. I trust that in planning the development

of the city, the beauty of the agricultural tracts will be harmonised with the requirements of industry. Beautification of a town is no less important than the provision of public utilities. Emerson said that beauty is a mark of virtue and it is my belief that a city which is not only comfortable but also beautiful promotes the good life of its citizens.

Provision of Houses to the Poor.

Of the manifold tasks that Municipal Councils are called upon to discharge, the provision of housing, particularly for the poorer classes is one of the most urgent and important. In the post-war period there has been an acute housing shortage in all countries, India being no exception. The question is of such wide-spread importance that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its seventh session requested the Secretary-General to develop and submit suggestions for an effective and integrated programme of study and activities in the field of housing and town and country planning. Practical action has also been taken in America and Europe by governments, local authorities and other agencies in providing housing on a large scale. For instance, in the U.S.A., the Housing Act of 1949 authorised a six-year building programme by local authorities under which 8,10,000 units of houses are to be built at the rate of 1,35,000 annually. The London County Council alone has built about 1,20,000 houses and has on hand a programme for providing another

1,00,000 dwellings. Local bodies in our country may not be able to undertake housing programme of such magnitude, but few will deny that they have to do a great deal in regard to housing. Besides estimating the extent of housing shortage and drawing up programmes for building the required number of houses, it is essential to ensure that certain minimum standards of accommodation, ventilation, water-supply, lights and drainage are provided for in the housing schemes. It is important to avoid monotony in the types of houses to be built. Provision should also be made for open spaces and dustless roads, children's playgrounds, parks and gardens. As a writer in a recent issue of the *Annals of Collective Economy* has stated, the problem of housing is not merely one of bricks and mortar but of flesh and blood, of the personality, customs, hopes, aspirations and human rights of each individual man, woman and child who needs a home. In the matter of providing housing, the local bodies may appropriately ask for aid and assistance from Governments, employers of labour and other agencies, in the shape of legislation, subsidies, loans and contributions.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very happy to have been able to visit Coimbatore. I look forward to see something of your city during my stay. I shall carry with me very pleasant recollections of my visit and of your cordiality and kindness. I wish godspeed to the Municipal Council in its work and all happiness and prosperity to the inhabitants of this city.

OPENING OF THE SRI KEMPPIAH'S DISPENSARY

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the Sri M. Kempiah's Dispensary in Sri Jayachamarajendra Road, Bangalore City, on 25th June 1951. The Mayor of the Bangalore Corporation read the welcome address and an address was presented to His Highness by Sri Nanjundaiah on behalf of his father Sri Kempiah, the donor. The dispensary building has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 25,000. Sri Kempiah donated Rs. 15,000; Government and the Bangalore Corporation contributed Rs. 5,000 each.

Replying to the address, His Highness the Maharaja said "Government cannot open hospitals in every nook and corner of the fast developing city of Bangalore. Therefore, more philanthropic minded citizens from different extensions should come forward with munificent donations to cater to the urgent need in their respective extensions and in the interests of the less fortunate brethren, who cannot afford to go to private pharmacies". His Highness thanked Sri Kempiah for his charitable donation and trusted it would be an example for other citizens to follow.

His Highness quoted 'Thoreau' and said that he who thought of the rest of the people around him as his equals and loved them was a noble person and he who went readily to the aid, was a generous person. Sri Kempiah, His Highness said, had proved, by his, munificent donation, that he is noble and generous.

Presenting the welcome address to His Highness, the Mayor of the Bangalore Corporation said there were about 1,590 Corporation houses fetching rents ranging from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 17 8-0 for poor and middle class people, and about 40 per cent of the sweepers had been provided with housing accommodation. Sri Anantharaman further pointed out that 250 houses had been built for Harijans and labourers and foundations of 700 houses had been laid. For these schemes, the Corporation had decided to borrow Rs. 50 lakhs. He also stated that the Corporation had decided to start milk centres to solve the milk problem in the city. On behalf of the Corporation, he thanked the donor, Sri Kempiah, for his munificent donation of Rs. 15,000 towards the building of the dispensary, and Rs. 5,000 for the construction of staff quarters.

Sri M. Nanjundiah, presenting an address to His Highness on behalf of Sri Kempiah, his father, referred to the growing need in that area for a dispensary to serve the people of the various extensions, such as Mavalli, Kanakanapalya, Upparahally, Parvathipura and Wilson Gardens. The need was all the greater since the former Mavalli Hospital had been abolished as it was considered to be in an unhygienic spot. He was glad to donate towards this very deserving cause and thanked His Highness for honouring him by responding to the invitation to open the dispensary.

THE SHIVARUDRASWAMY—SIDDALINGASWAMY VAIDIK STUDENTS' HOSTEL OPENED

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to open the Sivarudraswamy-Siddalingaswamy Vaidik Students' Hostel at Shankarapur, Bangalore City, on 26th June 1951. An address was presented to His Highness by Sri T. Nanjappa, President, Board of Trustees. Replying the address, His Highness said: "Education is essential for peoples' progress. This, our forefathers had realised as we have. So many institutions for imparting education were founded by them and they continue to serve the purpose, helped by the Government and the heads of religious mutts."

His Highness, after thanking the authorities of the Hostel for the welcome accorded to him, said that the presence of His Holiness Sri Siddalingaswamy amidst them augured well for the future of the institution. It was only proper to remember gratefully on the occasion the services rendered by those illustrious

saints who were heads of the institution in the past. It was never to be forgotten that they all were under a shadow of a big tree which grew up here out of the seed sown and nurtured by those saints. It was the sense of gratitude of the people of the State which induced them to migrate into Mysore from Belgaum. Ever since, all facilities were being afforded to them to continue their services here.

His Highness observed that several institutions for oriental learning were functioning in different parts of the State. The head of the Beli Mutt, His Highness was gratified to learn, was rendering such assistance. He hoped that the Hostel, which provided lodging and boarding facilities to students, would spread itself in course of time to other parts of the State and promote the cause of education in an increasing measure.

SEVADAL'S SERVICES TO SOCIETY

Presiding over the closing function of the Bharat Seva Dal Instructors' Course, held on 26th May 1951 at the R. B. A. N. M's. High School, the Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore, spoke as follows :—

Mr. President, and Members of the Seva Dal Board, Ladies and Gentlemen, and young friends,

It has given me great pleasure to associate myself with the closing function of the Seva Dal Instructors' Course which has been going on for the last 40 days. It is my duty to offer my heartfelt thanks to the President and Members of the Seva Dal Board for the very warm welcome they have extended to me, and for the opportunity afforded to associate myself with the activities of this organisation. When Sri Narasiah approached me to inaugurate this camp, I felt sorry, I was not in a position to do so then. But I held out a promise that I would, if possible, associate myself with the closing function of the camp, and it has given me no small pleasure to have been able to fulfil that promise.

I have listened with very great interest to the Report of the Board read just now, detailing the work of the camp for the last 40 days. I am happy to learn that there has been all-round co-operation, from various quarters, both rural and urban, in order to make this camp a success that it has been. I have learnt that this is the first camp that has been organised in this part of Bangalore City. Sri Narasiah was very particular that this activity should be started in this part of Bangalore and it gives me great pleasure to congratulate him and his colleagues for having taken all the pains and made all the efforts to conduct it on successful lines. I am glad to hear that this camp

was held in rural surroundings, and shifted itself to urban area now in order to celebrate its closing function. Seva Dal, as an organisation, should embrace all parts of the country, both rural and urban. It is not an organisation just to confine its activities exclusively to rural areas or to urban areas. Whatever be the programme, whatever be the legislation, any government may put through, success or otherwise of such programmes, and the implementation of such legislation on proper lines, depend on human material and human behaviour. The main problem of the country to-day is the lack of proper human material. After the attainment of freedom and even before that, we are conscious of that lack of sense of discipline in our country. When compared to western countries, it is no exaggeration when I say— it would not be considered a weakness, if I have to confess that we have been solely lacking in the sense of discipline. Discipline and team-work are the chief requisites if we are to proceed on proper lines in our national reconstruction work, and build up a resurgent nation. I do not want to go into the details of this particular problem, but it is enough if we recognise it and set right our national character in this regard. It was only after the advent of Mahatma Gandhi that men, women and children came forward and displayed qualities of heroism, self-sacrifice and other virtues. It was mainly because of his message and efforts during the last quarter of a century that this nation of ours had been able to achieve freedom. It is to be pointed out

that quite an appreciable amount of team-work and discipline was at the bottom of the freedom movement. But we have to improve upon it. I am afraid, that during the last three or four years we have somewhat lost that sense of discipline and team-work. I want every one to ponder over this aspect, and no pains should be spared to improve ourselves in this direction. The progress of many western countries has been built on these essential virtues. And unless these qualities are imbibed by the nation, particularly by the nation's youth, the future of the country will be bleak. It is because of this compelling reason and necessity that I have always welcomed and valued any attempt in the direction of training youth on proper lines. The Bharat Seva Dal has been doing very praiseworthy work in this direction during the last one year, and I take this opportunity to congratulate the organisers of this organisation.

It is true that the Seva Dal organisation came into being more than about 20 or 30 years back. For some time it had gone out of existence. The Indian National Congress also has included in its programme, in its constitution the proposal to have a Seva Dal organisation. I do not know the details of the achievement of this organisation. But here, we have a non-political organisation. It is perhaps more desirable from some points of view to have a non-political organisation. We have an organisation which will not so much entangle itself, if I may say so, in party politics, but concentrate itself on national welfare.

I am glad to find that the organisation is gathering strength from time to time, and I have every hope that this organisation will be a live force in the national re-construction of our State. The name 'Seva Dal' itself signifies the ideology of the organisation. I have already referred to the disciplinary aspect

of team-work. The next idea, I want to place before this organisation, is service—service in all directions. I do not think that I need take much of your time to indicate the several directions in which Seva Dal can be of service. I have already referred to the need for excellent human material on which alone we can make any progress. It is a very sorry feature of our national life that honesty and integrity are at a very low level. Controls were introduced with a view to help to maintain honesty and integrity, but it is said that controls have been to a certain extent responsible for many people to swerve away from the path of virtue. Honesty and straight dealing are very necessary.

Youths, it is said, are the citizens of to-morrow. Young instructors, who have undergone training here, will go to their respective areas, start centres there, whether it be in a village or an urban area, and I have no doubt, will utilise the experience they have gained here for the last 40 days, and be worthy examples. I congratulate the young men who have successfully completed their training.

I find that quite a good sum has been spent on their training. According to figures given, about Rs. 3,700 has been spent on this camp. This is quite a large amount. It is true that Government is doing what it can, in order to help this organisation. Government is helping a few organisations of similar nature, viz., the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, the St. John's Ambulance, etc. The objects of these organisations are also to serve the country, but with a different sort of ideology. All these organisations must come together and some formula has to be found in order to co-ordinate the activities of these organisations by the establishment of a strong and efficient organisation as soon as possible. I wish to say that the youth movement, in whatever form it may be, working on properly

laid out lines, will always command all possible help from the Government of the day.

In the Welcome Address, the President of the Seva Dal had referred to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission also has, as part of the scheme, the establishment of a Seva Dal Organisation. That proposal has been put forward by one of the Members of the Commission, Mr. Nanda. I do not know what other States have done in regard to

this proposal. I am given to understand that the President of the Mysore Bharat Seva Dal had a talk with Mr. Nanda, and Mr. Nanda was more or less satisfied with the lines on which we in Mysore were proceeding, in connection with the organisation of the Seva Dal.

I thank once again the President and Members of this Organisation for the opportunity they have afforded to me to participate in the closing function of the Bharat Seva Dal Instructors' Course.

FOOD GIFTS FOR THE SUFFERING MASSES.

In his broadcast to the Nation on 1st May 1951, regarding the food situation in the Country and in particular the famine conditions prevailing in parts of Bihar and Madras, the Prime Minister has made a moving appeal to the people of the other parts of India for their co-operation in meeting the situation and for free gifts of foodgrains and has, for this purpose, suggested that a meal a week may be missed. It is earnestly expected that the people of Mysore will respond to this call of humanity and contribute, in however small a measure, for the relief of the suffering masses in the States of Bihar and Madras.

To ensure that the food gifts made by the donors reach the intended destination, sealed boxes are kept at all the Taluk and District Treasuries and in the Offices of Rationing Officers and Assistant Rationing Officers of the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, K. G. F. and Davangere. The Taluk and District Treasury Officers and the Rationing and Assistant Rationing Officers are authorised to receive the food gifts in their respective areas. Donors are requested either to deliver their contributions to the officers nominated above under due acknowledgment or to drop the gifts into the sealed boxes kept for the purpose.

MYSORE STATE MOTOR WORKERS' FEDERATION.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L., Minister for Law and Labour, Inaugurating the Mysore State Motor Workers' Labour Federation at Mysore, on 16th June 1951, said.—

I thank you for inviting me to address you in connection with your programme of inauguration of the Mysore State Motor Workers' Labour Federation. I congratulate you on having secured Janab Abid Jafferbhoy, Vice-President of the Central I.N.T.U.C., to inaugurate the Federation, and my old friend Sri N. Kesava Iyengar to preside over the function. Both of them are tried workers in the field of labour and their concern for the welfare of labourers is too well known to need reiteration. They have spoken to you with both earnestness and insight. The words of advice that have fallen from them are calculated to guide and inspire you in your work. You have listened to their words with rapt attention and I know that you will not fail to profit by them.

There is very little for me to add to what these friends have told you. Besides, it was only a few days back that I presided over the anniversary of a Motor Workers' Association in another district and inaugurated a Co-operative Society as an adjunct to it. Possibly you have read reports of what I spoke on that occasion. I wonder whether any good will result from a mere repetition of the ideas so recently expressed by me. But I am aware that some matters are agitating your minds just now, and shall therefore say a word with special reference to them and then wind up with a few remarks of a general interest or importance to you.

The questions which you have been earnestly pursuing for some time relate, as may well be expected, to your emoluments, hours of work, holidays, bonus, amenities and so on. You have

asked that these questions, which are in dispute, be referred to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. That is a course that is admittedly unobjectionable. But you must have recently heard from the Secretariat that we were proposing to constitute a permanent Industrial Tribunal that will be competent to go into all disputes of an industrial nature. I am glad to inform you that Government have but yesterday issued a notification constituting an Industrial Tribunal consisting of *Rajadharma prasakta* Shri T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, retired High Court Judge, as Chairman and Janab Mohamed Sheriff and Shri S. Rangaramiah as members,—all of them tried and experienced men in close touch with labour and labour problems. Your disputes will be referred to them and I have no doubt you will secure not only justice but also fair treatment at their hands. In the light of this assurance I hope it will be unnecessary for me to go into the points of dispute individually or in detail on the present occasion.

Meanwhile, however, there is plenty of scope before you for more work, further equipment, greater service and effective consolidation. As motor workers, you form an important limb of that huge organisation known as Inland Transport. Your immediate duty is to address yourselves to the discharge of your vast responsibilities. You cannot, unlike your predecessors of one or two decades ago, afford to take things easy. Transport problems before the country at present are much more pressing and difficult than in the past, for they are more complicated in nature and larger in size. For example,

I am told that before the last war, in the year 1935-36, the number of buses was something like 576 while the number of lorries plying for hire was about 384. It appears in the year 1940 the number of lorries remained the same, more or less, but buses were fewer than before, due probably to scarcity of petrol, spare-parts, etc. Improvement was noticed from the year 1946-47. The number of buses stood at 1,137 in 1949-50, while the number of lorries was 2,562. The number under each of the heads to-day is much larger than before, *viz.*, 1,681 buses and 3,049 lorries. I take it that every lorry means employment of two workers,—a driver and a cleaner,—and every bus means something still better, because it needs the services of a conductor in addition. I understand that the Bangalore Transport Company alone has put 150 buses on the roads and there are as many Drivers and as many Conductors *plus* a certain number of Reserves employed by that organisation. Thus, even without hazarding any definite figure, it may not be wrong to compute that the number of motor workers in the State exceeds 10,000 and is likely to be still larger in the very near future, especially when we bear in mind the facts that workshop establishments are spread all over the State and that the question of nationalisation of Road Transport in the State is under consideration of Government and the Road Transport Corporation Act is shortly to be given effect to in the State. Once you have brought a State Federation into existence, it will be your interest to work for the furtherance of the welfare of such a large body of workers. It is obvious from these figures that you are about to take up a huge task. In the successful discharge of such a task there will be need

for no small measure of caution, tact and sense of responsibility in your daily dealings and contacts. The practical exercise of these qualities—which are the *sine qua non* of your success—implies, for one thing, necessary equipment on the part of your office-bearers, and for another, the dissemination of correct, useful and up-to-date information amongst your rank and file. I earnestly appeal to you to chalk out a workable programme for such equipment and such dissemination, with immediate effect.

As I stated before the other Association mentioned earlier, our people have awakened to their rights and responsibilities, and every class of employees is organising itself and devising its own methods for safeguarding its own interests. This, indeed, is a development that is worthy of the most sympathetic understanding on the part of all concerned and, in particular, of your employers. I am happy to observe, in this connection, that employers also generally view their workers problems with sympathy. If, however, there are employers who think otherwise, I would only remind them of the following words of a well-known modern thinker:—

“Science has given us the means either to exalt or degrade humanity—perhaps even to destroy civilisation. A new generation must turn back to the basic law of human relations and devise a new science to teach us the art of living.”

Gentlemen, it only remains for me to wish you and the Federation a long career of useful service. I thank you once again for inviting me here and giving me an opportunity of participating in this evening's interesting programme.

JAI HIND.

THE HON. THE LAW MINISTER'S VISIT TO SHIMSHA AND SIVASAMUDRAM

The following is the brief resume of the talk the Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, had with the Press Representatives, who visited Shimsha and Sivasamudram Hydro-Electric Works with him on the 9th and 10th June 1951:—

Mysore Government was the first to start a Hydro-Electric Station in all India. The Sivasamudram Station was started as far back as 1902. The Cauvery water falls from a height of 420 feet at the place. An anicut was constructed across the river and the water let down to a forebay and through penstock pipes to drive Pelton wheels generating about 5,000 K.W. This power was transmitted over a length of about 90 miles to the Kolar Gold Field. It was the longest transmission line in the East.

Since then additional generators were put up and today the installed capacity of the Station is 42,000 K.Ws. All the power generated at the Station was used up for industries, lift irrigation and for lighting towns and villages. More power was needed.

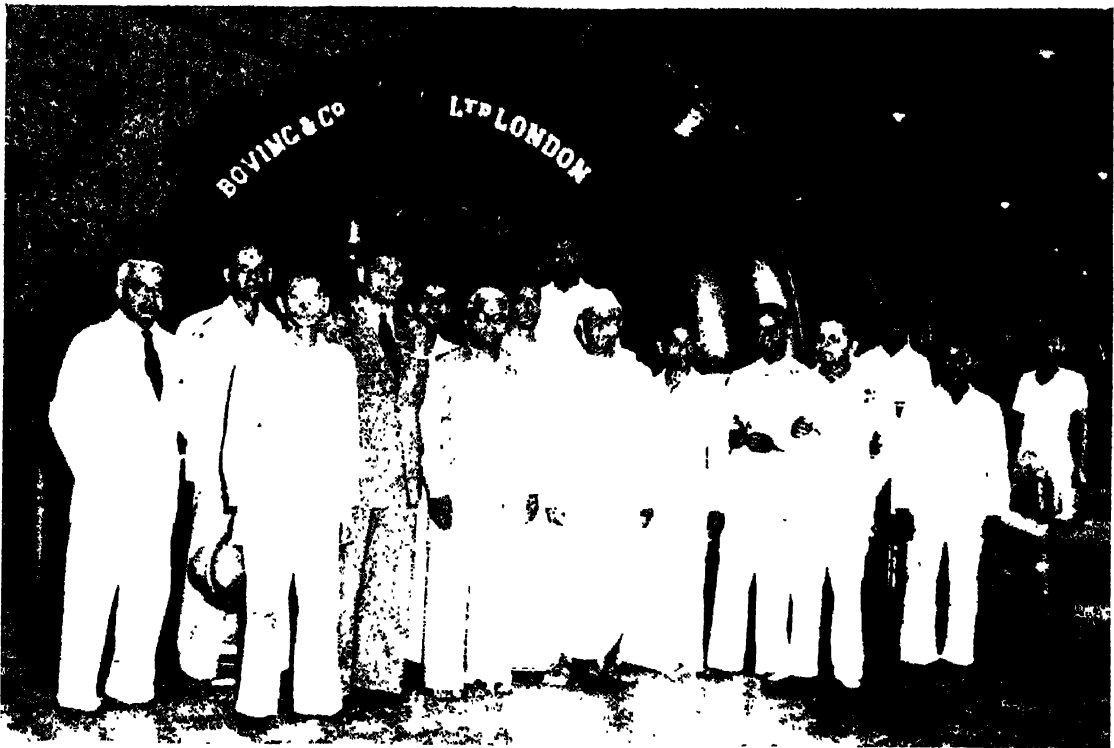
It was then felt more profitable to harness the Cauvery water which falls at Shimsha from a height of 630 feet for generating Electricity. In the year 1940 the Shimsha Station was constructed, diverting about 300 cusecs of the water from Siva. The Shimsha river is a small stream and is not yet harnessed. Out of the water from the Cauvery which is diverted to Shimsha about 17,000 K.W. is generated. There are two Francis turbines working at this place.

Even this additional power was found insufficient and so in 1939 another station was started at Jog, by harnessing the Sharavati. It is a voluminous river. We

put up a reservoir at Hirebhasgar impounding about 25,000 m.c.ft. and we have put up a Station where we intend producing about 120,000 K.W. The first stage of four Pelton wheels generators producing about 48,000 K.W. is over and it is in action. The second stage of another four generators of the same type each of 18,000 K.Ws. making a total of 72,000 K.Ws. is nearing completion. Owing to the war the Works took a longer time to complete than expected and the cost also has gone up. We have so far spent about 17 crores of rupees including transmission and distribution and our net receipts, after providing for depreciation, is about Rs. 80 lakhs. It works out at a return of about 5 per cent.

Even this additional power is expected to be used up entirely by the end of 1952-53 according to the commitments already made and demands placed with us. We have to generate additional power to meet the growing demand; and we have to start work now so that we may be able to add power by April 1953.

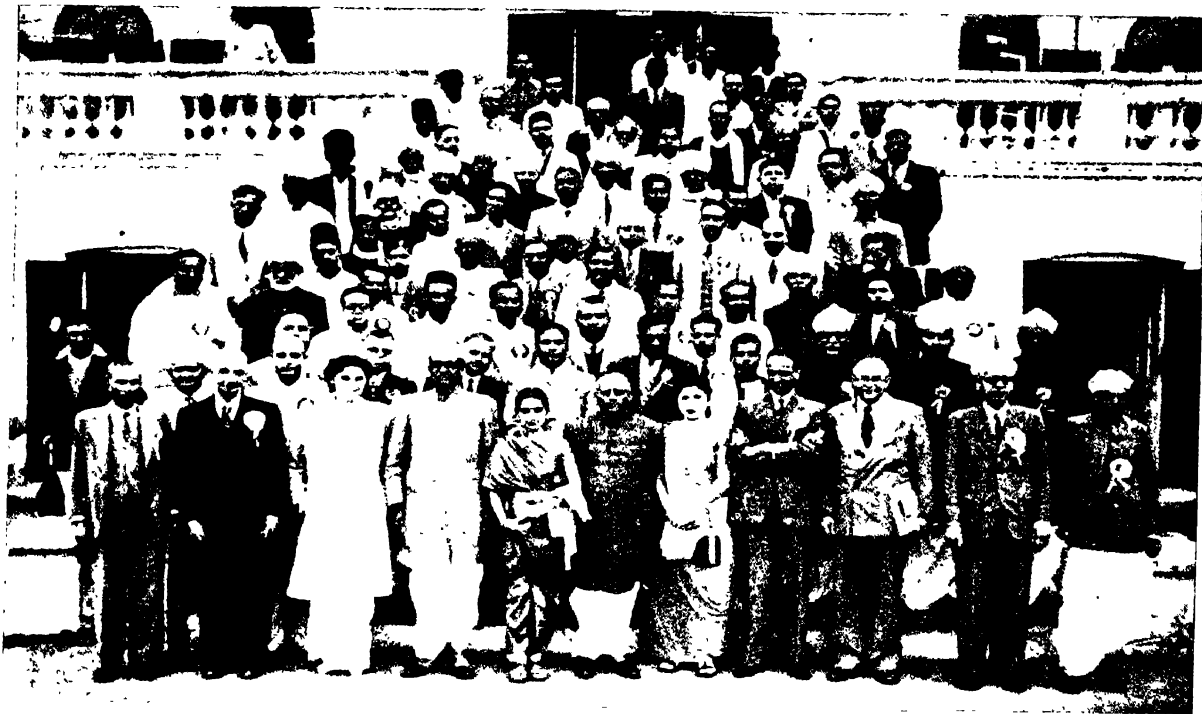
We have three possible sources in addition. The first is to divert more water from the Cauvery to the Shimsha Station, where for the same volume of water we get 150 per cent more power than at Siva. We intend harnessing the Shimsha river also at the place by putting up a reservoir higher up impounding about four to five thousand million c.ft. We will be able to generate about 72,000 K.Ws. instead of 45,000 K.Ws. we are now generating between both Siva and Shimsha Stations. The Siva will then become a seasonal station and can well remain so until more economic stations are fully utilised.



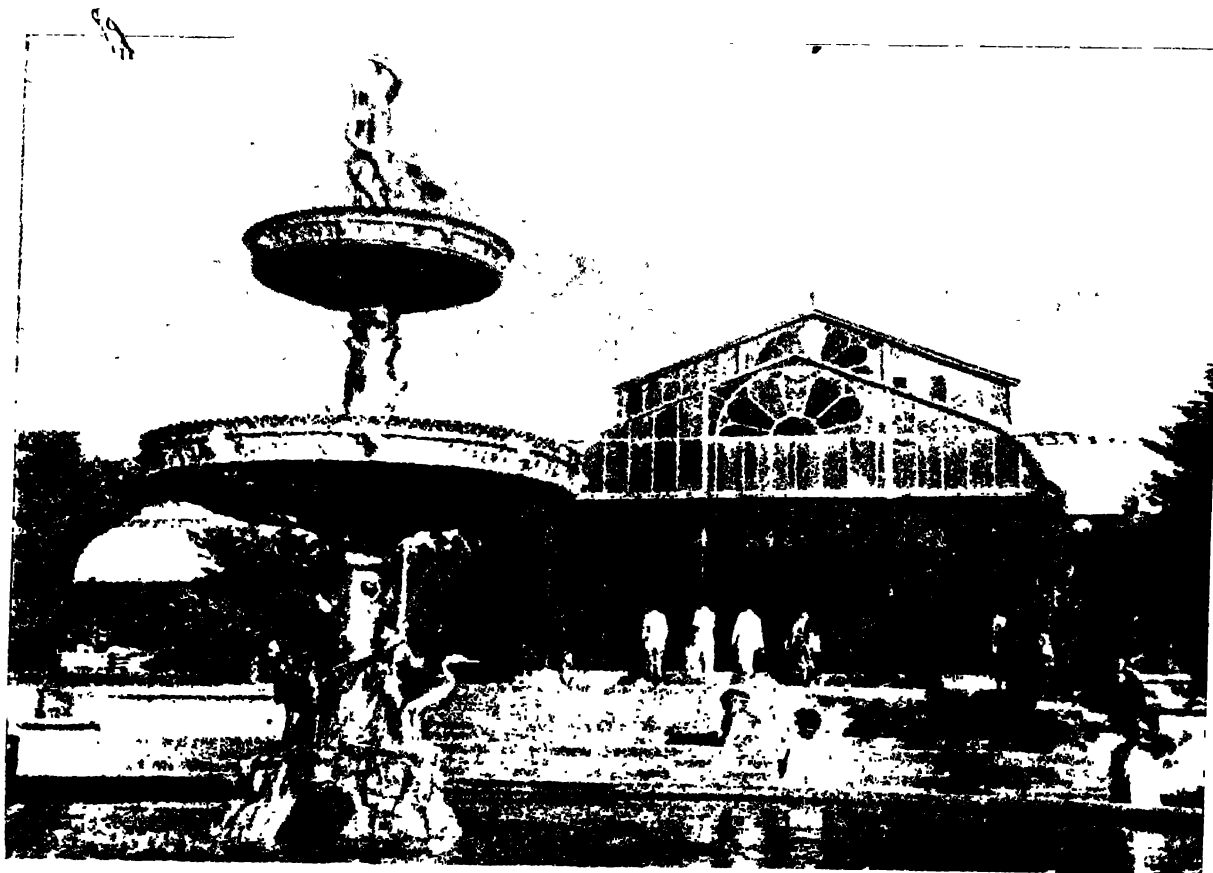
The Hon. the Minister for Law and Labour visited Sivasamudram and inspected the power stations. Photograph taken on the occasion.



Group photograph taken on the occasion of the visit of leading journalists of Bangalore to Sivasamudram when the Hon. the Minister for Law and Labour inspected the power station there.



A group photograph taken on the occasion of the Silk Seminar held at Nandi Hills.



A view of the Lal-bagh Glass House where the A.I.C.C. will be held.

The Surveys have been ordered and the entire scheme is estimated to cost about 3½ crores of rupees. We intend to start right now and arrangements are all getting ready for it.

There are two other sources of power available to us, one at Mekedatu across the Cauvery and the other at Honnemaradu across the Sharavati. At Mekedatu which is situated at the south-east border of the State the Cauvery falls from a height of just about 210 feet. It is proposed to put up an anicut across the river and generate about 15,000 K.Ws. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 5 crores and will take about four years to complete. Negotiations with the Government of Madras are still incomplete and so this scheme will have to be considered later. Besides, it is not so economical or profitable as the other and more ambitious scheme, as that at Honnemaradu.

The place Honnemaradu is about three miles down below the present Jog Station

and is excellently situated for a power station. Orders for surveys are under issue and will be expedited. A reservoir to impound about 100,000 m.c.ft. is proposed to be constructed. The fall at the A.B. site is about 1,400 feet and it is calculated to yield about 400,000 K.Ws. The cost of the scheme is estimated at about Rs. 20 crores. Even so it will be found that the capital cost of generating one K.W. here is about Rs. 500 whereas at Mekedatu it works out at over Rs. 2,000 and at Shimsha at less than Rs. 1,000. Owing, however, to the enormous capital required for the scheme we are being asked to take it up at a more appropriate time. But the growing demand for power in the State does not admit of any postponement. It will have to be taken up side by side with the new Shimsha scheme. Funds will have to be found and the work started as soon as surveys are completed.

OPENING OF THE T.W.I. JOB INSTRUCTION INSTITUTE

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, opening a new Course of Instruction organised by the T.W.I. Job Instruction Institute for India in Bangalore, on 11th June 1951, said :—

I must thank Mr. Taylor for his courtesy in asking me to inaugurate this session of the T.W.I. Job Instruction Institute this morning. It is with much pleasure that I respond to his kind invitation.

It is fortunate for Mysore that the Asian Field Office, organised under the auspices of the International Labour Office, has been established here in Bangalore. These courses of instruction, held at the Asian Office, are sponsored by the International Labour Organisation. The main purpose of the Institute is to train those who have been selected for these periodical courses so that they may act as trainers of supervisors in the various organisations from which they have been drawn. The T.W.I. or Training within Industry course for supervisors includes several programmes; and it aims at developing their skill. These programmes which have been built up out of day to day experiences of supervisions in different industries and in different countries are, it is said, followed extensively throughout the world with considerable success. Of course, conditions in commerce and industry and in Government services are different here in India from those elsewhere. But these T.W.I. Courses lay down principles of instruction which are just what can be applied to any sort of job anywhere. I may state that the Government are interested in these developments in the field of technical training because of the value likely to be obtained from the

efficient training of the workers through better supervision. They are particularly interested in this scheme of T.W.I. for supervisors, and two members from the Labour Department are taking part in this course. The workers have been drawn from a wide field of industry to attend this course lasting over a period of three weeks and I would urge them to take full advantage of this valuable course of instruction which the I.L.O. is providing.

It is perhaps needless for me to state that the continued effective application of this training within industry can only be assured and become useful if managements participate and adopt a policy of follow-up of the work of the training of supervisors.

I have no doubt that eventually several men will be trained to act as Institute leaders in Training within Industry and carry on the work started by the members of the I.L.O. staff.

I have great hopes of these training classes. Skilful instruction imparted and followed up leading to economy of time, energy and money on the one hand and increased production on the other is a guarantee of the prosperity and through it of the peace and happiness of the country. I expect you will be able to pass on knowledge and experience with more certainty of good results as a result of the training you receive here.

I feel happy that inasmuch as these training classes draw students from all parts of the country and from other countries

also, there is bound to develop among the students a spirit of comradeship and cordiality leading to better understanding among the peoples. One could wish you for nothing better than that this circle of friendship and brotherliness should expand day after day until it covers the entire universe. So, you see that these training classes, humble as is their beginning and modest their aims, may eventually bring in greater harvests of universal

peace and prosperity than we yet imagine. May God bless this Institution and fulfil our expectations of it.

' I am sure, I am speaking for all employers when I give you my best wishes for the success of your work both here and in the Asian Office of the I.L.O. and afterwards in your own respective organisations.

I now declare this course formally open.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

PRISON REFORM

In commemoration of the attainment of full Responsible Government in the State, the sentences passed on political prisoners who took part in the struggle for freedom were remitted. The fines levied on prisoners who took part in the political movement for the attainment of Responsible Government were also ordered to be refunded to the prisoners concerned or to their successors. The system of whipping in jails has been abolished and the Whipping Act has been repealed.

Many improvements have been effected during the last four years in regard to jails buildings, sanitation and lighting arrangements. In the Central Jail at Bangalore, spacious rooms have been constructed in which prisoners can interview friends and relatives. An electric heating circuit has been provided for the kitchens of the Central Jail. Electric Flour Mills have been installed in the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore. Flush-out latrines as well as electric lights have been provided in the District Lock-ups at Chitaldrug and Mandya and in the Sub Lock-up at the Kolar Gold Fields.

From time to time, Government have been considering sympathetically the question of raising the scale of diet of the prisoners. The much hated practice of ragi grinding by prisoners has been abolished. Betel leaves and nuts and tobacco are being supplied to prisoners who are used to them. Radios with loudspeaker appliances have been installed for the benefit of the inmates of the Jails at Bangalore and at Mysore. Month by month the amenities granted to prisoners are being increased. They are now getting hot water bath once a week and an issue of 2 ozs. of soap for washing their clothes. The number of

beds in the jail hospital has been increased. Recreational activities of the prisoners have been attended to and sports materials have been provided in plenty. Prisoners desirous of corresponding with the relations and friends are being provided with post cards and covers. Political prisoners and detenues are given comforts like tooth paste, brush, underwear, pyjamas and footwear as well as woollen garments in cold weather. Prisoners are allowed to draw their gratuity amounts to provide themselves with small luxuries like sweets, toilet articles, etc., or, if the amounts are large enough, to send a substantial portion to their families. Family allowances are paid to detenues at rates varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month. The question of widening the educational and cultural facilities in jails has been given the top-most priority by Government. Regular classes in Kannada and Urdu are being run in the jails in order to facilitate prisoners who are illiterate to learn, to read and write. Teachers of religion regularly visit the jails and conduct weekly Bhajans and prayer meetings. Musical instruments have been supplied to prisoners of the Hindu faith and copies of the Holy Quoran and other religious books to prisoners professing other faiths. The Prison Library has been enriched by the addition of books in the local vernaculars and this facility is being increasingly availed of by the prisoners. Newspapers and magazines are being supplied to literate prisoners. The starting of a Borstal School is under urgent consideration of Government.

The system of *parole* has been brought into effective force. Travelling allowances paid to prisoners on release have been



The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour is seen receiving the petitions from some of the prisoners

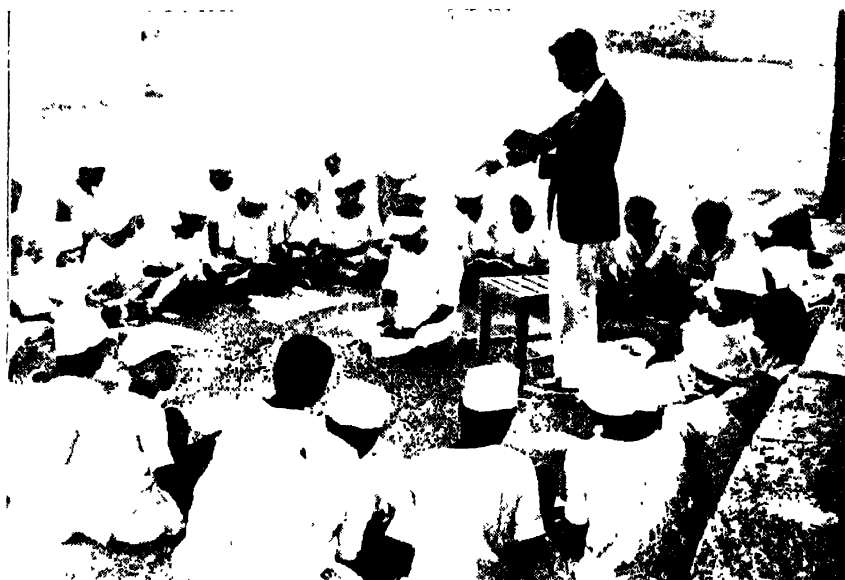


A view of Printing Section at the Central Jail, where the prisoners learn the art of Printing.



Inmates of the Central Jail
busy at gardening.

An open class at the
Central Jail, Bangalore.



The Weaving Section—Central
Jail.

raised from two annas for 15 miles to half anna per mile. The subsistence allowance has been raised from four annas to twelve annas per day. The release of some categories of prisoners and the grant of remission to some others as an act of clemency in connection with the Inauguration of the Indian Republic in January 1950 enabled about 300 prisoners to get back to their normal avocations in life.

A consolidated scheme for the reorganisation of several jail industries,—textiles, carpentry, smithy, printing and tailoring --involving a capital outlay of over a lakh of rupees has been sanctioned. Power-looms and spinning machines are very soon to be installed in the Central Jail at Bangalore. Government are also earnestly considering the question of providing a better incentive for the prisoners to learn some of the jail industries, acquire proficiency in them and be able to add to the country's industrial output. The question of raising the present scale of gratuity paid to the prisoners to the level of the corresponding wage rates in the open labour market is also being considered, since it is felt that this would be one of the means of enabling the prisoners to have more funds for their own immediate as well as future use, and also that the amounts that go to constitute their earnest deposits may stand them in good stead in later years.

It is gratifying to observe that jails discipline has been uniformly satisfactory. Generally, as a result of improved facilities and of the substantial liberalisation of the rules pertaining to remission

and amnesty, the conduct of prisoners has gradually improved. There have been fewer jail offences and practically no mass demonstration in recent years.

The question of constructing a separate jail for habitual prisoners is under consideration of Government. The Central Jail itself is proposed to be shifted outside the Bangalore Corporation limits and alternative sites have been inspected in this connection.

The Mysore Discharged Prisoners Aid Society is now doing very useful work under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Law and Labour. A Welfare Officer has been appointed by the Society to assist released convicts in finding employment and otherwise serve their interests. The Cabinet in Mysore has been earnestly appealing to the conscience of the country to concede that prisoners too deserve a better deal, since it has been the proved experience everywhere that a majority of prisoners are not hardened criminals and that anything done for them in the direction of a human approach is certain to win them over to ethical ways of life.

The expenditure on account of the Prisons Department has also been on the increase, but it has to be noted that the increase is due to the provision of several amenities to the prisoners themselves. The cost of maintenance of the prisoner has also gone up. A comparative idea of the progress achieved with reference to essential particulars like admissions and releases, the expenditure incurred, the labour employed and the industrial output, can be had from a study of the attached charts.

CROP COMPETITION FORTNIGHT.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the Joint Meeting of the Advisory Board and the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research held at Dehra Dun on 8th May 1951, the Government of India have suggested that suitable steps should be taken immediately in the State to organise a "CROP COMPETITION FORTNIGHT". The Government of India attach considerable importance to Crop Competitions in view of their great potential importance in increasing the per acre yield and thereby assisting in solving the country's food problem to an appreciable extent.

According to the suggestion of the Government of India, a scheme suitable to the State has been formulated by this Government in consultation with the Government of India. The Competitions are proposed to be held at village levels only in the State this year. These Competitions will be conducted by the Food Production Commissioner with the co-operation of the Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. All entries for such competitions shall be sent by the participants to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts concerned on or before 31st July 1951.

The above competitions are conducted with a view to help the Food Production Drive. Government, therefore, appeal for earnest co-operation so as to make the scheme successful.

The rules for the Competitions are given below for the information of the public :-

Rules Relating to Crop Competitions.

1. This Competition applies to paddy grown during the monsoon of 1951.

2. The Competition will be conducted in all villages where paddy is grown on a wide scale.

3. The Competition is open to all growers who raise paddy on an area of not less than one acre in one single block. The area that will be actually estimated for yield will be limited to one acre. The unit of Competition should comprise of at least 20 contestants whether in the same village or group of villages.

4. Each intending Competitor will be given an entry form at the beginning of the crop season by the local Agricultural Officer. These entry forms which require particulars of Survey Number, Anubavadar, the nature of lease, if any, etc., should be filled in by the competitor and returned to the local Agricultural Officer together with a treasury chellan or cash payment of Rs. 1-4-0. Receipts for cash payment will be issued by the Department.

5. The entry forms should reach the Local Officer with a date fixed by the Department and indicated in the entry forms.

6. Soon after receipt of applications, a meeting of all the competitors or, as many as are available, will be called, where the details of the scheme and *Modus operandi* for estimating the yield per acre by crop cutting experiments will be explained.

7. Judging committees will be formed for each competition area, each Committee consisting of at least two non-officials.

8. After the crop cutting experiments are conducted, the crops thereof will be threshed and winnowed properly, weighed and measured green then and there.

Only green weights will be recorded on the entry form and the record attested by the members of the Committee, the local Shanbhogue and Patel and three Panchyetsdars. The crop after weighing will be restored to the grower.

9. The results of the competition will be intimated to the winners by post.

Only those who have produced the First, Second and Third highest yield per acre will be eligible for prizes.

The names of winners will be announced in the MYSORE GAZETTE.

10. One prize of Rs. 10 will be awarded for each village.

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*FOOD PRODUCTION IN MYSORE.

By Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A., Commissioner for Food Production

In very few countries of the world is Agriculture of such paramount importance as it is in India. It is the largest single industry providing occupation as well as means of livelihood directly or indirectly for about 75 per cent of the Indian population. Though it occupies a position of such paramount importance in Indian economy, the industry is suffering from various handicaps. In the first place, the pressure of population on the land is so very high that the net area sown works out to only 0.69 acres *per capita* calculated on the basis of 1949 population. Secondly the holdings are diminutive and fragmented, while the yield per acre is very low compared with those in other countries. The essentials of Agriculture such as improved seeds, manures, fertilisers, credit facilities, etc., are highly inadequate. Added to this, illiteracy and indebtedness are prevalent on an appalling scale.

It is unfortunate that despite the preponderance of agriculture over any other occupation and the availability of vast resources, India should be in the grip of this food crisis which is threatening to disrupt its entire economy. Let us examine the causes which have driven the country into this state of affairs. Since the middle of the 18th Century we may notice that there has been a steady increase in the population. The production has fairly kept pace with growth of population till about the year 1930 when it began to lag behind. The effects of the last war, and later the loss of some of the best producing areas as a result of partition, have mainly contributed to the shortage of food in the country. As a result, food, worth millions of rupees, had to be

imported year after year and elaborate arrangements made for its internal procurement and distribution. This has naturally resulted in a heavy drain on the financial resources of the country.

Imports of food grains are by no means a solution to the food problem of the country. They are a severe drain to the country's foreign exchange resources which must be conserved for purchase of capital goods and useful machinery. With the attainment of freedom the needs of nation building programmes and thence necessity to readjust the country's economy make it hardly possible to spend large sums of money on such imports of food and its distribution to the people. In an agricultural country like ours where there is ample scope for stepping up of food production, the very idea of depending on foreign bread should be abhorred to the core. It is therefore imperative that we should strain every nerve to make our country self-sufficient in food as quickly as possible.

To solve this problem of food scarcity, Government of India have made plans for attainment of self-sufficiency by March 1952. Mysore, being an integral part of the Indian Union and a deficit State with regard to food grains, has naturally fallen in line with the other States in implementing this policy of the Central Government. During normal times Mysore was self-sufficient in millets and deficit in rice to the extent of 60,000 tons. Owing to various causes production of grains greatly declined since the year 1943. It was estimated that the population of the State would be 82.5 lakhs by 1951. But according to the recent Census, the

*Paper read at the Symposia held at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore on 23rd—24th May 1951.

population of the State is to the order of roughly 90 lakhs. The total average production of food grains was calculated to be 9'00 lakhs tons while the requirements worked out to about 11'41 lakhs tons. The estimated deficit was therefore taken to be 2'41 lakhs tons. With a view to minimise this deficit and step up food production, a Three-Year Food Production Plan involving an estimated cost of Rs. 9½ crores was launched in the State during the year 1949.

The several schemes coming under this Plan are classified under four broad categories ;—

- (i) Works Schemes,
- (ii) Supply Schemes,
- (iii) Service Schemes ; and
- (iv) Miscellaneous Schemes.

Works Schemes.

The provision of irrigation facilities is of primary importance in any scheme for increasing agricultural production. Under the Grow More Food Campaign, both major and minor types of irrigation works have been undertaken. These include reclamation works, construction of wells, tanks, canals, reservoirs, the installation of lift irrigation pumping sets, etc., in respect of which considerable progress has already been made in the State.

Construction and Repairs of Irrigation Works.

In order to extend the area under irrigation with an assured supply of water a scheme of providing subsidy to cultivators for sinking irrigation wells was undertaken and a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 is paid as subsidy for each such well sunk under the scheme. One thousand and ninety-three irrigation wells have been sunk during the past two years in the State and the total area irrigated under these wells is about 2,200 acres.

Construction of Major Irrigation Works

This scheme comprises of the construction of new tanks, earthen dams across streamlets, putting up masonry anicuts and drawing channels therefrom, etc., 18 such big works have been programmed under the plan, which are estimated to yield 6,636 tons of additional food grains. The total cost of this scheme is estimated at about Rs. 20 lakhs. Three of these works have been completed and the remaining are in progress.

Restoration of Major and Minor Tanks.

The Mysore State comprising an area of 29,500 square miles is strewn over a system of major and minor tanks to the extent of 26,000 in number, forming a net work of almost one tank per square mile. These tanks are mainly intended for irrigation purposes. Most of them are highly silted up and require to be restored to their original standards if they are to function properly. Raising the bund and weir, breach filling works repairs to sluices and removal of silt are some of the works urgently needed. In addition to employing manual labour for purposes of desilting the tanks, the traxcavators and the bulldozers of this Department are also being employed wherever it is found feasible, in order to achieve quicker results. Under this scheme, 249 tanks have been restored benefiting an area of 4,100 acres. The restoration of as many as 513 tanks is in various stages of progress.

Lift Irrigation in River Valleys

This scheme envisages the cultivation of suitable belts of dry lands on river banks and providing water to them by installing electrical lift irrigation pumps at Government cost. In the two schemes tried in the State, as an experimental measure, the results obtained are fairly

encouraging. The operation of the scheme is being extended to other parts of the State. Further a new scheme of lift irrigation by which power lines are drawn to supply electricity to pumpsets installed by the individual cultivators themselves, in the dry districts of the State, has been taken up during the year at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. The work is under progress and it will be possible to supply power for 1,300 pump sets before the end of June 1951. There are already 2,385 electrical pump sets working all over the State.

Improvement of River, Tanks and Feeder Channels.

Mysore State has a net work of river channels serving more than one lakh of acres. In order to assure water supply to the existing area, and the tail end lands in particular, large scale improvements of these channels were taken up under the Grow More Food drive during the last two years. Six hundred and ninety-six works have so far been completed and 150 are nearing completion.

Land Improvement Schemes.

The scheme comprises mainly of works relating to reclamation of waste and marshy lands by proper drainage, construction of pick-ups, contour bunding for prevention of soil erosion and providing roads to facilitate agricultural traffic in marshy areas. Such works are mainly concentrated in the Visvesvaraya Canal Area, Sulekere Valley, the Vani Vilas Sagar atchkat, Marconhalli and Anjanapur Reservoir tracts in the State. So far 123 such works have been completed and as many as 240 works are in several stages of execution.

In addition to the above, Bulldozers and Tractors are made available for reclamation of jungle grown and weed infested lands owned by private individuals.

16,474 acres of such lands have been reclaimed during the past two years.

The completion of these works schemes already under execution will, it is estimated, provide irrigational facilities for an additional area of 2,58,281 acres, and the additional food production is likely to be in order of 52,000 tons. All these schemes are of a permanent nature assuring increase production every year.

Supply Schemes.

The low yield per acre in respect of several food crops in the country points out the vast possibilities of stepping up food production through intensive cultivation of the existing areas. In pursuance of the Grow more Food Campaign, measures have been taken to increase the yield per acre through the supply of improved seeds, manures, implements and mechanical appliances.

Seeds.

The work of multiplication of improved varieties of seeds has been taken up by the Agricultural Department while the distribution of the seeds is made in a systematic manner through the 828 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies organised all over the State. A large number of improved varieties of seeds of different food grains, suited to each locality, have been evolved by the Department of Agriculture. Such seeds assure a good yield, resistance to drought and diseases and timely maturity. Basic Farms run under direct supervision of the Agriculture Department have been started where pure strains of paddy suitable to the locality are grown. These seeds are distributed to progressive farmers and multiplied on their lands under the supervision of the Departmental staff. Such seeds are again purchased by the Department at a premium rate and distributed

to the raiyats through the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies. A total quantity of 3,637 tons of seed grains has so far been distributed to the agriculturists during the past two years.

Manure.

Oil cake procured from the local mills and Ammonium Sulphate and Fertilisers allotted from the Central Pool are mixed in proper proportions and distributed to ryots at cost price through the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies. With a view to increase the fertility of the soil, the cultivation of green manure seed is also encouraged by making it available to the ryots at half the cost price. During the past two years 22,337 tons of groundnut oil cake and fertilisers have been distributed under the Grow More Food Campaign.

With a view to popularise the use of fertilisers, manures of the value of Rs. 25 per acre, upto a limit of Rs. 100 in each case, are given to ryots as loan, this being recoverable in the shape of paddy at the end of the harvest. The scheme is having a good response from the ryots, and manures to the value of nearly Rs. 9½ lakhs have been distributed during last year.

Compost.

Great stress has been laid in the preparation of compost both in the Urban and Rural areas. Statutory provisions have been made to enforce all the Municipalities for taking up preparation of compost as an obligatory duty. With the financial assistance given by the State to these municipalities and also village panchayets, a total quantity of 1.74 lakhs of tons of compost was prepared and distributed to ryots during these two years.

Supply of Agricultural Implements.

Nearly Rs. 25 lakhs worth of agricultural implements required by the ryots were procured and distributed through the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies during the last two years. About 35,000 feet of galvanised iron pipes have also been procured and distributed so far, and these have served 800 irrigation pumping sets.

Tractor Organisation.

The Department owns 132 Tractors and 22 Bulldozers. Arrangements have been made to provide their services to ryots at concessional rates to enable them to bring fresh and fallow areas under cultivation of food crops. Since the inception of the Food Production Scheme 32,650 acres of land has been tractor ploughed bulldozed.

With a view to popularise mechanised cultivation, the ryots have been encouraged to own tractors and these are supplied to them by the department on hire purchase system at a reduced price. There has been very good response from the ryots and as many as 17 tractors have been purchased by them under the scheme within a short period of five months.

Supply of Electrical and Diesel Oil Pump Sets.

In order to provide facilities to individual ryots who are not in a position to purchase irrigation pump sets on cash basis, arrangements have been made to provide both electrical as well as diesel oil pump sets and persian wheels on hire purchase system. The response from the ryots in this direction has been very encouraging and as many as 140 electrical pump sets and 95 diesel oil sets have been issued during these two years. In order to encourage the cultivation of food crops,

power supply is extended to electrical pump sets at a nominal rate of six pies per unit.

Protection of Crops.

In order to protect food crops from the various diseases and pests they are subject to, the Department of Agriculture is providing necessary free services through its technical staff besides supplying various chemicals required for the purpose. Further with a view to prevent destruction of food crops by wild animals in the forest areas of the State, the rules relating to the issue of gun licenses are considerably liberalised and the ryots have been encouraged to maintain fire-arms for the protection of their crops 4,151 gun licenses have been issued during these two years.

Extension of Cultivation.

In order to promote the extension of cultivation, Government waste lands, fertile date groves and Amrit Mahal Kavals are thrown open for cultivation on a large scale, and the same are being granted liberally to the ryots for cultivation of food crops. A total extent of 38,316 acres of land has been granted during these two years.

With a view to check the increasing extent of fallow lands in the State and to bring under cultivation the existing fallow lands, the Mysore Cultivation of Fallow Land Act of 1951 has recently received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Financial Assistances.

In order to enable the ryots to carry on their agricultural operations, financial assistance by way of land improvement and takavi loans is being extended liberally. A sum of Rs. 6.22 lakhs has been issued during these two years.

Co-operative Farming.

With a view to consolidate small and uneconomical holdings, create better farming facilities and encourage community methods of agriculture, a scheme of co-operative farming was introduced in the State and fertile Amrit Mahal Kaval areas to the extent of 9,000 acres have been assigned to the several Co-operative Farming Societies. Liberal grants and loans from Government are also provided to these Institutions for their development in the initial stages. The progress achieved in this respect has been encouraging.

Cultivation of Subsidiary Food Crops.

With a view to minimise the pressure on cereal food grains, the Ryots and the Coffee Planters, particularly in the Malnad Districts, are encouraged to grow subsidiary food crops like, Tapioca, Plantains, Sweet Patatoes, etc. Government have also financed under subsidiary food production, schemes such as increasing the production of fruits and vegetables, starting of dairies and poultries in the Government Farms, development of fishery, etc. The Women's Food Council started in Bangalore as a branch of the All-India Organisation has been, among its several activities, devoting its energies towards propaganda regarding the cultivation of vegetables in kitchen gardens and the use of Tapioca products in order to minimise the consumption of cereals as far as possible.

Before concluding my remarks on the subject, let us recall to our memory the repeated appeals made by our Prime Minister of India that the food crisis must be tackled on a war basis. At the present time when the country is facing a great national emergency, it is fitting that all our countrymen should know the facts about our food situation. We are in the thick of the war against lack of food.

We have got to fight several fronts than one in order to become self-sufficient and independent of imports from foreign countries. We should also not underestimate the consequences which may arise in case we fail in this battle. The Government has laid down laws to enable people to meet the situation and has also made plans to supply the necessary material and technical help. But all the plans made and the laws laid down will certainly not bring increased food production unless the public wholeheartedly co-operate in this period of national emergency. The obstacles before us are many; but they are not insurmountable. The scope for progress is great provided all the sections of our people join with a dogged determination and fight the war on the production front. In this fight for economic freedom, there is not a person who ought not to be mobilised. The cultivator who occupies an important place must grow more food with a patriotic feeling.

As conservation of food is as important as growing it, it is the national duty of every citizen to strive his utmost in tightening up his belt, stop entertainments and avoid every kind of waste, both in the kitchen as well as on the table. Let us again remember the remarks of the Prime Minister that waste for the purpose of ostentation is not only the

height of vulgarity but a crime. Another important front from which the battle against food scarcity has to be fought is the change to be effected in our age-long food habits, particularly in respect of rice. Realising, as we do, the scarcity of cereals and the difficulties of securing them in sufficient quantities, it is hightime we changed over the menu in our diet. The recent revelation regarding the rapid increase of population in the rice eating areas and the gradual reduction in the production of that cereal in those areas, makes it all the more necessary to reduce the rice diet in our food habits, and increase the use of other substitutes. Subsidiary foods like sweet potatoes, tapioca, vegetables and greens which are equally nutritious have to be substituted, as far as possible, in our daily diet in order to reduce the pressure on cereals. Our hopes are largely centred around the activities of this Research Institute which, under the able guidance of Dr. Subramanyam, is doing its best to evolve a synthetic cereal to take the place of rice in our daily meal.

Having done our part of the duty, let us invoke the blessings of God from the nature's front for better seasonal conditions for the achievement of our object in times to come.

JAI HIND.

***SCOPE AND METHOD OF RESEARCH AND TEACHING IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS**

By T. G. Shirname

The scope of agricultural economics is very wide and it extends from the individual producer to the social and national policies, attitudes and reactions towards agriculture. The task of an agricultural economist, therefore, must lead through the various economic operations involved in the production of farm commodities till these commodities reach the final consumer or manufacturer whose preferences and economic circumstances, in turn, cannot be ignored as factors influencing the type and volume of production. The organization of agricultural economic research and teaching must, therefore, begin with the individual farm, and after going into detailed consideration of the effects of political, social and economic statesmanships and institutions, as well as the effects of consumers' preferences and organizations, influenced through markets on agricultural production, must come back again to the individual farmer for the readjustment of his farming business. The work of an agricultural economist is thus very wide, much wider than is ordinarily thought of.

Object of the study of agricultural economics.

It is sometimes claimed that the problems of agricultural economics arise very largely in connection with products which are produced for sale in the market. This is, however, a short-sighted view and the chief object of economic study in agriculture should always be to aid the farmer to adjust his farming business in a manner as will enable him to get the

maximum for his efforts. It is not the improvement of market enterprises but it is the improvement of his economic and social status and his living which should be the aim of agricultural economics.

Farm management.

The logical procedure of discussion of scope and methods of agricultural economics will, therefore, be to start with farm management. Under farm management the chief aim should be the study of the factors in the internal management of the farm which determine the productivity of the enterprise and the remuneration of those engaged in it.

Besides its use to the individual farmer and his immediate locality, farm management data will be a sort of background for any national programme, especially in planning out shifts in agriculture. It is not infrequent that national policies are misdirected in the absence of this background. Apart from the study of individual farms, the main object of farm management study will be to get an organized data which will enable each individual farmer to compare his own organization with the average as standard or with the abnormal or distinct as indicative of line of progress or adjustment. Each individual farm is a complex dynamic organization made up of distinct enterprises adjusted in such a way as to make the whole business run smoothly. Each of these different enterprises will have to be studied to determine their individual efficiency in the organization as also the proportions and distribution of

From "Indian Farming"

the factors of production—land, labour and capital—which may effect the efficiency of the farm as a whole. Note is also to be taken of the fact that the combination of proportions is one thing, the form of embodiment of capital and the form or type of labour is another. In suggesting readjustments on individual farms, account will have to be taken of the change in economic conditions and this will perhaps be the most difficult part of farm management study and advice.

Marketing

After the farmer has produced his crops, the next step will be the disposal of the produce and this should be the next stage in agricultural economic research and study. It is here, at the time of disposal of his produce in the market, that the farmer comes in contact with the outside world and many general and social influences are exercised on the farms through the markets. It may, however, be mentioned that the question of marketing is not equally important on all the farms. In fact, in systems of peasant farming, it forms a small part. On the other hand, where farming is organized for production of commodities for the markets, the methods of sale and distribution have an important function in determining trends or policies of production. As such, the greater part of the time and energy of a student of agricultural marketing will have to be devoted to crops produced for the market. Besides the general conditions under which the produce is taken to the market, the teaching and research should embrace the study of the efficiency of the agencies and mechanisms through which the produce ultimately passes to the final consumer and the study of the factors and forces which lie at the back of the determination of the price of the product.

Other factors

The third field, which may be called the social economics of agriculture, is perhaps the widest branch of agricultural economics. Under this, the research will mainly concern with the study of the external factors which determine the course of production which is possible or desirable and those which determine the prices of farm produce and influence the distribution of income. This study of the external factors will include historical studies of long time shifts and trends of production and consumption, geographical studies showing the resources of and shifts in agricultural production, rural population studies, community and rural social development, rural living, land economics including public land policy, land values and land taxation, agricultural credit and credit institutions, farm mortgages, national policies, especially in connection with tariff in relation to agriculture and development of agricultural production, transport facilities and their influence on rural development and others.

Farm management research

Farm management concerns with the conditions affecting individual farms and as such is a branch of *private* economics. In its applied aspects farm management economics seeks to show the individual, or the group, how he or they can make the highest incomes. It is, thus, a study of the conditions of economic welfare of the individual farmer or his group. Farming is not only an art and a science but it is also a business and the successful farmer is a business man. Farm management is, therefore, a study of the conditions affecting the farm with respect to the land, labour and capital on the one hand and market and other external conditions on the other, with a view to forming decisions in regard to the selection

and combination of enterprises as well as the efficient use of land, labour and capital. As such, farm management research has two functions. First, to increase the efficiency of the individual factors of production and second, to increase the efficiency of their organization and management. These two functions are not always independent, but one may be the result or cause of the other. The purpose of farm management research is to find ways and means of increasing efficiency and in order to do this properly the research must tackle the problem in a manner which will appeal immediately to individual farmers. Mere theoretical conclusions will very rarely attract a farmer. What he needs is actual practical demonstration of theory on his own farm or, less preferably, on farms in his near neighbourhood.

Layout of the farm.

Perhaps the first consideration in the study of farm organization is the suitability of the layout and equipment of the farm. However hardworking, intelligent and well-equipped a farmer may be, his labour and capital will not return adequate yields if the land which he farms is unsuitable. Among the factors which determine the suitability of the farm for profitable cultivation, the size, shape, form, compactness of holding and the location of farm buildings are the more important ones. There cannot be one size optimum for all the time and places, but it may, however, become possible to determine for each type of farming one or a few sizes which will give maximum results over a period of time under the existing and expected conditions of capital, labour and demand. In a country like India where land supply is limited, the rural capital scanty and shy and labour relatively immobile, there is little scope of increasing the physical size of farm except at an exorbitant cost. The

problem, then, becomes one of discovering the best combinations of the existing supplies of land with the existing supplies and conditions of the other two factors.

Although, there is less immediate possibility in Indian agriculture of increasing the area of farms to the optimum size except when advantage is taken of co-operative cultivation, it is well-recognized that there is a great opportunity for increasing efficiency, if farms were made of compact blocks, of suitable shape and form and with farm-houses suitably located on the holdings. Farming land in one block is conspicuous by exceptions in the most parts of India. Holdings are usually scattered, the distance between fields cultivated by the same farmer may be sometimes some miles. The shape of individual fields is anything but regular. Excepting the irrigated fields and lands which are required to hold a considerable quantity of water for their cultivation, as for instance the rice-lands, the fields are usually uneven, unembanked and unfenced. Among the advantages claimed for small farms possibly the chief, from an agricultural point of view, are that the farmer stays on the holding, supplements capital with his own labour and that of his family and that the cultivation reaches a high degree of intensity. Wherever natural conditions especially in connection with irrigation and transport are favourable and where a fairly large part of the holding is in one block, the farmer does stay on the holding and cultivates to a very high degree of efficiency. But, this is anything but common. Most of the farmers live within the village sites and there are places and times when farmers visit the fields only a few times during the year, sometimes only twice, once for sowing and once for harvesting if there be any crop to gather! There are no data in any part of the country to calculate the loss of efficiency resulting

from these causes, but it must be enormous. Simple problems of research like the labour hours per acre on a given crop at various distances from homes, ratio of *walking time to actual productive work time* at various distances, application of fertilizers (if any) at given distances, yields (a) per acre and (b) per time unit of labour (walking *plus* working) at various distances, etc., will furnish a valuable information on the loss that is being incurred in the use of the most costly factor of production, namely, land.

Better use of capital.

There is also scope of increasing efficiency by proper distribution of capital between land and its improvements, equipment, live-stock and circulating capital. On peasant farms the amount of capital invested in improvements and equipment is usually very small and labour takes the place of a large part of capital. Excepting some small favourably situated tracts, little is done for the permanent improvement of land like embanking, fencing, levelling, drainage, farm-houses, etc. Most of the equipment and tools are locally made and cost little. The chief advantage of these indigenous implements and tools used as they have been for generations, is the ease in making and repairing. A few of these are really efficient for the purpose meant and there is little that can be improved. But there are others which can be replaced by more efficient ones which will give better work and reduce labour cost. The working live-stock is usually obtained locally from breed long deteriorated in efficiency. Circulating capital like seed and manure are produced on the farm. Better storage and better use of manure will decidedly give better results. There are times when seed of any kind is obtained from anywhere. In tracts where farming is commercialized, as for instance in sugarcane regions, where considerable quantities of

fertilizers like sulphate of ammonia, oil-cake and fish manure are used, majority of purchases are made on credit from local commission agents who also act as financiers and selling agents. Considerable saving could be made on individual farms with better organization for credit, purchase and sale, use of better equipment and materials and permanent improvements of land.

Utilization of labour.

One of the greatest problems of farm management research is the maximum utilization of human and animal labour as well as of the farm machinery. In fact, labour requirements put a limit to the raising of any crop. It is very essential to plan crops or enterprises which will require attention at different periods so that all available labour may be spread as evenly as possible over the year; to do this intelligently, data on seasonal distribution of labour as well as on the labour requirements of different enterprises become a necessity. On peasant farms the chief criterion in adjusting cropping schemes is not the net profit on individual enterprises, but the duration of employment of the farmer and his family as well as of his work-animals. Indeed a crop may show a net loss, but still may be preferable to another crop showing a net profit simply because of the fact that the crop which shows the higher net profit, or higher return per hour of labour, gives a lower income than the other with a lower return per hour but with a higher total labour requirement which is yet not beyond the normal capacity of the available labour force. The work-animals and farm machinery have to be maintained all through, whether worked or not, and it is very essential to adjust the farm business in such a way as will provide for their maximum use and, thus, reduce their unit costs.

Adjustment of the factors of production.

The possibility of organizing a farm successfully depends to a large extent on the availability of land, labour and capital in quantities desired. When all factors are not available with equal ease and one is more plentiful than the others, the problem of organization mainly turns to the economizing of the less plentiful factor or the replacing of it with the more plentiful one. There are possibly two ways of increasing efficiency of any farm organization as a whole. Firstly, by increasing the business to a size which will give optimum results for a fairly long period of time and secondly, by reducing wastes and losses and increasing the yields. In a country where the factors of production are mobile, the first way forms an important line of progress. But when this is not so, attempts along the second way have a great future.

Selection of a profitable enterprise.

The aim of a good farm manager will be to obtain the maximum returns over a series of years, making the best possible use of all available labour and capital and without impairing the fertility of land. In deciding on his scheme or organization he will have to consider for what enterprises the conditions of his land are most favourable. But land is not the only consideration. The questions of labour and capital also have to be considered. Land may be most suitable for a particular enterprise but the cost of labour and capital may render the cultivation unprofitable. Lack of opportunity for and cost of marketing, competition of regions growing the same commodity and of substitutes may also make it unremunerative. The habits, customs and racial preferences as well as personal or local likes and dislikes may sometimes affect the selection of enter-

prise. Or lack of means may sometimes, limit the choice. Not infrequently there are a number of enterprises for which the land and other conditions are most favourable. It will very rarely pay to extend or develop one or two of the most profitable enterprises excepting such enterprises as dairying in which there is more uniform utilization of labour and capital. But good returns are dependent in no small measure upon a considerable percentage of the most profitable crops and it is very essential to know the relative profitability of the different crops.

Studies of efficiency and of optimum practices with which the selected enterprises are operated constitute one phase of farm organization research and these will include such things as the substitution of cheaper methods for expensive ones, as for instance, the replacement of labour by machinery, of human labour by animal labour and *vice versa*; the selection of the most suitable type of machinery, tools and equipment in point of quality and quantity of work and their comparative cost, the choice of operations as harrowing *vs.* ploughing and hand-weeding *vs.* hoeing, as well as the elimination of useless and unnecessary operations; the determination of the optimum time for farm operations and of the optimum quantities of labour and material requirements for the various processes in the farm production and the like. In an old country where types of farming are fairly fixed and permanent, there is perhaps limited possibility in the improvement of the choice of enterprises. The crops, which the majority of farmers in any community have been growing for a long time, are generally evolved out of the natural and economic forces as best adapted. Under such condition, possibly the largest improvement in farm organization lies in increasing the efficiency in the conduct of the several enterprises comprising the farm business.

Related enterprises.

But the problem can never be wholly divorced from that of the combinations and proportions of the different enterprises. These enterprises are mutually related and their inter-relationships bring forth the questions of adjustments in the size of each and to a certain extent even of the choice of the competing enterprises. Like all other economic activities, farming is dynamic and the questions of farm management can never be settled once for all. But studies in farm organization yield certain principles which hold true for a considerable period. They yield such results as the requirements and distribution of labour and material for various processes. Each farm is a composite unit consisting of several enterprises so arranged as to make the whole business run as profitably as possible, in the opinion of the operator whose success, therefore, depends on the soundness of his judgment. The method of accounting demonstrates the profitable enterprises and provides a basis for working out the best combinations as well as suggests ways of improving the less profitable branches. A large number of farm management studies provide averages or standards which are found of great practical assistance to the individual farmer in testing his own organization in the light of general situation as well as for studying the causes of variations from farm to farm. Because of the wide diversity in the quality of land and of farmers it is not always possible to adopt the standards of practice and of organization so arrived, but the data provided by them are found fundamentally important in working out cropping schemes, particularly in regard to the quantity and time when labour and material are required. They will show what permanent labour is necessary and indicate when extra help is required. If it is not possible to get extra help at the peak periods like sowing and harvesting at reasonable cost, it may be-

come desirable to introduce some labour-saving machinery after working out the comparative costs. Or it may become necessary to adjust crop acreages and introduce supplementary crops which will maintain a more uniform demand for labour. Some crops may be competitive for labour only for certain operations, while they may be complementary for the remaining operations.

Adjustment of enterprises.

The amounts and adjustments of enterprises and the apportionment of land, labour and equipment form the next important stage of farm management study. The principal considerations are the labour requirements of the various enterprises and at different seasons in the year, the relative profitableness of different enterprises as well as the provision for rotation and the distribution of income from the farm enterprise. It is, thus, bringing together and organizing the material obtained from enterprise studies, after taking into full consideration the physical and biological possibilities as well as the market and changing economic and social conditions, which are affecting and likely to affect the farm business. Even knowing that they are running their businesses at a loss, the farmers continue to carry on the same system. There is considerable time lag before adjustments take place. It all depends on opportunities in other lines of farming or lines other than farming. If there are no other better lines available, the farmer will continue to produce at whatever returns he can make and try to reduce costs with a view to reduce losses. Even if there be an alternative which pays better, it does not always become possible to make an immediate shift. Shifting is extremely difficult in agriculture and often means an outlay of expenditure. But even without sudden shifting it does, many times, become possible to adjust the business in

a way which will give maximum results. After the complementary and competitive nature of the crops has been determined, one can find out which of the crops adds the most to the profits of the farm and study the possibility of increasing the size of such profitable enterprises. The next step will be to compare the relative profitability of the different competing enterprises and see if it is desirable to select only those which add the most to the farm profit as a whole and help to maintain a well-balanced farm unit.

Collection of data.

As regards the methods employed in the collection of data, a resume of farm management investigations indicates that there are two principal methods at the disposal of the research worker. The first of these is the *accounting method* and the second is the *survey method*. The accounting method is an intensive method used where detailed records continuous for a period of time are used, while the survey which is an extensive method, is employed when less accurate details are required or when the information is required over a greater area or at recurring periods. The accounting may be *full cost accounting* where detailed costs of labour and material of each of the farm enterprises are separately determined or *enterprise cost accounting* where costs of only one or two particular enterprises are studied, or *financial accounting* where only cash expenses and receipts are analyzed. The selection of either of these three accounting methods will depend on the nature of the problem to be studied and the first thing to be done in clarifying the problems of accounting, before one or more of these three methods are adopted for use, is to prepare a statement of the objectives for which one is striving. The survey may be made of the whole farm business or of a particular section of the business or of a particular practice. The accounting

method analyzes in detail the whole or part of the organization of any individual farm with a view to economizing materials and efforts and increasing the returns, while the survey method examines a large number of cases of a similar type in order to isolate certain features which seem to be associated with success or failure. The accounting method aims at getting more accurate and more detailed data from actual records kept on a limited number of farms. The survey data, on the other hand, are in a large part mere estimates hastily made by the farmer usually with the help of the economic recorder but collected from a large number of farms

Accounting.

Accounting may be of personal service type when the economic recorder visits the farm at regular intervals and records the necessary details for the farmer. At the close of the year the records are analyzed and results prepared for the farmer. This is the most primitive type of collecting farm management data by accounting method and is resorted to when making a beginning in farm management investigations and when the farmers are not prepared or do not know how to fill in records. A more advanced method is that of co-operative recording where farmers co-operate in the work, fill in the forms supplied, all the necessary details and send them to the investigating authorities at regular intervals. The records are, then, analyzed for him and he is supplied with a statement of results and remarks on his year's work. Regular visits in such a plan are not found necessary and the farms are visited only a few times—usually two to four times or less according to circumstances of individual farms—in a year. This plan has been found very successful in England and the United States of America. The number of farmers who are prepared to co-operate depends on the kind of records they are

required to keep, other conditions being favourable. The more simple the record to be kept, the more likely is to get a greater number and thus, get a better sample. The plan made a remarkable progress sometime ago in Illinois under the leadership of H. C. M. Case and over two thousand farmers were co-operating annually in keeping simple financial and production records. Another plan found rather popular in many of the Continental countries is the formation of book-keeping societies who employ their own farm accountants for keeping usually financial accounts for their members. The accounts are analyzed in some central office and the farmers supplied with results

of analysis at the end of the year.

Forms of accounts of any kind, either financial or cost, have got a great educational value, especially when they are kept by the farmers themselves, as in co-operative recording. These may, in certain cases, lead to continuation of recording for its own value to the individual, or to the improvement of records previously kept. This is not absolutely limited to accounting. All recording of forces is of value when the record is given to the farmer, even possibly without analysis or with only simple analysis, because it brings conscious realization and apprehension of facts only dimly apprehended before.

*MECHANIZED FARMING.

By T. J. JOHN

There is a growing realization that to improve the social and economic conditions of agriculturists in India the Central Government, in consultation with the Provincial and State authorities, should prepare pilot schemes for different systems of farming such as co-operative, joint, collective, joint-stock farming, etc., suitable to the various conditions obtaining in different parts of India, and, that a comprehensive programme of consolidation is vital to agricultural rehabilitation and the State should not hesitate to exercise some measure of compulsion in this sphere.

Commensurate with the progress of consolidation, mechanized farming is likely to come to the fore and it is opportune to consider whether India should take to mechanized farming.

State of Indian agriculture.

India has a population of about 370 millions. For every square mile of occupied land there are about 350 people and about eight out of ten depend for their living on farming. The Indian peasant

speaking generally, makes a good farmer but his resources both in extent of ~~land~~ owned and in equipment are about the worst in the world. His methods are primitive, his farming implements are crude and the soil is drained of all fertility. Ordinarily he is steeped in debt and cannot afford better equipment.

Broadly speaking, besides other factors, Indian agriculture is handicapped by unrestricted growth of population with its increasing pressure upon land, multiplication of uneconomic holdings which do not admit of scientific agriculture, indefinite fragmentation of holdings resulting from the law of inheritance and partition, crude and primitive methods of tillage producing the low yield, uncongenial tenures, lack of capital and equipment and inadequate storage, transport and marketing facilities.

Co-operative farming. •

These facts have to be taken into consideration in deciding about the agricultural economy of the country. In India the sense of private property is strong and

* From "Indian Farming".

social and economic conditions are not favourable to the new Western ideas of collectivism and communism. In India besides family farming three other types of farming may be considered, *viz.*, co-operative, collective and State farming. With a re-orientation of its nature and aims there is no doubt that the co-operative system offers the best line of advance in India. Co-operative enterprise under the village community may be revived and organized as a multi-purpose society which could bring about joint cultivation in irrigated areas in which the holdings are minutely divided and scattered. The society could advance loans to cultivators, decide what crops to be raised, distribute seeds and manures, arrange for grading and sale of produce and organize supplementary occupations like rice hulling, oil crushing, manufacture of agricultural implements, bone crushing, preparation of ~~snage~~ and composting green leaf, sericulture, poultry-rearing, etc., which may give work to ryots in their own village in off-seasons.

Mechanization may lead to soil exhaustion.

Now, we may consider how far mechanization is possible in co-operative and other systems of farming suitable to Indian conditions. There is no denying the fact that modern agricultural machinery does away with much of the drudgery of farming and it cuts production cost and increases speed of operation. But it is an error to suppose that it is in itself a means of better farming or of increasing soil fertility. It may intensify soil deterioration by making it possible to farm more acres carelessly, rapidly, and badly. For, intensive agricultural practices are liable to result in quickened soil exhaustion, a point which was recently made by Prof. Albert Einstein.

Mechanization unsuitable for small farms.

Moreover, efficient mechanization would mean big investment in machinery and so the area of a farm operated by machines

must be big enough to have volume of business to support different kinds of machinery. Again, all crops do not lend themselves to tractor cultivation, for instance, rice, which is the main Indian food crop does not lend itself to tractor cultivation except under certain conditions.

Unemployment due to mechanization.

When there are people who think that mechanized farming would help to lower cost, there are those that would consider that this would add to rural unemployment. There is a general feeling abroad that we can build up the economic condition of the people by introducing large centralized units of production with modern machinery. This is a conception that requires to be examined carefully before we yield to it. Organizing economic production means bringing together various factors in proper manner. The chief of such factors are natural resources, capital equipment and labour. Under varying conditions varying combinations of these may be called for. In Britain, at the time of the Industrial Revolution, capital was plentiful and so in their methods of production capital equipment looms large. In the U.S.A. labour was scarce while natural resources were almost inexhaustible, hence they took to labour-saving devices. Expansion of such an economic organization will naturally lead to 'saving labour' or in other words, creation of unemployment. Hence, in our country, where capital is scarce and labour is plentiful the methods followed in Great Britain and the U.S.A. will naturally be out of place.

Mechanization suitable for land reclamation.

But mechanization is essential in big schemes of land reclamation. For instance, in the United Provinces about 45,000 acres of land was recently reclaimed within a period of six months by making use of

heavy tractors and bulldozers. With manual labour it would have taken years to complete the work. The Government are proposing to bring under cultivation 1,50,000 acres of land in the Matsya Union, which could be effectively done in a short period only if brought under tractor cultivation. The idea of bringing large areas of jungle lands in some parts of South India under cultivation could be done quickly only if machines are used. Similarly, large areas of land which have been infested by the weed known as *kans* in Central India and *hariali* in Bombay and Madras and the extensive grass lands in the High Ranges of Travancore could be made fit for cultivation only after deep ploughing by heavy tractors. In Travancore reclamation of extensive areas from back waters for paddy cultivation was made possible by power-driven motors and pumps. The 'floating plough' designed to operate in paddy fields, where ploughing is now supposed to be done by bullocks in waist deep water, would make agricultural operations effective and a boon to agriculturists.

Conclusion.

A fundamental feature of our agricultural economy is that production is now in the hands of millions of subsistence cultivators, a large proportion of whom depend on uneconomic holdings. In these circumstances, mechanization of agriculture as seen in the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R., where the average size of farm units is large, is possible only when large-scale irrigation and drainage schemes and schemes of land reclamation already undertaken have made some progress.

Agriculture, the basic industry in the production of food, is in the forefront as never before and the problem of increasing agricultural production is engaging the attention of experts and statesmen in every country. When the social and economic conditions and the land system that have reduced agriculture to its present state are corrected by legislation or executive action, we can look forward to an era of expanding agricultural production in our country.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

FIXATION OF PRICE OF LOOSE CEMENT.

The present selling prices of all brands of cement in the State are as follows :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) For deliveries to stations in the Mysore State on the broad gauge up to and inclusive of Bangalore City and to all stations on the narrow gauge between Bangalore City and Bangarpet and for deliveries to the Civil Station, Bangalore. | Rs. 86 per ton in full waggon loads f.o.r. any Railway Station. |
| (2) For deliveries to stations elsewhere in the Mysore State. | Rs. 88-4-0 per ton, in full waggon loads f.o.r. any railway station. |

These prices are for cement packed in gunny bags. During the last few months, the price of gunny bags has greatly increased and the producers have represented that it is not possible for them to sell cement in gunny bags at the current selling prices. In the present selling price, a sum of Rs. 11-8-0 is included on account of packing charges. The price of gunnies now is round about Rs. 130 per 100 bags, which works out to about Rs. 26 per ton of cement. Moreover, since control over price of jute goods has been withdrawn, it is not possible to have a fixed controlled price for packed cement. It has, therefore, been decided that prices should be fixed for loose cement only and that the producers should be allowed to recover actual cost of packing materials subject to a maximum for supplies made in new gunny bags. If supplies are made in paper bags or in old gunny bags, the cost of packing will be subject to negotiation between the producer and the consumer, subject to the ceiling of Rs. 26 per ton.

The controlled prices of cement in Mysore State are now therefore fixed as follows with effect from 1st June 1951 :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) For deliveries to stations in the Mysore State on the broad gauge up to and inclusive of Bangalore City and to all stations on the narrow gauge between Bangalore City and Bangarpet and for deliveries to Civil Station, Bangalore. | Rs. 74-8-0 per ton, loose in full waggon loads, f.o.r. any railway station. |
| (2) For deliveries to stations elsewhere in the Mysore State. | Rs. 76-12-0 per ton loose in full waggon loads, f.o.r. any railway station. |

(Press Note, dated 2nd June 1951).

CONCESSION TO RAIYATS.

As a measure of relief to the Atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under the tract forming the atchkat of Ravandur Tank in Periyapatna Taluk, owing to scanty rains during 1949-50, seasonal remission of half wet assessment amounting to Rs. 882-13-0 in respect of 251 acres and 8 guntas under the tank is sanctioned for the year 1949-50.

(Press Note, dated 4th June 1951).

RELIEF TO RAIYATS.

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of the wet crops under the atchkat of Hirekere tank in Hosdurga Taluk, owing to scanty rains during 1950-51, seasonal remission of half wet assessment of Rs. 469-14-0 is sanctioned in respect of the above lands for the year 1950-51.

(Press Note, dated 5th June 1951).

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,072 persons during the month of May 1951, of whom 225 were ex-services personnel, 14 women and 833 others inclusive of A.B. Standard. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 228 and from private employers was 36 thus bringing the total to 264.

Four hundred and forty-eight persons (68 Ex-services personnel and 380 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

One hundred persons were placed in Employment during the month as against 68 in the previous month. Of those placed 12 were ex-servicemen, 73 others and 15 women.

The registrations of 140 ex-services personnel and 788 civilians lapsed during the month. Six hundred and two ex-services personnel and 2,616 civilians were on the Live Register of the Exchange at the end for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of May 1951, 49,937 persons were registered, 17,629 were

submitted against reported vacancies and 3,381 were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 8th June 1951.)

CONCESSION TO RAIYATS

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of failure of wet crops under 135 tanks in Malur Taluk owing to scanty rains during the year 1950-51, seasonal remission amounting to Rs. 4,808 is sanctioned in respect of the lands under the said 135 tanks for the year 1950-51.

(Press Note, dated 8th June 1951.)

RECORD YIELDS OF PADDY BY TWO FARMERS.

The Government of India have noticed that record yields of paddy averaging 5,544 and 6,216 lbs. per acre have been achieved by two farmers of Belgaum District in Bombay State.

These two "Heroes of the Land Army" are Sri S. K. Kalyani of Nandgad and Sri S. G. Humbarwadi of Chandgad.

Both these farmers have sown "Y.4" paddy seeds and have used substantial quantities of cow dung manure.

Sri Humbarwadi, whose average yield is 6,216 lbs. per acre, has used 20 cart-loads of cow dung manure, 5 cart-loads of ash, 200 lbs. of lime and sulphate and 300 lbs. of manure mixture for each acre sown with paddy.

This record achievement of those two farmers is not only a matter for pride but also a deed for emulation by agriculturists elsewhere who, it is hoped, will take inspiration from this record and do their best to grow more food on their lands.

(Press Note, dated 8th June 1951.)

CEMENT CONTROL.

In continuation of the Press Note No. 28, dated 7th May 1951, relaxing the Cement Control Order in the State by permitting the licensed cement stockists in the State, except at Bangalore and Mysore Cities, to sell cement to *bona fide* consumers within their jurisdiction up to one ton (20 bags), during the month freely without permits, as a tentative measure, for a period of two months from 1st April 1951, it is hereby notified for the information of the public that the above relaxation of the Cement Control Order is extended, as a tentative measure, for a further period of three months from 1st June 1951, as the supply position of cement in all places, except Bangalore and Mysore Cities, has continued to be satisfactory.

(Press Note, dated 8th June 1951.)

SHANKAR BRAND CEMENT.

The Government of Mysore have in their Notification No. C. 427—C.O. 9-51-7, dated 8th June 1951, fixed the prices of Shankar Brand Cement manufactured by Messrs. India Cement Ltd., Talayuthu, for sale at Bangalore as follows with effect from 1st June 1951:—

Rs. 78-8-0 per ton loose in full waggon loads F.O.R. any Railway Station plus actual cost of packing, subject to a maximum of Rs. 26 per ton if supplies are made in new bags or if supplies are made in paper bags or old gunny bags. such cost, not exceeding Rs. 26 per ton as may be mutually agreed upon by the producer and the consumer.

(Press Note, dated 8th June 1951.)

TRAINING IN AVIATION.

The Government Flying Training School at Jakkur Aerodrome, Bangalore, offers full facilities to students desirous of learning the technique of flying.

Admission to the School is open to all Indians irrespective of caste, colour or creed.

Qualified instructors are on the training staff and the Government of Mysore desire that qualified persons take full advantage of this opportunity.

Aviation is bound to grow with the progress of India and Trained Pilots will be invaluable in the new industrial set up of India as well as in her new air communications.

Qualifications for admission to the school are as follows:—

- (1) Aptitude for Flying;
- (2) Good Physique;
- (3) Good eye-sight; and
- (4) A pass in at least S.S.L.C. or any other equivalent examination in any recognised institution.

The expenses of training for an average student for obtaining "A" Licence in Flying will come to about Rs. 600 (exclusive of other charges). Students will have to make their own arrangement for boarding and lodging. (It will be to the advantage of the students if they are below 28 years of age, for the reason that a higher rate of fee will be charged for those above 28 years).

There are at present only a limited number of seats available for admission.

It is hoped that the public will take the earliest opportunity of availing themselves of the facilities afforded in this school for training in pilotry.

Applications have to be addressed to "The Principal, Government Flying Training School, Jakkur Aerodrome, Yelahanka Post, Bangalore."

(Press Note, dated 9th June 1951.)

FOOD OFFENCES.

Food Offences in the area of Bangalore Corporation during the Fortnight ended with 15th May 1951.—For running unauthorised catering establishments, 12 persons were convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment till rising of Court and to pay fines ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

For unauthorised transport of rationed food articles two persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each.

The licence of a fuel licensee of VI Division, Civil Area, was cancelled for having shifted the fuel depot without the consent of the authorities and also for having engaged himself in the sale of private fuel without the permission of the Officers.

For issue of short weight of firewood, a licensee in the III Division was administered a warning.

For offences in Mysore City for the Fortnight ending 15th May 1951.—For running hotels without licences, two persons were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 15 days.

For running an unauthorised 'Avalakki Batti' and possessing paddy without permit, a person was convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 40, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 15 days.

A licensee in I Division was fined Rs. 5 for misusing a 'D.F.S.' marked gunny.

A Co-operative Stores was surcharged for having shown shortages in rationed articles.

(Press Note dated 11th June 1951.)

CRYSTAL SUGAR MOVEMENT.

The public are informed that the Central Government have decided that there shall not be any restrictions on the Inter-State movement of Crystal Sugar except from and into the following states :—

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Assam | 5. Saurashtra |
| 2. Punjab | 6. Kutch |
| 3. West Bengal | 7. Tripura |
| 4. Rajasthan | |

2. There are now therefore no restrictions on the movement of crystal sugar from place to place within the State or to places outside the State except from and into the States enumerated above.

3. The ban on the Inter-State movement of Khandasari and bura has also been lifted.

(Press Note dated 11th June 1951.)

RELIEF TO ATCHKATDARS.

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under the atchkats of 54 tanks in Sidlaghatta Taluk due to scanty rains during 1950-51, seasonal remission of half-wet assessment amounting to Rs. 3,197-11-6 is sanctioned in respect of the said atchkat lands for the year 1950-51.

(Press Note dated 13th June 1951.)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETS ACT.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act and the Rules framed thereunder now in vogue were adopted in 1939 and 1947, respectively, and since then conditions have changed considerably and working of markets in Davangere, Tiptur, Mysore and Chitaldrug have revealed certain practical difficulties which require to be investigated. There has been a persistent demand from the merchant class for revision of the Act and Rules, etc., and there is urgent need for a careful examination of the existing Bye-laws of different markets both within and outside Mysore State. For the introduction of uniform Bye-laws, Government have been pleased to constitute a committee consisting of the undermentioned persons for a period of three months to go into details of the working of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, and the Rules framed thereunder with special reference to the following terms of reference to take such evidence as may be necessary; and to make a full report of its findings to Government.

1. The Chief Marketing Officer (*Chairman*).
2. Sri Yejman Mothi Doddappa, President of the Davangere Trades Association.
3. Sri P. N. Sangappa, Merchant and Member of the R.M.C., Mysore.
4. Sri H. Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B., President of the Davangere Agricultural Produce Market Society, Ltd., Davangere.
5. Sri Kumaraswamy, Chairman, Mysore Taluk Development Committee.
6. Sri G. Narayana Gowda, Chairman, Kolar Dt. Development Committee.
7. Sri K. Nanjappa, B.A., Assistant Marketing Officer, Bangalore (*Secretary*).

Terms of Reference of the Committee.

1. Constitution of the Market Committee;
2. Market charges admissible such as Commission, Weighing, Cooly and other market fees;
3. Licence fees prescribed for commission agents, weighmen, etc.;

4. Commodities for which the Act is made applicable ;

5. Working of Sub-Markets and the provision made for the same in the Act and Rules ;

6. Any other subject arising out of the working of the markets.

The Chief Marketing Officer has been requested to submit proposals if necessary, regarding the necessity for the Committee to visit Markets in the neighbouring States after it had gone into various questions regarding the working of markets within the State and to submit a full report of the Committee with specific recommendations within three months.

(Press Note, dated 15th June 1951.)

CONCESSION TO ATCHKATDARS.

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under 277 tanks in Bagepalli Taluk due to inadequate rains during 1950-51, seasonal remission of half-wet assessment is sanctioned in respect of the atchkat lands under the said 277 tanks for the year 1950-51.

The total amount to be remitted is approximately Rs. 20,853—1—0.

(Press Note dated 16th June 1951.)

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK DURING MAY 1951.

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Anthrax, Haemorrhagic-septicemia, Sheep-pox, Ranikhet, Contagious-goat, pleuro-pneumonia, Foot and Mouth and Rabies were encountered in the State during May 1951. Altogether 262 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 135 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore districts, while Chikmagalur, Mandya and Hassan were least affected. Those diseases accounted for 965 animals of which 811 succumbed, as against 678 attacks and 519 deaths during the previous month. The departmental staff conducted 38,597 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Seven outbreaks of Rinderpest of which two were among sheep and goats were registered in Koppa, Kadur, Chitaldrug, Jagalur, Tiptur and Chiknayakanhalli taluks accounting for 52 attacks among cattle and 88 attacks among sheep and

goats, of which 17 cattle and 42 sheep and goats succumbed. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the department to check its spread and 2,511 cattle and 821 sheep and goats in the infected villages and 4,087 cattle and 482 sheep and goats in 24 neighbouring villages were protected against this disease. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 95 villages resulting in 9 deaths as against 94 villages accounting for 63 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units of the department dosed 6,462 animals as against 6,808 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the livestock remained free from diseases during the month, and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note, dated 18th June 1951.)

REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN.

With reference to their applications requesting to secure them permits or licences to ply buses in the existing or new routes, the Ex-servicemen of the Mysore State Forces that have applied for the same, are hereby informed that it is not possible to obtain sanction to the lines prayed for by them without consulting the District Magistrates concerned, who are the local authorities empowered by Rules to examine such questions. All this procedure would naturally take considerable time to come to a final decision.

In the circumstances, they are advised that if they are still keen in taking up fresh bus lines or to obtain permits in existing vacancies, if any, they may please approach directly, the District Magistrates of Districts concerned, in whose jurisdiction they want to ply bus services, who will, in turn, send the recommendation to the Mysore Traffic Board, Bangalore, for further action. A copy of such application, may however be sent to the Assistant Director of Relief and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen of the Mysore State Forces, Hebbal, Bangalore-6, for doing the needful, if any. This will help speedy disposal of applications.

The District Magistrates of Districts have been requested through the Secretary, Mysore Traffic Board, to give top priority to their applications in this behalf.

(If they want any details of existing vacancies etc., they may be referring to *Mysore Gazette* Part III, Section 2, every week).

(Press Note dated 19th June 1951.)

Edited by the Principal Information Officer to Government.

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications
at the Government Press, Bangalore.



Photo taken at Lalitha Mahal, Mysore. Hon. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru is seen with His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy and Sm. Indira Gandhi



The Hon. the Prime Minister, Sm. Indira Gandhi and the Hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore, seen in the open Procession Car



C. his arrival at Bangalore, the Hon. the Prime Minister was introduced to some of the leading citizens of Bangalore.



Garden Party given by the Mysore City Congress Committee at Mysore.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XV]

Bangalore, July 1951

[No. 4

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE STATE

BUSY ROUND OF ENGAGEMENTS AND FUNCTIONS FULFILLED.

The holding of the All-India Congress Committee Session in Bangalore and of the Working Committee of the Congress gave an opportunity for India's Prime Minister to spend about a week in Mysore State. On his previous visits to the State, he had expressed his keen desire to see the architectural splendours of the temples of Belur and Halebid, but it was only on this occasion that he was able to devote a couple of days for a hurried tour of some parts of the State, in order to see for himself the glories of this ancient land.

The Hon'ble the Prime Minister arrived in Bangalore by a Special I.A.F. Plane on the afternoon of 8th July 1951, accompanied by his daughter Srimathi Indira Gandhi. After inspecting a Guard of Honour presented by the Indian Air Force, he was introduced by the Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore, to members of the Mysore Cabinet and other high officers of the Government and the Army and prominent non-officials who were gathered at the Airport to welcome him. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, retired Dewan of Mysore, was one amongst the distinguished gathering who were introduced to the Prime Minister. All along the six-mile route from the Airport to the Bangalore Palace, thousands of people had gathered to have *Darshan* of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru and accorded him an enthusiastic welcome.

After a very short stay in Bangalore, the

Hon'ble the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister of Mysore, motored to Mysore. Throughout the 86-mile route, enthusiastic ovations were accorded near all the road-side villages and on more than one occasion the Prime Minister had to get down from the car to satisfy the crowds. At Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja received him and introduced him to several high ranking officers and non-official gentlemen. Later, accompanied by His Highness and the Chief Minister, he attended a Garden Party given in his honour by the Mysore City Congress Committee. After this, he made a detailed inspection visit to the Food Technological Institute at Mysore. The Director of the Institute conducted the party round and explained the various experiments being conducted at the Institute to overcome the over-all food shortage in the country. The Prime Minister evinced very keen interest in these experiments and said that if the success of these experiments could be given practical shape in the thousands of villages in the country, there would be no trouble about overcoming the food deficit. He was particular about the practical results and exhorted the scientists at the Institute not to confine themselves merely to experiments, but to carry them into the villages, so that the man in the village would be able to harness these in his day-to-day efforts to grow more food, conserve food and take to substitute foods.

The Prime Minister and party later visited the famous Terrace Gardens at Krishnaraj Sagar and spent about half an hour drinking in the loveliness of the place.

On the morning of the 9th instant, accompanied by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister, the Hon. the Prime Minister left for Belur and Halebid. He stopped for a few minutes at Krishnaraj Nagar and Hole-Narsipur, where very large crowds had gathered to offer him welcome. He was greatly impressed by the sculptural beauty and architectural grandeur of the temples at Belur and Halebid. He expressed that he had long desired to visit these temples which were famous in Indian architecture and was very glad that at last he had an opportunity to see for himself the glories of these temples. Temple honours were given to him at each of these places and also at Sravana-belagola, where he was greatly impressed by the colossal monolithic statue of Gomateswara. The Prime Minister and party came back to Bangalore late on the 10th July 1951.

On the morning of Friday the 13th July 1951, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, laid the Foundation-Stone for the Mysore Legislature Buildings on the grounds of the Residency facing the Secretariat. The Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, presented an address of welcome to the Hon. the Prime Minister. The address among other things indicated the desire of the Government of Mysore that the Mysore State should be exempted from the operation of Section 371 of the Indian Constitution in regard to certain matters of integration and control. The Prime Minister, in laying the foundation stone, emphasised that this building should be considered as a temple dedicated to public service and should be used by the members as such.

On the evening of Saturday the 14th instant, the Hon'ble Sri Nehru addressed

a public meeting at the Central College Cricket Pavilion. His speech, which lasted for 70 minutes, was heard by a big audience of about 20 thousand in pouring rain. The Prime Minister was moved by the people who had assembled there to hear him in spite of rain and inclement weather. He told the people that there should be no communal bitterness in the country and that the youth should conform themselves to discipline and action in the interest of the country instead of indulging in shouting mere slogans.

The Prime Minister was entertained by His Highness at a Private dinner on the 15th night, at the Bangalore Palace. Sm. Indira Gandhi, Chief Ministers and Ministers of various States of India, the Congress President and leaders of the Congress were among those present at the party. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister gave a tea party to the Hon. the Prime Minister on the 15th evening. Many distinguished persons were present at the party.

On the morning of the 16th instant, the Prime Minister visited the Kolar Gold Fields. Mr. H. C. Taylor, Managing Director of the Mines, received the Prime Minister. He addressed the people at a public meeting before he left for Bangalore.

On the evening of Monday the 16th instant, the Prime Minister of India addressed a gathering of ladies at a meeting held under the auspices of the Mysore State Women's Association. Rajakumari Srimathi Desharaj Urs presided on the occasion. In a short speech, the Prime Minister emphasised that women should not only work towards securing their rights but should also do their duty to the country in an equal, if not greater measure. The same evening the Hon'ble Sri Nehru addressed a gathering of young men under the auspices of the Mysore Branch of the Hindustan Youth Congress at the Central College Cricket Pavilion. An audience of about 60 thou-

sand listened in pin-drop silence to the address which lasted for 70 minutes. The Prime Minister said that they should work with high ideals which would make their country stronger. The Prime Minister also referred to the statement of Janab Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, in regard to the movements of the Indian Army on the frontiers and

said that these movements were intended as a measure of defence and he assured that India had no intention to take any aggressive step against Pakistan.

The Prime Minister of India left Bangalore for Delhi at 7-15 A.M. on Tuesday, the 17th instant, by an I.A.F. special plane.

HIS HIGHNESS' MESSAGE ON THE OCCASION OF VANAMAHOTSAVA

A year ago, Mysore, in common with the rest of India, celebrated 'Vanamahotsava.' I am pleased to see that the efforts made then to increase the plant wealth of the country will be renewed this year and I am confident that the Citizens of Mysore State will participate in the celebrations with enthusiasm and earnestness.

"Vanamahotsava" has its roots in the ancient traditions and history of our land. Our religious texts have given the status of divinity to trees and have made their protection a duty. Asoka enjoined on the State the duty of planting and protecting avenue trees. Kautilya's Arthashastra reveals the importance attached to the preservation of forests. It is well to remember, now, these ancient precepts, and to invest our work with seriousness of purpose as our forbears did.

It is common knowledge that several of the trees planted last year have not survived. It is not enough merely to plant trees. They must be protected and preserved, until they are strong enough to withstand the ravages of Nature, Man and Beast. I trust that a more successful endeavour will be made for the preservation of the trees planted this year.

I wish all success to the "Vanamahotsava" which is being inaugurated in Bangalore on 1st July 1951 and earnestly hope that this activity will play a worthy part in national reconstruction.

PLANNED PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

His Highness the Maharaja, in reply to the Address of Welcome presented by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore, on 1st July 1951, said :—

I thank you with all my heart for the Address of Welcome you have presented to me. You are so good as to state that my presence among you is a source of great joy. Let me assure you, I fully reciprocate the sentiment. You have expressed considerable admiration for Mysore and her achievements. I wish to return the compliment and convey the interest and regard of the Mysore people for the progress you have attained in civic affairs and industrial matters. Coimbatore represents a high water mark of economic development. Your mills and factories are a testimony to the spirit of enterprise and initiative of the citizens of your fair city. The Chamber of Commerce has doubtless played its part in the creation of so much industrial wealth and equipment.

Several important issues have been raised in your Address of Welcome. It is not the first time that they have been brought into prominence. They have been under active consideration by the various parties concerned. Where several units of administration have to co-operate in the solution of common problems, a unilateral decision cannot be taken and a multilateral arrangement takes a lot of concerted action. All that I can say is that much thought is bestowed on the problems touched in the Address of Welcome. Now that we have no foreign agency to reckon with, our problems are simpler and more easy of solution.

Your Address has inspired me to say a few words on the industrial situation in India. It is a trite saying that we are at the parting of the ways. It would be

truer to remark that the ways have now converged to a central unity and direction and that we, having turned several corners, are now on the straight road to an era of better times.

Urge for Progress.

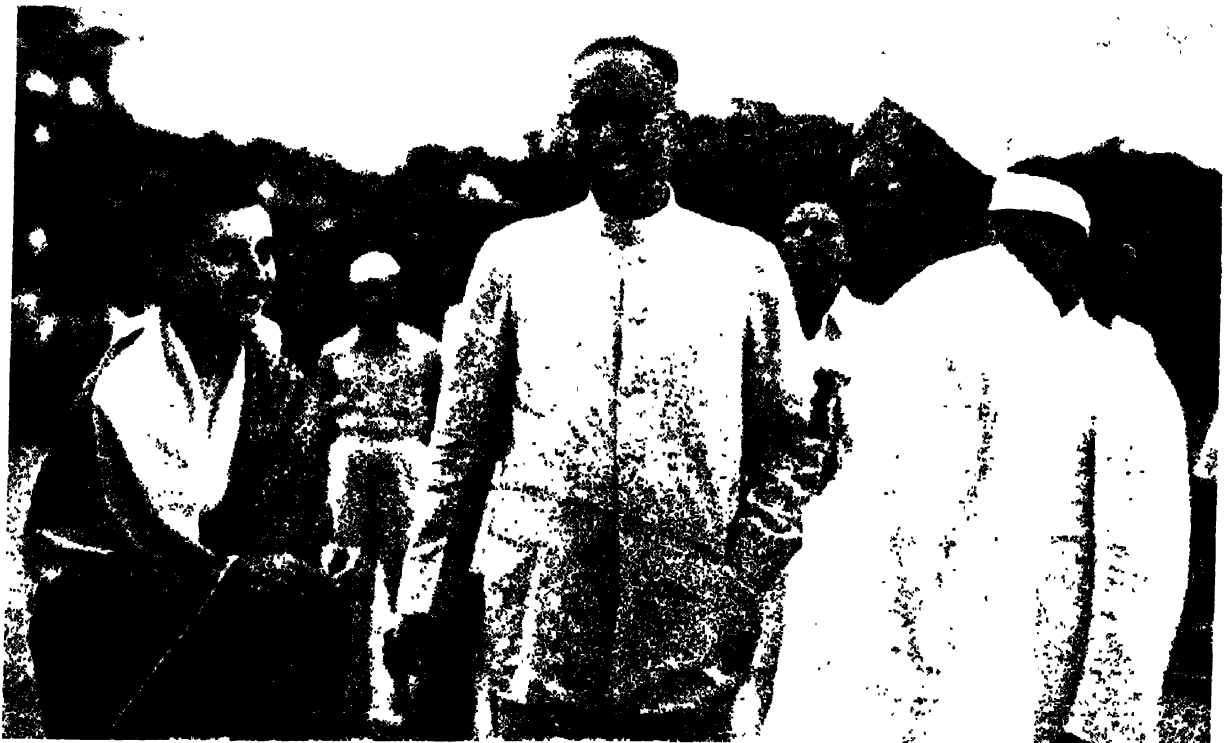
The urge for progress is felt by the nation as a whole. Everywhere there are signs of discontent with the existing order of things. There are plans and programmes for rapid economic development. Happily there is a vast reservoir of energy and enthusiasm which our leaders can utilize for raising the standard of living and improving the lot of the common man. The country is in a mood to make an integrated effort over the whole field of national activity.

Utilisation of Resources.

There is great awakening in the social conscience and people will no longer abide by the conditions of poverty and privation in which they have been brought up. There is general agreement that improvement in living standards can come only through wise planning and a rigorous execution of what has been planned. All our projects boil down to this—a sounder, more efficient and fuller utilization of resources. Large-scale industrialization occupies a prominent place in the country's programme of development as modern techniques and capital equipment can make a quick and significant contribution to increases in production and productivity. The introduction of diversified economy would lead to a proper utilization of the diverse talents and



Group photo taken at the pondal during the ceremony of fixing the foundations of the Mysore Legislature Building, Bangalore.



The Prime Minister of Kashmir, the Hon. Janab Sheik Abdulla, is seen in conversation with Sm. Indira Gandhi and the former Mayor of the Bangalore Corporation.



The Hon. the Prime Minister is laying the foundation stone
of the Mysore Legislature Building, Bangalore.

resources, both human and natural, and would enable the population to lead a happier and more contented life than would otherwise be attainable. That there is so much awareness in the country, that there is so much unanimity in the acceptance of the solutions to our problems, so much oneness of purpose and enthusiasm for securing our common aims and purposes is a very great gain indeed. It augurs well for the prosperity of the country which, we now fervently believe, is well within our grasp.

Much thought is now bestowed upon the resources, domestic and foreign, available for financing economic development. In the domestic field, recourse may be had to voluntary savings, fiscal measures, created money and direct controls which restrict consumption or limit the uses of the various factors of production that are in short supply. Methods of foreign financing available to us include private loans, government loans and grants, and international loans and grants obtained through such agencies as the International Bank, the Colombo Plan and the Point Four Programme of President Truman. No method should be considered in isolation and as an independent factor but rather within the general context and with full assessment of its possible effects and repercussions.

Expansion of Production.

On the general problem of industrialization there has been a fundamental shift in thought and policy. The emphasis has now been transferred from the negative idea of safeguards against foreign competition to the positive conception of the fullest utilization of our resources. The country has moved on from a policy of limited, circumscribed and discriminate protection to planned development, the object of which is not merely to foster

particular branches of production but to bring about such a change in the demographic and industrial structure as will transform our economic environment and raise the level of productivity and employment all round. A dynamic national policy is one that concerns itself with a continuous increase in production, both agricultural and industrial. In the present state of the nation's economy when the mass of the people are below the subsistence level, our main objective should be expansion of production, for it is only through more and more production we can hope to raise the standard of living. Prescribing the respective spheres of the State and private enterprise is a task on which the Government in India is actively engaged. It is also equally essential to seek and to ensure the fullest co-operation between capital and labour. The objectives are defined in the Resolution on Industrial Policy. To put it briefly: the system of remuneration to capital as well as to labour must be so devised that both parties will share the product of their common effort on the principle that there shall be a fair return to capital and fair wages to labour.

An extraordinarily severe strain was imposed on the Indian economy, still at a rudimentary stage of development by the recent war and by the partition of the country. There were bottlenecks in transport, in raw materials and in capital equipment. There were food shortages and famine conditions. There were also balance of payment difficulties. But Indian economy has, in spite of these trials and tribulations, shown a marked resilience and recuperative power. With a Centre well-equipped with powers to direct and mobilize the productive resources of the country, with the integration of the Indian States calculated to make of the new India one common territory, it has become possible to follow a unified policy in economic, financial,

monetary and commercial affairs. A co-ordinated trade and tariff policy will have uniform impact throughout the country while economic planning can be conducted on an All-India basis. The establishment of the National Commission charged with the task of surveying the wealth and resources of the country and determining the order of priorities should contribute towards a balanced economic development of the various sectors of national life.

Accept a Gospel of Toil.

Addressing as I do the Chamber of Commerce, I was naturally impelled to make a few observations on the economic

trends in our country. There is plenty of work to do for one and all in the New India that is now taking shape before our eyes. We have to accept a national gospel of toil, sweat and labour and act upon it so that through our united contribution we may achieve higher standards of wealth and welfare.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I thank you again most sincerely for your very kind Address of Welcome to me to-day and may I wish the local Chamber of Commerce every possible success in its career of usefulness and encouragement to the commercial life of Coimbatore.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS ALL OVER THE STATE

The 33rd Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja was celebrated with grandeur by the people of Mysore all over the State on Tuesday, 24th July 1951. The Union and the Mysore Flags were displayed prominently on all public buildings and educational institutions. Sweets were distributed in schools. Special prayers were offered in temples, mosques and churches for the long life, health and happiness of His Highness. Institutions and individuals planted trees on this festive occasion.

VISIT OF THE HON'BLE MINISTER FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO THE LIVE-STOCK FARM AND RESEARCH STATION, HESSARGATTA.

The Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, accompanied by the Hon'ble Sri T. Mariappa, Minister for Agriculture, Government of Mysore, visited the Composite Live-Stock Farm at Hessarghatta on the 16th July 1951. They were received on the Farm premises by the Director of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore, who conducted the distinguished visitors round the Farm.

The Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi evinced a very keen interest in the various live-stock and agricultural activities of the farm and the usefulness of the Poultry Farm which is the biggest in South India in size and capacity. The excellent sheep, the contented cattle and the fleet-footed ponies drew the special attention of the Hon'ble Minister who showed a very discerning interest in the Dairy cattle and made very valuable comparative comments on the various breeds of cattle maintained at the farm. The Hon'ble Minister's visit to the farm was

availed of for the initiation of the proposed planting of 35 thousand trees in the Grass Farm and a beginning was made when the Hon'ble Minister and party planted mango plants. The Hon'ble Minister also released 200 fish fingerlings specially transported from the Marconahally Reservoir into the Hessarghatta Reservoir thus inaugurating the proposed stocking of fish in the State's fallow waters, which is to be carried out by the Department of Animal Husbandry as a development measure. The Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi stressed the need for live-stock development including fisheries as an adjunct to the over-all food production drive in the country. During his visit, the question of introducing the "key farm" around Hessarghatta and the other Government farms including the Indian Dairy Research Institute was discussed with the Director of the Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore and the Director of the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

ADULT LITERACY CLASSES AT THE CENTRAL JAIL

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Adult Literacy Classes at the Central Jail, Bangalore, on 29th June 1951, delivered the following speech :—

I am extremely glad to be here this evening and to inaugurate the Adult Literacy Classes for Prisoners. You have gone through a very interesting programme of Physical Displays by the Warders and by the Prisoners, I hope that you are naturally anxious to witness the enactment by our prisoners of a scene from "Harischandra" whose very name should suffice to redeem our unfortunate prisoners, I am thus happily aware that you will not expect me to speak at any length. The report that has just now been read has already given you relevant information in connection with the purpose of this evening's meet. But in order to show how much I value this function I shall only add a few words.

Our Census Commissioner has published what he calls the "First Figures" of the latest Census operations in our State, from which I see that taking our population as a whole, it has educationally progressed from a bare 5.1 per cent in 1901 to 20.6 per cent at present, and our female literacy has doubled itself, from 5.3 to 10.3 per cent. In the background of these figures I was interested to receive from the Superintendent of the Central Jail a slip of paper containing the following information.

The total number of prisoners unlocked on 29th June 1951 was 805, of whom there were 150 literate males and five literate females, and that the remaining 650 illiterate persons included 638 males and 12 females.

While the figures relating to these literates are a matter for some satisfaction, I should have been much happier if the illiterates were far fewer. It would

be too much to hope that in the near future there will be no illiterates amongst us. But that is an ideal towards which we ought to strive. So far as the prison population is concerned we should be thankful to the Mysore State Adult Education Council for having come forward to run these Adult Literacy Classes. Those of you who have watched the origin and growth of the Adult Education Council are familiar with the very good work that already stands to its credit. This new line of activity that it is taking up this evening is, I am sure, one that will keep our prisoners under a lasting debt of gratitude. Let me hope that the prisoners will welcome this great opportunity that is being provided for them and will profit by it to the utmost possible extent.

Knowledge is power and when combined with character it is a power for good.

It is our desire that everyone of the inmates should become literate, able to read and write and acquire a liking for books and magazines.

Many people fall into crime not knowing the result of so doing. If they had been forewarned many of them might have behaved better and not entered this place. Even now it is not too late for them to learn the correct ways of life and become good citizens, useful to themselves and useful to the country.

By reading books every prisoner will learn how to behave, what is right and what is wrong, how to earn an honest livelihood and how to live usefully to himself and to others. You have to become literates before you can read.



The Director of the Food Research Technological Institute, Mysore is explaining the experiments on synthetic rice at the Food Research Technological Institute, Mysore.



The Hon. the Prime Minister being received at Belur Temple with Temple honours.



The Hon. the Prime Minister acknowledges the greetings of the Temple authorities at Sri Channakeshava Temple, Belur.

We propose to hold classes to teach every one of the inmates to read and write in Kannada which is the language of the country.

Such of the inmates as wish to take advantage of these classes may do so. There is no compulsion. It will be for their own good if they attend these classes and become literates.

All facilities will be given. Books, easily readable and attractive, will be supplied and the State Adult Education Society has kindly undertaken to conduct these classes. We are grateful to them for it.

It is the desire of Government that every inmate of this place should go out a better citizen than when he entered it. This is one of the methods by which we can achieve our object.

In this connection it may interest you to know that very recently Mr. Lionel Elvin, the Director, Education Department, UNESCO, who visited our State has made a very useful observation, *viz.*, that the great problem here, as elsewhere, is not to get people to join the Literacy Classes but to persuade them to keep up their reading afterwards. This observation may apply with greater forces to our discharged prisoners. I would therefore take this opportunity of advising those for whose benefit these classes are being organised, not to lose touch with the reading habit but to develop it as days go on.

Gentlemen, I do not wish any longer to stand between you and the more interesting items that await you. I now have great pleasure in inaugurating these Adult Literacy Classes, and thank you for your patient hearing.

FINE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION AT BANGALORE.

An Exhibition of Fine Arts and Crafts was conducted on the historical occasion of the A. I. C. C. Session at Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Victory Hall, Cubbon Park, Bangalore, from the 12th to 22nd July 1951, under the auspices of the Mysore Provincial Congress Committee. Sjt. K. Hanumanthiah, President of the Mysore Congress, took the initiative in organising this exhibition with the help of Sri Rumale Channabasaviah, Artist and Organising Secretary of the Bharath Sevadai. The Government of Mysore extended their co-operation in making this Exhibition a grand success.

The exhibits were beautifully displayed under the able supervision of Sri M. Veerappa, Artist and Assistant Superintendent, Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. In addition to the very good collection of paintings, and drawings by the reputed artists of South India, there were excellent crafts from Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, the Government Industrial School of Channapatna and the wares of the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

The exhibition represented a rare collection of paintings, drawings and sculpture executed by more than fifty artists. Works of Sjts. K. C. S. Pannikar, S. Dhanpal, H. V. Ramgopal, J. A. Lalkaka, P. Subba Rao, Rumale Channabasaviah, M. Veerappa, S. S. Kukke, H. S. Inamati, R. Krishna Rao, Y. Nagaraju and Y. Subramanya Raju, were among those which were worthy of attention.

A special feature of the Exhibition was the collection of mural paintings of the Lepakshi Temple, about 64 miles from Bangalore, which are drawn and painted by the able artists Sjts. Srinivasalu and Narasimhamurthy Rao under the super-

vision of Sri Kallur Subba Rao, M.L.A., Madras.

The Exhibition was opened by the Hon'ble Sri Sampurnandji, Minister for Education, United Provinces, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of the elite of Bangalore. The Hon'ble Minister stressed the importance of Art in public life and its utilitarian value in all phases of life. Mr. K. C. S. Pannikar, the reputed artist and Senior Instructor, School of Arts, Madras, said that Fine Arts classes should be started in all Middle and High Schools and thus create a taste for art among students from the very commencement of their scholastic career. He also indicated that the Educational authorities in every State in India should encourage Indian artists by permitting the Heads of all Institutions under their control to purchase Indian paintings so that artists may secure the necessary financial support to sustain their interest in the Art.

The Hon'ble Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, The Hon'ble Janab Sheik Abdulla, Chief Minister of Kashmir, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, The Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister of Mysore, Sri Pattabhi Seetharamiah and other prominent personalities visited the Exhibition and appreciated the talents of the artists.

Exhibitions of Arts and Crafts are of immense educative value and if conducted frequently, create not only a taste for Fine Arts among the public, but also help to bring out the hidden talents of artists and make the country worthy of its former glory. It is contemplated to open a Permanent Art Gallery in the State, which is a long cherished hope of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister Sri K. C. Reddy.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' PART IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, delivered the following speech at the Licensed Electrical Contractors' Association of Mysore, Bangalore, on the 24th June, 1951.—

I must thank you for the honour you have done me in inviting me to preside for the second time over your Annual Celebrations. It is always a great pleasure to me personally to be in your midst; and in my capacity as Minister of Government, I am here both as a mark of the confidence which the Government has in your Association and as a recognition of the very vital function which you perform in the electrical development in the State.

I must congratulate you on a year of good work done by you. I learn you have 350 members on your roll and I have no doubt that it will grow rapidly as days pass by. I find also from your report that you have settled a dispute amicably among yourselves and that is good. Not merely does it avoid the dispute from developing into bitterness, but it creates better understanding, harmony and brotherliness of feeling. I wish this spirit of friendliness pervades all other activities in the State, particularly in the labour field.

Your monthly publication is instructive, although I should say it would be even more pleasing and attractive if it were illustrated. After all we are grown up children and we want pictures. It is through these attractive methods that knowledge is imparted to laymen by those who know.

I am glad you have started "The Electrical Traders". It is useful and I dare say you will soon find the necessity to enlarge the scope of its activities; and I would call upon every member of your Association to patronise it, thereby helping your Association to give out more

efficient service to the country and to provide comforts more rapidly and cheaply to the people.

I am glad also to find that you have co-operated with the administration in putting down what you call malpractices. I am also glad that your Association is financially well off as you have just now described. I wish you will make timely and fruitful use of that money.

You have stated that you want a site. I have no doubt whatever that you will be able to get one, and how soon you will get it will depend upon your own earnestness. So far as my good offices are concerned, it is always there and I shall try to help you.

You had spoken last year about starting a library. You have not mentioned about it this time, perhaps because you will think of it only when you get a habitation of your own. I should suggest your going ahead with your library and reading room even though you have not a habitation of your own. It is best you start it immediately so that every one of your constituents will be able to know the latest in electrical appliances.

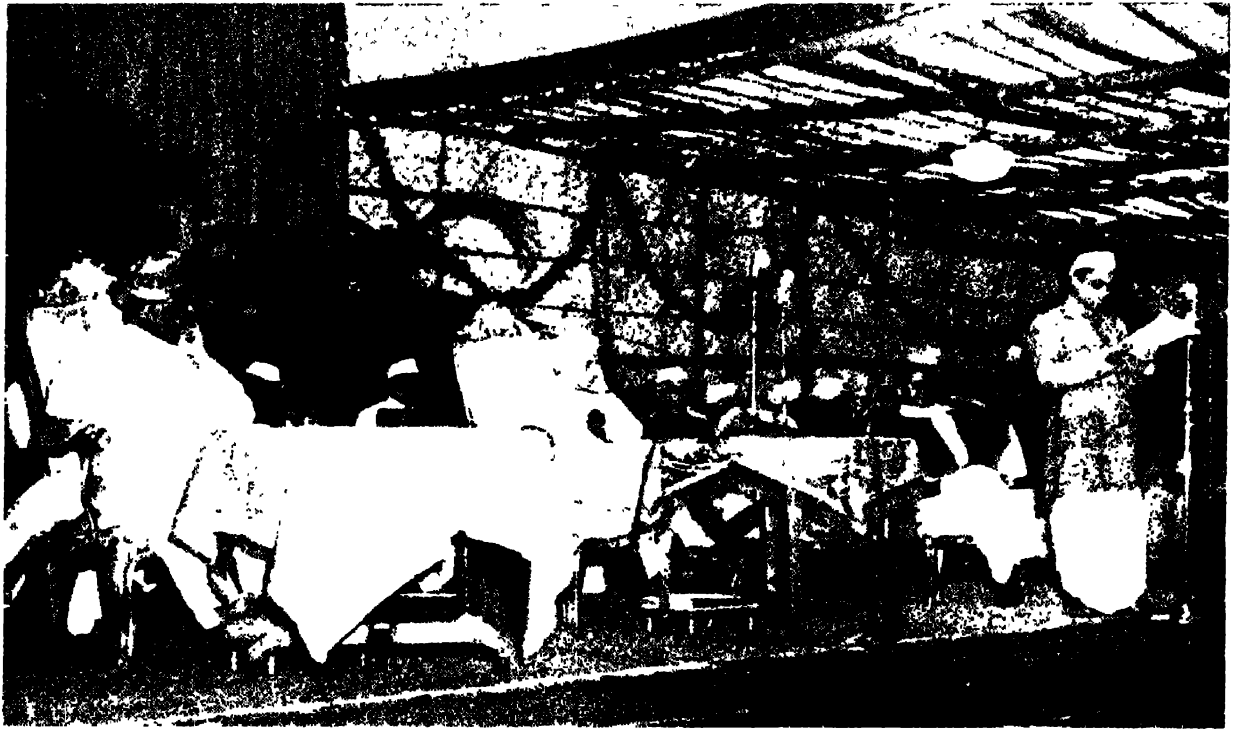
We want very efficient and up-to-date electricians and mechanics. We want them to be abreast of the times and if I may say so in all modesty, I want electricians in Mysore to be in advance of others elsewhere. It is only a very legitimate expectation and hope, because we were the first to start Hydro-electric works in India and perhaps in the East. You will see from the reports that we had the longest transmission lines in those days. So having established such a record, it would

not be improper on our part to expect our electricians should be in advance of others. If that has to come about, your Association would be of very great help to us. Every licensed contractor should look upon himself not so much as a mere contractor but as one who is serving the country and the people, and the more efficient his service, the more satisfaction to the people and the more pride and credit to the State.

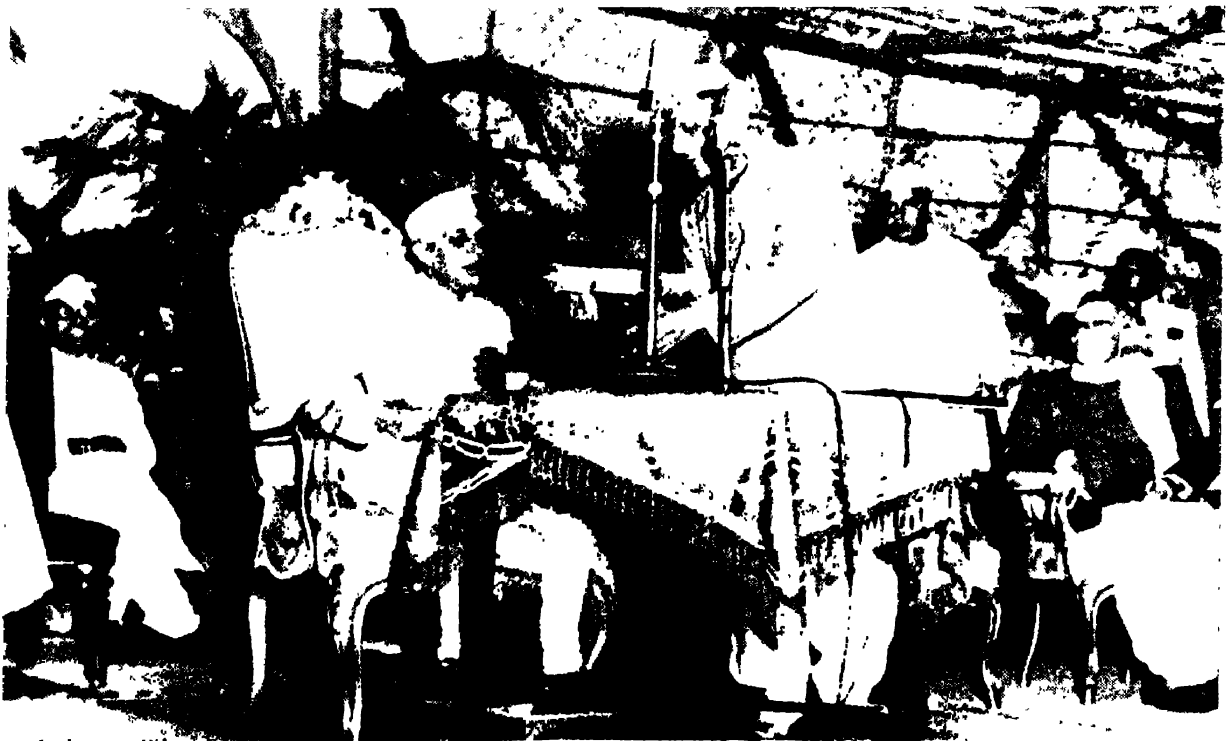
You say that the Department and its Head, the Chief Electrical Engineer are heartily co-operating with you. I am very glad to hear such words of praise from you. I want you, the Department and the Association, to give the best of your service to the country. In the modern world, as I said last year, electricity is a sort of Alladin's Lamp. Wherever you have electricity in use, life gets toned up and the standard of life is raised. Wealth flows into the country and the people are capable of leading a happy and comfortable life. That is what I found all over the world, whether in America or on the continent, wherever there was electricity, the people were leading a higher standard of life and seemed to be happier and wealthier and more prosperous than in any other place. We have in our own way done our best to extend the benefits of electricity to all parts of the State. As you know, we have now three generating stations. Shimsha, Siva and the Jog. The power which we now have will shortly be outrun by the demand. We are trying from now on to provide for it so that we may be able to meet the demand when it arises, as it will very soon do. That is why we are now thinking of expanding the Shimsha Station. We propose to develop about 72,000 K. W. in place of 17,000 K. W. which we are now generating. Ultimately we will have to start what you call the more ambitious project of Honnemaradu where we expect to develop about 500,000 K. W.

I do not value very much the use of power for mere lights. We want to concentrate the use of power on industries, big and small and cottage industries in particular and agricultural development, as also transport services; this in addition to the anxiety of the Government to provide electric power to the people to enjoy themselves at home and abroad; from the cleaning of the floor or the washing of the floor or the washing of clothes right up to television. Every sphere of human activity could be served by electricity and it is being served in other parts of the world and as I have already said we want to be in the van of progress. One of the bottlenecks is the dearth of material. Copper wire, for instance, is not to be had for love or money. With all our earnestness and enthusiasm we are not able to make much progress. That leads me on to what I consider the immediate need of our State, the manufacture of electrical goods. We have chalked out a scheme of manufacture of electrical goods particularly transformers, switchgears, insulators and so on. But we have not the funds to go ahead. We have just now had a Planning Commission which has given us fairly good help. They have given us about Rs. 12½ crores for the next five years. But that will not suffice for starting these industries which, as I have said, are very urgent and essential to-day. We have started manufacture of energy meters, for which, as you have mentioned, Mr. Hayath had been to Japan. I hope that it will be the beginning of an extensive scheme of electrical goods manufacture in our country. Though I feel sad about our financial position, I have every hope that very soon we may be able to start these industries. We are having talks with the Government of India and I hope we will be able to forge ahead.

When we have all these, it is obvious that the benefit of it could be had by the people very largely through the members



The Hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore welcoming the guests on the occasion of laying foundation stone of the Mysore Legislature Building by the Hon. the Prime Minister



The Hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore presenting the casket to the Hon. the Prime Minister on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Mysore Legislature Building, Bangalore.



The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, the Minister for Law and Labour and the Hon. Labour Minister, Government of India, are examining the gadget fabricated by the trainees at the workshop of the Industrial Training Centre at the Bangalore Transport Company, Limited, Bangalore.



The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour speaking at the opening ceremony of the Government of India Industrial Training Centre in the premises of the Bangalore Transport Company, Limited, Bangalore.

of your Association. As you say, the Electrical Contractor is the link between the consumer and the producer, and much depends upon the way you carry on your work. If anything goes wrong, they do not speak ill of the contractor but they speak ill of the Government, I think it is only natural. There is a saying in Sanskrit, "ಅರ್ಥಕಸ್ಯ ಪ್ರಧಾವೇನ ಶಿರಾಧಮೇ ಶಂಕರಃ." I am just trying to emphasise the importance of the responsibility that rests on the contractors. When they do the work they must do it wholeheartedly and honestly and try to be of as much assistance to the consumer as possible. In one sense I want your Association to be of even greater assistance than so far. You know we have extended irrigation pumps all over the State. In the interior when a pump goes wrong, the owner is at a loss to know what to do. The Department cannot well take up the work on itself. I would therefore suggest that you should have a mobile mechanical unit. I believe I have referred to it already last year. I would therefore suggest to you the possibility, the desirability and I hope, the profitability of your having a mobile mechanical unit to be in charge of this kind of work.

You have referred to a Standing Exhibition where people may come and learn and see things for themselves. I quite appreciate the value of it. I have seen such exhibitions in America and in Switzerland. We can try to have one like that here. But how far it will be useful I cannot say at this stage. Because, after all, that will depend upon the ability of the people to go in for those things. That again depends upon how easily and how cheaply we get those appliances. Such an exhibition will naturally come into existence if we start these industries and extend electricity to all parts of the State. Or, it is possible that this exhibition, by coming into existence in our State, will accelerate the starting of these industries

and people will go in for those things in a larger measure and enable us to start those industries with greater confidence.

We had great difficulty, as I said, in getting materials. One of the difficulties we are now experiencing in Bangalore and other parts of the State is frequent interruptions. That is because we have far too many overhead lines. We must replace them by under-ground cables. That is another reason why we are very seriously thinking of these manufactures. Again, we should prevent as far as possible accidents due to faulty insulators, wires, etc. Much responsibility rests on the electrical contractors to see that the work is proof against failure and danger as far as possible. I dare say they are taking such care and I only wish that by the care and attention which the contractors give to their works, not merely at the time of internal wiring and installing machines, but even afterwards, these accidents could be minimised. I would suggest in this connection, that you levy a small fee to enable the contractor to see that he tests the installations periodically. These are the lines on which your Association might develop its activities and serve the people even more efficiently than at present.

I am glad that this Association has recognised its responsibility, while appreciating its own importance in the scheme of things. If every member of your Association is imbued with the same sense of responsibility that on him rests not merely the happiness of the people but the honour of your Association, it will have fruitful results. If he does his work with an eye on the code of honour which you have set for yourself, I have no doubt that this Association will prove to be of immense benefit to the people and a great credit to the State.

It only remains for me to thank you for the honour you have done me and to wish your Association many long years of useful service to the country.

POWER FACILITIES TO VILLAGES.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour performed the switching-on ceremony Electric Lights on 25th June 1951 at Gunjur Middle School premises. An address was presented to him on behalf of people of Gunjur. Replying to the address the Hon'ble Minister said :

"We are celebrating this day as a festival. We generally perform the Festival of Lights *i.e.*, Deepavali once in a year, when light replaces darkness. That light is ephemeral. But to-day we celebrate the inauguration of lasting lighting arrangements. This light will illuminate the whole of Gunjur and it is permanent. This proposal of conferring lighting facilities on Gunjur was on the anvil for pretty long time. But as you know, to accomplish anything important it takes time. We have to get the materials necessary for them in the first instance. Then we must do a lot of work with them. Apart from all these, there was another necessity; the Chief Minister had to come. And the Chief Minister came; light also came with him.

It looks as if Mysore have been providentially chosen for conferring this blessing of Hydro-Electric Power. We have, in the Cauvery, Siva, Shimsha, Jog and Mekedatu several sources of generating electricity and we are thinking of harnessing the resources of Sharavathy too to this end. Gunjur is illuminated now. It is the desire of Government that every nook and corner of our State should be given electric power facility so that they may utilise it not only for light but also for radios, fans, cooking purposes advancement of cottage and large scale

industries, etc. In western countries, every small house makes the best use of electricity in almost every sphere of life. It is the desire of Government that we in Mysore should produce more wealth by utilising more and more of this blessing of electricity. There is a proposal to introduce Electric trolley buses in Bangalore. This is yet another facility which electric power can bestow. It is interesting to think for a moment about the source of electric power. Water which is above comes down (falls) with force and that force—power—is harnessed which in turn enables water from below to go up and produce electricity and develops and enhances the wealth of the State.

The pioneering work done in Hydro-Electric development in the State by Sir Seshadri Iyer and others is responsible for the development of important industries in the State. With a view to encourage businessmen to utilise the manifold advantages of electric power, Government, as you are probably aware, have kept a very low rate of 6 pies. per unit for consumption of power for agricultural use, whereas for ordinary house-hold consumption, the rate is fixed at As. 4 per unit.

The advent of electricity may be compared with the arrival of a new daughter-in-law into a household. If the people at home do not deal with her with tact to care, trouble might arise. But with care and kindness she will be of immense help to the house. If current is not used with proper care and attention, it might cause shocks. But I know, people of Gunjur are a clever lot. I hope that they will

make the best use of the power now at their disposal, to expand and develop their industry, produce more wealth and live a happy and contented life.

Government have spent Rs. 20,000 to give lights to Gunjur. There are 16,000 villages in the State. The magnitude of the work and expenditure involved just to give lighting facilities alone to all these villages could therefore be gauged. Much as Government desire to extend this amenity to every part of the State, it is this difficulty which has prevented them from executing their plans expeditiously. I am glad that the people of Gunjur will have Deepavali every day.

You have in your address to me requested to extend the period of payment of the cost of the electric pumping sets from 10 years to 20 years. It would be difficult for Government to extend the period on account of the financial position. Incidentally, I may mention here that our Chief Minister is very enthusiastic about giving lighting facilities to every part of the State as soon as possible. He has managed to get from the Government of India a sum of Rupees thirty-six crores for Mysore. Out of this Rupees thirty-six crores, Rupees twelve and odd crores is earmarked for the development of electric power in the State.

We are fortunate that we have an efficient Officer in charge of the Electric Department, Janab M. Hayath. Whatever is asked to be done, he accomplishes it in a moment.

I wish the people of Gunjur all prosperity.

Vanamahotsava at Beggar Colony.

On the occasion of the ceremony of Switching on Radio Service and Vanamahotsava at the Beggar Colony, Bangalore, on 30th June 1951, the

Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, said :—

“The authorities of this Colony have taken advantage of your presence here to arrange for this pleasant function. It was a delightful surprise to me when they told me of their intention and I encouraged them in their attempt. .

In this Colony are lodged and cared for about 150 persons who were found to be helpless and at the mercy of the city crowds and inhabitants. I hope you will find the lodgings neat and commodious and the inmates well looked after. They are fed and clothed, educated and taught in some craft or other—gardening, mat-weaving, etc.,—so that when they feel like it they can go out into the world and live an honest and honourable life, standing on their own legs and, if possible, if assisting others to live likewise. All this is free and at the expense of Government and the Corporation. Similar colonies are to be established in all District Headquarters. We have one already in Mysore and we are now considering the starting of a colony each in Tumkur and in Shimoga.

This is a purely humanitarian task and the more it is managed by non-officials the more creditable it will be for the country and perhaps also the more welcome to the inmates.

To-day we are adding an additional amenity to this Colony which as you see, is so far away from the city and cannot command the same facilities which similar institution can in the city. We have installed here a radio with loudspeakers attached and we intend to switch it on both morning and evening to provide music and recreation combined with knowledge and news of the World. I expect the residents of the Colony including the inmates will welcome this amenity and benefit by it. I wish them all

happiness and have the great pleasure in switching on and inaugurating the radio service in this Colony.

Another pleasant function to-day is the Vanamahotsava in which you are all requested to take part by each of your planting one or more trees in this Colony grounds. The need for more and more trees has been felt all over the country and for quite a long time now. A drive has been given to it by the Central Food

Minister Sri K. M. Munshi, whose inspiring broadcast we heard only yesterday night. May the trees that you plant to-day grow up in time into a shapely forest giving shade and fruits and flowers and may this Colony become a sanctuary to the birds of the air as much as to the men on earth. I have great pleasure in requesting you now to plant the trees and bless the Colony."



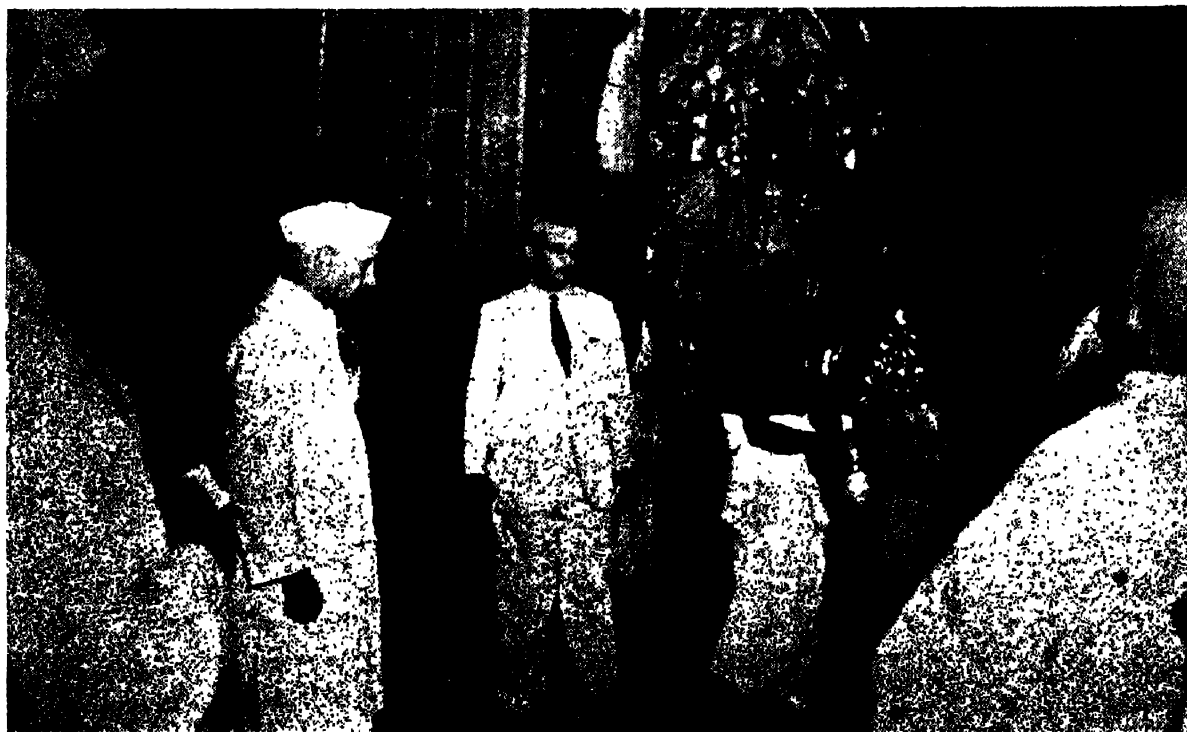
The Hon. the Prime Minister is examining the carvings on the outer walls of Sri Channakeshava Temple, Belur.



Group photo taken at the Belur Temple.



The Hon. the Prime Minister examining the interior ceiling carvings of
Sri Channakeshava Temple, Belur.



Witnessing Pooja at Sri Channakeshava Temple, Belur.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AND EFFICIENCY AUDIT DRIVE IN MYSORE

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Banerji Committee appointed by Government for investigating measures to put down bribery and corruption in the public services of the State, Government set up a separate agency to be in charge to a system of Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption Measures and sanctioned the creation of an appointment of a Special Officer for the purpose in the year 1946. Subsequently, the work was placed under the direct charge of one of the Ministers and the two sections of the department (Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption) were treated as separate Branches of the General and Revenue Secretariat. These two Branches came to be under one Special Officer each. Later on, the posts of Special Officers for Anti-Corruption Measures and Efficiency Audit were combined into one post styled the "Director of Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit" and all the powers of a Head of a Department were delegated to the Director.

The Director is assisted on the Anti-Corruption side by a District Superintendent of Police, an Assistant Commissioner, an Assistant Superintendent of Police and an executive staff of 6 Police Inspectors, 12 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Daffedars and 30 Police Contables. On the Efficiency Audit side, he is assisted by two Gazetted Officers, one of the rank of an Amildar and the other of that of an Assistant Commissioner and five auditors.

The Legislative measures undertaken by the Department are as follows :—

Enactment of "The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1948" (Act XLIII of 1948) which is now in force in the State. Under the enactment, offences punishable under Sections 161, 164 and 165 of the

Indian Penal Code have been made cognizable for purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the Rules of Evidence and the penal provisions of Sections 161, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code being suitably amended.

I. ANTI-CORRUPTION WORK.

Generally, cases of bribery and corruption are dealt with departmentally in accordance with the rules relating to the conduct of departmental enquiries. But prosecutions are also resorted to in a few cases where such action is called for and considered justified, prosecutions being conducted in the ordinary Criminal Courts of the State. Departmental enquiries into a number of cases of alleged bribery and corruption involving both Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers have been and are being instituted under the existing rules.

So far as black-marketing is concerned, a system of "Test Purchases" of articles like iron, rice, etc., has been arranged and this has led to the detection of a series of cases of black-marketing of the said commodities.

Since the Anti-Corruption Branch commenced its work, over 2,300 petitions alleging acts of bribery and corruption on the part of Government servants have been received. Six hundred and seventy-five of these, containing allegations of a less serious nature and generally made against village officers and other local officials were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into, allegations made in 525 instances were found to be either false or incapable of proof and investigations in respect

of 131 cases in which the allegations were proved, action taken in respect of the officers and officials of the several departments of Government is detailed below, minor instances being omitted.

Police Department

After preliminary enquiries charges have been framed against the former Inspector-General of Police and regular enquiry is being conducted against one District Superintendent of Police, two Police Inspectors and three Sub-Inspectors, and against another District Superintendent of Police since retired. Preliminary enquiry is nearing completion in respect of one Police Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors. One Sub-Inspector who had hushed up a cognizable offence and fabricated false records was reduced, while yet another Sub-Inspector was reduced on charges of receiving illegal gratification.

Revenue Department

One Assistant Commissioner and his son, who were prosecuted under the prevention of Corruption Act, 1948, were convicted by the Sessions Judge, Bangalore, the former being sentenced to two years' R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 while the son was bound over to maintain good behaviour. One Senior Assistant Commissioner who was found responsible for the drawal of salary and T.A. in the names of bogus peons and its misappropriation was suitably dealt with. One Amildar who had denied the villagers the use of a Village Panchayat Radio and had converted it into his own use was suitably dealt with and the Radio restored. Disciplinary action is taken against four Amildars for dereliction of duty in food cases and other allied matters. Three Revenue Inspectors and one Shanbhog were dismissed, one Revenue Inspector compulsorily retired and in respect of eight Revenue Inspectors, increments were deferred. One

Shanbhog, who is alleged to have fabricated a false nominal roll is recommended to be prosecuted. Action was taken to recover from two Revenue Inspectors and to refund moneys exacted by them from parties. Charges are framed and regular enquiry is being conducted against four Amildars, one Sheristedar, ten Revenue Inspectors and four Shanbhogs. One Patel and one Shanbhog were suspended and three Shanbhogs were fined.

Department of Labour

Preliminary enquiry is being conducted against the former Commissioner of Labour. Regular enquiry is being conducted against the Assistant Commissioner of Labour.

Public Works Department

Charges are framed against one officer of the status of a Superintending Engineer, one Executive Engineer, one former Agricultural Engineer in charge of Grow More Food Scheme and four Assistant Engineers. One Assistant Engineer, one Accountant and three Sub-Overseers were compulsorily retired. One Sub-Overseer was dismissed. Increments were deferred in respect of another Sub-Overseer, while regular enquiry is conducted against one more Sub-Overseer. Moneys misappropriated by a Store-keeper are ordered to be recovered and his increments stopped. One Mechanic was reduced.

Department of Sericulture

Charges have been framed against the Director, two Assistant Directors and one Inspector. Increments were deferred in respect of a General Manager of a Silk Factory. Charges have been framed against another General Manager of a Silk Factory. Salary clandestinely drawn by an operative in another Department

while borne on his own Department was recovered and disciplinary action taken against him. Money misappropriated by a senior Sericultural Inspector (since retired) was ordered to be recovered.

Department of Archæology

Charges have been framed against the Director, after completion of preliminary enquiry.

Prisons Department

The former Inspector-General of Prisons was suitably instructed against participating in functions got up by Contractor of the Department. Regular enquiry is being conducted against one Superintendent of a Jail. Charges have been framed against one Chief Jailor and a Deputy Jailor.

Medical Department

Two Medical Officers, one Assistant Surgeon (Class II) were retired, while action was taken against another District Medical Officer for dishonestly converting to his own use the office premises. Preliminary enquiry is either completed or nearing completion against one Steward, one Accountant and one Clerk of a Government Hospital and a regular enquiry is conducted against one Assistant Surgeon (Class II).

Education Department

One District Educational Officer and one Head Master of a Middle School were compulsorily retired. Prosecution is ordered against one Inspector of Schools and one Head Master regarding bogus appointment of a Teacher and drawal of salary and its misappropriation. Regular enquiry is completed against the Manager of the University Office and report submitted to Government.

Department of Industries and Commerce

One Assistant Director was demoted and ordered to refund the T.A. amount dishonestly claimed by him. Likewise, one Accountant was ordered to refund the T.A. amount dishonestly claimed by him. One Textile Superintendent and one Textile Designer and an Attender were dismissed. Increments were deferred in respect of one Textile Ceiling Inspector. Preliminary enquiry is being conducted against one Inspector. One Clerk who had misappropriated Radio License fee was retired and his pension reduced and amount misappropriated being ordered to be recovered.

Judicial Department

A report against a Munsiff who was found having indulged in objectionable relationship with parties to cases before him is submitted to Government for being referred to the High Court for necessary action. Charges were framed against two Clerks of a District Court.

Audit Department

One Deputy Comptroller and one Assistant Auditor were warned for serious dereliction of duty.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Charges have been framed against a Camp Supervisor of the General and Revenue Secretariat, in regard to fabrication of false vouchers and misappropriation of moneys obtained thereon.

Registration Department

Increments were stopped in respect of one Sub-Registrar. Action was taken to recover a sum of Rs. 200 from a Sub-Registrar (since resigned) who had misappropriated the said amount of a Non-Gazetted Officers' Association. Disciplinary action was taken against two clerks

on charges of bribery. Charges have been framed against three Sub-Registrars.

Railway Department

The services of an Unloading Clerk were dispensed with and a sum of Rs. 1,099-3-0 ordered to be recovered. Two Station Masters were compulsorily retired. Two Station Masters were demoted. Gratuity payable to three Station Masters was withheld. Increments were deferred in the case of fifteen Station Masters. One Station Master was reverted.

Excise Department

One Excise Inspector was prosecuted under the Prevention of Corruption Act. As he absconded when let on bail, action was taken against his surety by forfeiting the surety bond recovering a sum of ~~Rs. 2,000~~ 2,000 from the surety. He was also dismissed from service. Increments were deferred in respect of another Excise Inspector.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works

Charges have been framed after preliminary enquiry against one Superintendent. One Typist who had indulged in blackmarket activities of iron materials was dismissed.

Agricultural Department

Two Agricultural Inspectors were dismissed on charges of blackmarket activities in iron and manure of the Depot. Action is taken to recover a sum of Rs. 9,508-8-0 out of the insurance amount and pension of another Agricultural Inspector of a Cotton Marketing Society.

Water Supplies Department

One Inspector who had indulged in private trade and another Inspector who was found grossly negligent of his duties, were suitably dealt with.

Electrical Department

One Operator was dismissed. Increments were deferred in respect of one Electrical Line Inspector. One Accountant was demoted.

Forest Department

Increments were deferred in the case of one Forest Ranger, while two Rangers were reduced.

Textiles Department

One Inspector was reduced for drawing salary in respect of a bogus peon and misappropriating it.

Department of Co-operation

Prosecution is ordered against an Inspector of Co-operative Societies in regard to misappropriation of funds. Action is being taken against one Marketing Officer in regard to alleged drawal of salary in the name of bogus peon and misappropriation of such moneys.

Miscellaneous

Disciplinary action was taken on proved charges of corruption against one Revenue Surveyor. One Peshkar of a Major Muzrai temple was compulsorily retired and moneys misappropriated by him ordered to be recovered. Action was taken against one Auditor of the Efficiency Audit who had received free supplies. One Superintendent of the City Municipality was reverted, his promotion deferred and moneys ordered to be recovered.

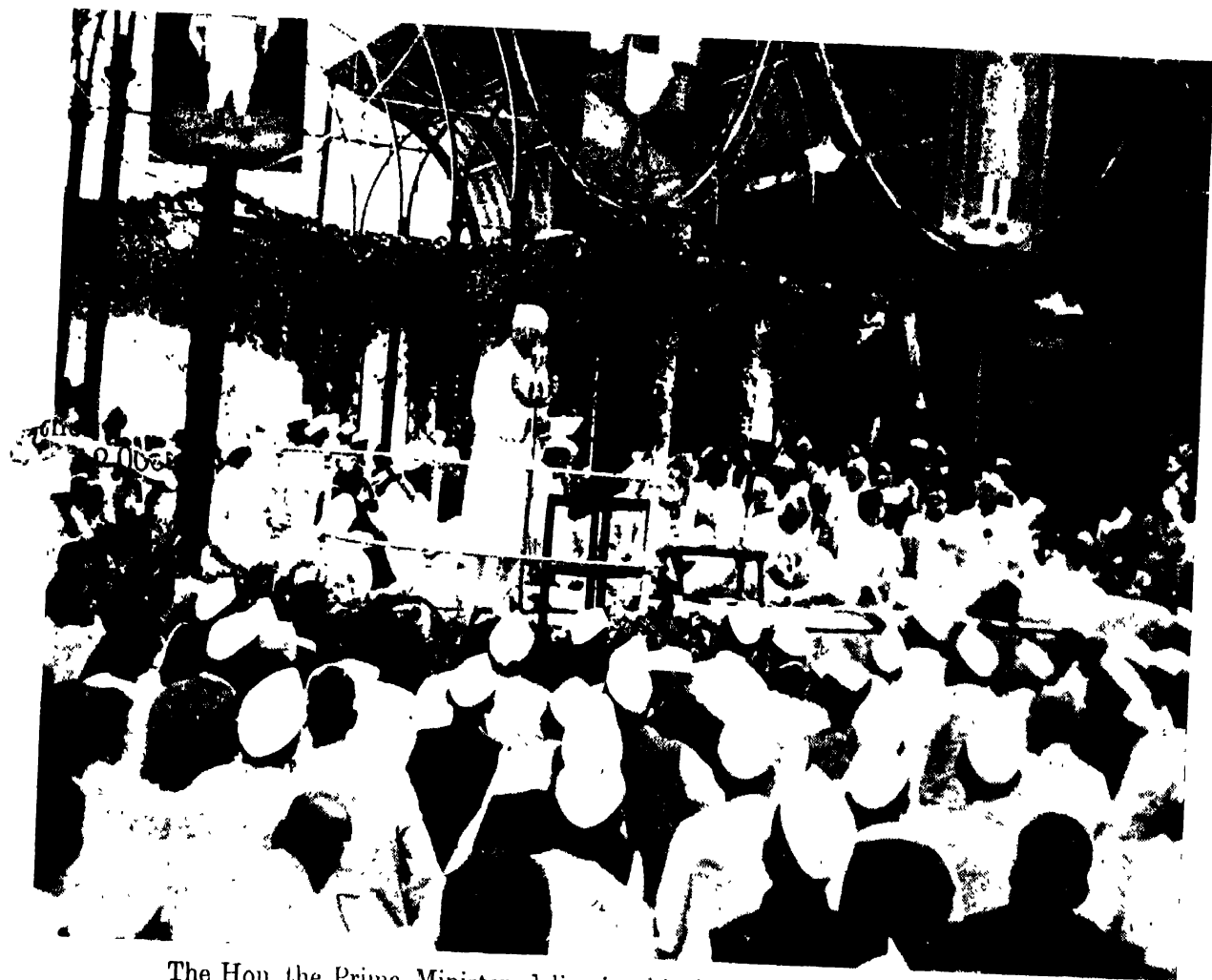
Prosecutions were launched against 21 businessmen of whom 3 were sentenced to imprisonment, while 18 others were convicted and sentenced to pay fine of varying sums for offences under the Hoarding and Profiteering Act, black-market activities and offences against Harvest and Food Acquisition Control Orders, etc.



Sri Purushottamdas Tandon is seen in conversation with the important Congress Leaders at the A.I.C.C. Meeting.



The Hon. the Prime Minister of India at the Garden Party at the Residency given by the Hon. the Chief Minister.



The Hon. the Prime Minister delivering his Address at the A.I.C.C. Meeting,
Glass House Bangalore.

Photo--Janavani.

Amongst the allegations enquired into by the Branch and proved in many cases are misuse of official position and authority for personal gain, drawing salary in the name of non-existent persons, obtaining forged acquittances and misappropriating the amounts so drawn, booking of articles over the Railway without valid permits, extortion of illegal gratification in food acquisition work, misappropriation of articles of food at Government Ration Depots, and acceptance of illegal gratification at Sub-Registry and other offices in transacting Government work in general. Necessary disciplinary and punitive action has been taken in all classes of proved delinquency amongst Government servants. In several cases the amounts misappropriated were recovered and in some other cases amounts to the tune of several thousands obtained as illegal gratification were ordered to be returned to the persons from whom such amounts were extorted.

Definite proposals have been submitted to Government seeking the issue of certain Government Orders for the more effective working of the Prevention of Corruption Act and they are now under the active consideration of Government.

II. EFFICIENCY AUDIT WORK.

The chief objectives of Efficiency Audit are the periodical inspections of departmental offices with a view to preventing delays in the despatch of Government business, revising or modifying of office procedure so as to suit the altered conditions and kind of work, simplifying procedure wherever necessary, ensuring conformity to rules and standing orders and Government policy in general, and detecting and preventing loss or leakage of Government revenue, the investigation of departmental and office irregularities and general co-ordination of work in the various departments with a view to ensuring efficiency and despatch.

The Efficiency Audit Branch has, since the commencement of its work, conducted inspections of over 300 Government offices, depots and other institutions under the control of Government, apart from surprise inspections, and dealt with nearly 200 petitions in regard to office irregularities and misappropriation of Government money, etc.

Under the Scheme of Revenue Audit, over 50 Taluk Offices and 10 Sub-Division Offices have been audited mainly with a view to detecting leakages of revenue due to Government arising through short levy of assessment and rates, omission to book demands, etc. The leakages and loss of revenue detected so far amount to over one and a half lakhs of rupees.

Necessary instructions have been issued for preventing delays and irregularities and effecting changes in the Office Procedure as would conduce to greater despatch of work.

In order to minimise routine correspondence and to facilitate quick disposal of work in Government Offices, the question of enhancing the powers now exercised by Heads of Departments was examined in this Branch and the Committee appointed by Government to go into this question was also assisted by the Branch.

Among the more important matters investigated or enquired into by the Branch are cases of issue of large quantities of petrol without coupons, alleged misappropriation of salaries payable to Government servants or falsely claimed on behalf of persons not actually employed, incurring excessive contingent charges on the basis of false vouchers in certain Government institutions, namely the office of the Senior Deputy Inspector-General of Police, cases of misappropriation of Government moneys to the extent of thousands of rupees and instances of suspected misuse of Government materials in some Agricultural Depots.

ELECTIONS IN MYSORE

The total population of the Mysore State according to the 1951 Census is 90,71,678. The electoral rolls for the State on the basis of adult franchise were first prepared and completed in 1948, showing the names of all persons who had attained the age of 21 years on the first of January 1948. The rolls were subsequently prepared afresh, after the passing of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, so as to bring on the rolls all persons who had attained the age of 21 years on the first of March 1950. The total number of persons so brought on the rolls was 39,89,105.

The printing of the electoral rolls was entrusted in October 1950 to the Mysore ~~Printers~~ Association and the Bangalore Press. The rolls were printed by the middle of November 1950. The total cost of printing was about 3.5 lakhs of rupees, and the total quantity of paper required for printing was about 107 tons, costing about two lakhs of rupees.

The preliminary publication of these rolls took place between the 5th of December 1950 and the 15th of December 1950. A regular *mahajar* of the fact of publication was held in each village and the publication announced by beat of *tom-tom*. The public also were informed by the same means that claims and objections may be lodged within 21 days from the date of publication with the authorities concerned.

This period however was considered to be very short, and in the course of the discussions on a cut motion in the State Legislative Assembly, it was very strongly urged by almost all the members of the Assembly that the time limit should be extended so as to enable persons duly qualified in that behalf to get themselves

enrolled. The Election Commission who were informed of this by the State Government extended the time limit from time to time till the 31st March 1951.

The total number of claims and objections filed was 7,226 and 1,814, respectively, and all of them were disposed of by the 15th of May 1951 by the Revising Authorities. The electoral rolls have been amended accordingly to the decisions of the Revising Authorities. Lists of amendments are now under print in the Government Press at Bangalore and the Government Branch Press at Mysore, and the printing is expected to be completed by the 15th of July 1951. The rolls will be ready for final publication by the end of July 1951.

The pattern of the ballot box to be used in the forthcoming elections has been approved by the Election Commission, India. It locks itself, and the slot for inserting the ballot papers can be mechanically closed by the presiding Officer after the polling is over in such a way that it cannot be opened without showing clear signs of the box having been tampered with. Fifty-eight thousand such boxes have been ordered for by the Government of Mysore from Messrs. Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay, at a total cost of Rs. 2,90,000 at Rs. 5 each. Half of these boxes, *viz.*, 29,000 will be for the House of the People Constituencies and the other half for the State Legislative Assembly Constituencies. The boxes for these constituencies will be of different colours—olive green for the House of the People and chocolate enamel for the State Legislative Assembly. It is assumed that in the coming elections there may be 5 candidates for the House of the People

and 5 candidates for the State Legislative Assembly in each single-member constituency, and 7 candidates for each of the Houses in double-member constituencies. As the election to the two Houses will be held simultaneously, provision will be made in each polling station for ten boxes 5, for each House in single-member constituencies and 14 boxes-7 for each House in double-member constituencies.

It is proposed to establish one polling station for 1,000 voters as far as possible, the maximum and minimum being 1,100 and 900, respectively. Each polling station will serve a well-defined electoral area, and all voters from that area will be required to vote in that polling station, so as to avoid confusion. The station will be located in public buildings, viz., schools, offices and village panchayat halls. The approximate distance between a village and the polling station in rural areas will not exceed two miles, and no voter will, therefore, be required to walk more than two miles to reach his polling station for casting his vote. Instructions have been issued, accordingly, to all the Deputy Commissioners for preparing statements of polling stations in their respective areas. Immediately after these statements are received, they will be published at convenient centres and any suggestions that the public may make, will be taken into consideration.

The Election Commission propose to get printed 60 lakhs ballot papers for the Mysore State for the House of the People and 70 lakhs for the State Legislative Assembly. As the former is, however considered to be insufficient, the Election Commission have been requested for the supply of 6 lakhs more.

The symbols to be used in the elections is under the consideration of Government, and it is proposed to convene shortly a meeting of the leaders of the political parties in the State to ascertain their

views in the matter.

The total number of polling stations in the State is expected to be about 4,300. Each station will have a presiding officer and two polling clerks-one to issue the ballot paper for the House of the People and the other for issuing the ballot paper for the State Legislative Assembly. The total number of presiding officers and polling clerks that will be required to man ~~at~~ the 4,300 polling stations in the State will, therefore, be 4,300 and 8,600, respectively. As it is not possible to secure the services of so large a number of officers and officials at the same time, it is not possible to conduct the poll throughout the State simultaneously.

It is, therefore, tentatively proposed to divide the State into 3 areas and to conduct the poll in each area on different days, with an interval of, say a week to enable the polling parties to reach the polling station in the interior ~~which~~ they may be allotted and for carrying out such other arrangements as may be necessary to conduct the poll. It has been tentatively proposed that the poll may commence on the 3rd of December 1951 in the first area, and close on the 17th of December 1951 in the third area. In view of the fact- however, that the month of December happens to be the harvesting season in Mysore and that, if the elections are held then, it will not be possible for the agriculturists and the agricultural labour to participate in the election, it has been suggested that the elections may be held in the month of January, 1952.

The extent of the area in which the poll could be taken simultaneously will depend on the number of persons available for appointment as Presiding Officers and Polling Clerks. It was first proposed to utilise the services of only Gazetted Officers and Officials drawing a pay of Rs. 150 as Presiding Officers. It is, however, seen that the number of such officers and officials available in the entire State does

not exceed 800. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint as Presiding Officers all Gazetted Officers and Officials drawing a pay of Rs. 100 and more, holding responsible positions, such as managers of offices, head clerks, first division clerks, high school teachers, &c; all other officials drawing a pay of less than Rs. 100 being appointed as Polling Clerks. In view of the need for securing the services of as a large a personnel as possible for the

conduct of election, it is proposed to draw freely on the personnel of all Departments, except the Police, Prisons, Medical Departments. Lists of officers and officials qualified on this basis to serve as Presiding Officers and as Polling Clerks are under preparation. After these lists are completed, the extent of the areas in which polling could be conducted simultaneously will be determined, and the programme for the elections, finalised.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.



The Hon. the Prime Minister seeing the panorama from the top of the hill
at Sravanabelagola.



Temple honours were accorded to the Hon. the Prime Minister
at Sravanabelagola.



The chief Guru of the Jain Sect is seen garlanding the Hon. the Prime Minister at Sravanabelagola.



The Chief Minister of Kashmir, the Hon. Janab Sheik Abdulla was introduced to all the Hon. Ministers of the Mysore State, on the occasion of the laying the foundation stone of the Mysore Legislature Building.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1951.

I. Weather Conditions.

The raiyats have prepared their lands for dry crops and are awaiting showers to take up the sowing operations in the maidan districts. Rainfall which was fair in the previous fortnights has not been so during this fortnight, with the result that sowing operations have been delayed to a certain extent. The standing crops of paddy, ragi, groundnuts, etc., in the Districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Chickmagalur are stated to be in good condition. Vaishakhi paddy and irrigated ragi are being harvested in Kolar District.

II. Works Schemes.

A. Irrigation works—

Sinking of new wells :—Twenty wells are stated to have been completed during the fortnight in Kolar District and a subsidy of Rs. 1,530 was paid.

B. Construction of New Major Irrigation Works—

The 15 big new irrigation works which are under construction are in rapid progress. In the case of Kanva Reservoir balance works and Nelligudda tanks only the question of payment of land compensation is pending. A total area of 3,550 acres is under cultivation under the above two tanks. One hundred and sixty-eight acres of new lands have been supplied with water under Irakasandra tank during this year. Under Honnamachanahalli tank an extent of 725 acres of new land is brought under cultivation. The remaining works of Budigere tank are nearing completion. The second stage works of Seegehalla Anicut are in good progress. The progress of several works is stated to be retarded for want of materials like lorry tyres and tubes, cast iron pipes,

etc., and Government have been addressed about arranging supplies to the former recently. Water has been allowed under the Nugu Left Bank Channel to irrigate 560 acres and further arrangements have been made to get 400 acres of additional lands under cultivation.

C. Repairs to old tanks:—

Nearly 428 restoration works are in different stages of progress in 7 divisions. Three minor tank restoration works were completed in Shimoga Division, benefiting an area of about 428 acres.

During the year 1950-51 as many as 145 tanks were restored to standard conditions. A large number of tanks were also repaired and brought up to working condition.

D. Desilting of tanks—

The desilting of Attur Major Tank in Hoskote Taluk is under progress and nearly 7,000 cubic yards of silt has been removed. In Shimoga Division out of 20 tanks programmed, 7 works were completed during May 1951 benefiting a total area of 206 acres. An outlay of Rs. 7,070 was incurred on these works during the fortnight in Shimoga Division. In Kolar Division as many as 87 tanks are being desilted by engaging manual labour.

E. Installation of Persian Wheels, Rahats, Electric Pumps and Diesel Oil Engine Pumpsets.—

One more Government-owned tractor and three more Diesel Oil Engine Pumpsets were supplied to raiyats under Hire-purchase System during the fortnight bringing the total number issued to 20 and 38 respectively during this year.

Action is being taken by this Department for the supply of Electrical pumpsets

other than those that are now being supplied to the raiyats through the Electrical Department, as sanctioned by Government recently. Six such applications were received in this office during the fortnight and agreements relating to them are under execution.

F. Construction and Improvement of Dams and Channels—

The improvement works to the River, Tank and Feeder Channels are in progress as per details furnished during the previous fortnights.

G. Pumping Installations on River and Channels—

At Gollarahalli in Honnali Taluk	This work is in progress. Excavation of the well is completed and concrete has also been laid for the foundation. Outlay incurred during the fortnight is Rs. 1,000.
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H. Other Irrigation Works—

Under land improvement schemes, the reclamation of marshy lands in Mandya Division is in progress. The construction of pick-ups, etc., and the temporary bunding of 3 tanks was also in progress.

III. Supply Schemes.

1. Distribution of Fertilisers.—

	<i>T.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>
(a) Ammonium Sulphate ...	82	09
(b) Super Phosphate ...	54	25
(c) Other Chemical fertilisers

2. Distribution of Manures.

Groundnut oil cake ...	232	05
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3. Distribution of Cereal Seeds.—

	<i>Pallas.</i>	<i>Srs.</i>
(a) Paddy ...	497	21
(b) Ragi ...	58	35
(c) Jola ...	4	00
(d) Sunnhemp ...	4	00

During the fortnight under report 100 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 146-20 tons of groundnut oil cake were procured

and sent to the different Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies for distribution to the raiyats.

4. Distribution of Compost.—

During the fortnight ending 15th June 1951, 170 new compost pits were dug up in the rural areas and as many as 448 old pits were brought to service. During the month of May 1951, 882 compost pits were dug in Mysore District and 552 pits were brought to service. Action is being taken to induce all the Municipalities to intensify the manufacture of compost from out of town refuse.

IV. Other Schemes.

(a) New Government lands granted for cultivation.—

Five hundred and thirty-eight acres and 13 guntas of new Government lands have been granted for cultivation as detailed below :—

The Deputy Commissioners of Hassan and Chickmagalur Districts have intimated that all efforts are being made to bring fallow lands under cultivation as required by the Mysore Fallow Lands Act of 1951.

(b) Land Improvement and Takavi Loans granted to Raiyats—

A sum of Rs. 4,400 as Takavi loan and Rs. 850 as land improvement loan, have been sanctioned to raiyats in 4 Districts during the fortnight ending 15th June 1951.

(c) Protection to crops and protective measures against Pests and Diseases—

There has been no major incidence of pests and diseases in any part of the State during the fortnight. Stem-borer on Ragi has been prevalent in most of the ranges of the District. Preventive measures have been undertaken.

(d) Progress under Tractor Ploughing—

592-30 acres of land was ploughed by means of tractors as detailed below :—

			Ac.	G.
15-6-1951	Bangalore	...	43	0
"	Chitaldrug	...	90	0
"	Shimoga	...	109	0
31-5-1951	Hassan	...	25	30
"	Kolar	...	60	20
15-6-1951	Mandya	...	70	00
"	Kolar	...	83	00
31-5-1951	Mysore	...	111	20
Total			592	30

The bull-dozers worked for 328 hours in Shimoga, Hassan and Mysore Districts during the fortnight.

(e) Issue of Cement for agricultural purposes—

One thousand one hundred and fifty-two bags of cement were utilised on the several irrigation works schemes during the fortnight.

(f) Progress of local procurement of food grains—

The procurement figures for the fortnight are as follows :—

Kind	Procurement during the fortnight up to 2nd July 1951.	Total Procurement from 1st December 1950 to 2nd July 1951.
1	2	3
Paddy	... 28,750	16,84,680 (Karthika) 27,793 (Vaishaki)
Ragi	... 10,457	3,68,710
Jola	... 1,001	23,082
Wheat	...	14
Other grains	... 642	16,837

Kind	Procurement for the corresponding period in 1950-51.
	4
Paddy	... 16,09,540 33,196
Ragi	... 3,82,166
Jola	... 42,662
Wheat	... Nil
Other grains	... 8,218

(g) Development of Cotton—

The recent rains have been largely helpful for the standing crop all over the State and the crop is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. Ginning of Sel. 69 Cotton collected from (a) and primary farmers continued and collection of the seed was in progress. Arrangements for the importing of Madras Uganda-1 Jayavanth, Jayadhar and Lakshmi for distribution were made.

(h) General—

Sri G. R. Valanjkar, Bonemeal Adviser to the Government of India, paid a visit again to the State during the fortnight in connection with the "Vanamahotsava" celebrations proposed to be inaugurated by the Hon'ble Food Minister to the Government of India during his incoming visit to the State. A meeting of officers was also held in this office under his Presidentship where the details of this programme were discussed.

The financial sanction for only a few schemes under the State's programme for 1951-52 was received during the fortnight from the Government of India. The sanction for the remaining schemes is awaited.

The Commissioner for Food Production toured in the Districts of Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga during the fortnight and inspected the several works taken up by the various departments under the Food Production Drive. He also met the important raiyats and discussed with them regarding the problems facing the Grow More Food Drive in the areas. He held meetings of the officers both at the Taluk and District level and received the progress reports of several Grow More Food Schemes taken up in those areas.

REPORT OF WORK DONE BY THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT

For the Fortnight ended 15th June 1951.

Administration of Weights and Measures Act.—During the fortnight under report, 1,952 units of weights and measures were presented for testing, out of which 1,930 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness. A sum of Rs. 271-14-0 was realised as testing fee. A total number of 79 units of weights and measures of different denominations, aggregating to the value of Rs. 138-6-0, were sold by all the Testors of Weights and Measures in the State.

In addition to 26 cases that were pending, six new cases were launched during the fortnight under report. Out of 32 cases, one case ended in conviction and a sum of Rs. 5 was realised as fines. The remaining 31 cases are pending.

Working of Regulated Markets

(a) *Regulated Market at Mysore.*—During the fortnight under report, 1,53,391 coconuts, 4,221 pallas of groundnuts, 1,631 maunds of tamarind, 898 maunds of chillies, 823 pallas of cowpea, 716 pallas of horsegram, 648 maunds of jaggery, 296 pallas of greengram, 153 maunds of soapnut, 80 pallas of avare, 71 pallas of urd, 75 pallas of niger, 32 pallas of honge-seed, 32 pallas of castor seed and 3 pallas of til seeds were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 872-2-9 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

(b) *Regulated Market at Davangere.*—During the fortnight under report, 34,935 maunds of groundnut pods, 27,219 maunds of cotton (kapas), 5,068 maunds of groundnut seeds, 3,821 maunds of cotton lint, 3,528 maunds of chillies, 795 maunds

of cotton seeds, 1,318 pallas of bengalgram 505 pallas of greengram, 73 pallas of horsegram, 42 pallas of thogare, 25 pallas of coriander, 24 pallas of castor seeds and 3 pallas of blackgram were sold in the market. A sum of Rs. 770-1-7 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

(c) *Regulated Market at Chitaldrug.*—During the fortnight under report, 20,210 maunds of cotton (small), 3,963 maunds of cotton (big), 1,201 maunds of cotton lint, 1,824 bags of groundnut pods, 128 pallas of castor seed and 6 pallas of horsegram were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 282-0-3 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess.

(d) *Regulated Market at Tiptur.*—During the fortnight under report, 7,879 bags of copra, 136 cartloads or 89,854 coconuts and 73 cartloads or 1,00,026 lbs. of seegu were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 664-6-6 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

(e) *Regulated Market at Sira.*—The Chief Marketing Officer and the Assistant Marketing Officer, Bangalore, attended a meeting of the tobacco growers, merchants etc., at Sira convened in connection with the establishment of a regulated market for tobacco at Sira during the fortnight under report and explained the implications of the application of the Markets Act to the said place.

The Agriculturists, merchants, etc. wholeheartedly and unanimously welcomed the application of the Markets Act to the said place.

Grading and Standardisation.

All the five egg grading stations continued to work and a total number of 31,600 eggs valued at Rs. 3,476 were graded during the fortnight under report. A sum of Rs. 36 was collected as grading fee at the Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore.

Co-operative Marketing.

The milk handled by some of the Milk Co-operative Societies in the State during the fortnight under report is as follows.—

- 1 The Mysore Milk Supply
Co-operative Union,
Bangalore 10,000 lbs.

- 2 The Milk Supply Society,
Tumkur 330 seers.

Market News Service.

The arrangements made for the collection of the daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and livestock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the A. I. R., Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish them in certain local newspapers for the information of the public.

Information regarding the availability and prices of fruits, vegetables, agricultural commodities and livestock products were furnished to the Military Authorities and other military contractors.

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PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

LOANS TO RAIYATS.

To intensify the Food Production Drive in the State and encourage the raiyats to grow more food, Government have sanctioned for the year 1950-51 the issue of manures to agriculturists from the Department of Food Production for paddy crops, on loan up to a value not exceeding Rs. 25 per acre and to a maximum limit of Rs. 100 in each case subject to the rules regulating the grant of manure loan. It is reported that this concession of issuing manure loans to raiyats had a very good response from the raiyats last year in food production in the State. Government have thus ordered that this concession referred to shall be continued subject to the existing conditions and rules till the Grow More Food Drive continues.

All agriculturists in the State are requested to avail of this concession and intensify their efforts for growing more food.

(Press Note dated 23rd June 1951.)

10/12/51

FOOD OFFENCES.

The following are the Food Offences in the area of Bangalore Corporation during the fortnight ended 31st May 1951 :—

For running unauthorised catering establishments, three persons were convicted and sentenced to undergo S.I. till the rising of the Court, in addition to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 40.

For unauthorised transport of rationed food-grains, five persons were convicted and sentenced to suffer S.I. till the rise of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each.

A licensed retailer of III A Division was warned to be careful, as he was found to have issued rice in excess of the eligible quota on a ration card.

A cardholder was administered a severe warning for tampering with a surrender certificate.

For issuing firewood without entering the ration card number in the Sales Abstract a licensed fuel dealer was fined Rs. 15.

For using a defective scale and issuing short weightings of fuel, a licensee of IX Division was fined Rs. 25.

For making discrimination in the issue of fuel to certain cardholders, a licensee of IV Division, Civil Area was fined Rs. 10 and was administered a warning.

For having disposed of fuel without proper authority, a licensee of I Division, Civil Area, was fined Rs. 25.

A fuel licensee of VIII Division, Bangalore City, was administered a warning besides suspending supply of fuel for a period of 4 weeks for discourteous behaviour towards the public, for refusal to receive a notice issued by the Divisional Food Inspector and for issue of fuel without adhering to the prescribed scales.

Food offences in the area of Mysore City during the fortnight ended 31st May 1951 :—

For transporting rice without permits, four persons were convicted and sentenced to suffer S.I. till the rising of the Court and to pay fines of Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and Rs. 10, respectively, in default to undergo S.I. for 15, 10, 15 and 3 days, respectively.

For transporting rice without valid permit, one person was convicted and sentenced to suffer R.I. for one week and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default to undergo one month's R.I.

(Press Note, dated 25th June 1951.)

KAGODU SATHYAGRAHA—SAGAR.

The attention of the Government has been drawn to some of the statements appearing in the Press that the under-trial prisoners of the Kagodu Sathyagraha are being ill-treated and have been denied proper accommodation, good food and other amenities like medical relief, etc.

Government repudiate these allegations and desire to remove the wrong impressions created by these statements appearing in the Press. Except for the small inconvenience felt regarding the want of sufficient accommodation at the Sagar Lock-up, there has been no ill-treatment of any kind and all the prisoners are being looked after as well as could be expected.

Government have also issued necessary instructions to transfer all the under-trial prisoners from Sagar to the District Lock-up at Shimoga where sufficient accommodation is available to lodge them, and where the prisoners are looked after very well indeed.

(Press Note, dated 26th June 1951.)

REVISED SCALE OF RATIONS.

Government have issued orders revising the scale of rations to the several classes of consumers in the State as shown below, with effect from 1st July 1951.

Scale of Rations per head per day.

Class	Rice (Ozs.)	Wheat (Ozs.)	Millets (Ozs.)	Total (Ozs.)
1. "A" Class ...	6'0	6'0	...	12'0
2. "B" Class ...	3'0	2'0	7'0	12'0
3. Heavy Manual Labour.	3'0	3'0	10'0	16'0
4. Plantation Labour.	6'0	3'0	3'0	12'0
5. Staple Wheat-enterers.	...	12'0	...	12'0

(Children below eight years of age will be allowed half the above scale of rations)

It may be noted that the temporary cut in the basic scale of rations has been restored and the scale of Heavy Manual Labourers increased to 16 ozs.

(Press Note, dated 28th June 1951).

MANURE LOAN SCHEME.

Government are pleased to sanction the Manure Loan Scheme, according to which Manure valued Rs. 25 per acre and up to a maximum limit of Rs. 100 in each case, will be granted to paddy growers, till the "Grow More Food Scheme" continues, subject to the condition of its repayment in the shape of paddy at the time of harvest. The Agriculturists are requested to avail of this opportunity and thereby increase the production of paddy by applying manures and fertilisers to their lands.

(Press Note, dated 28th June 1951).

RELIEF TO RAIYATS.

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under 16 tanks in Anekal Taluk, owing to insufficient rains during the year 1950-51, seasonal remission of half wet assessment, aggregating to Rs. 1,776-13-6, is sanctioned in respect of the said atchkat lands during 1950-51.

(Press Note, dated 30th June 1951.)

SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY.

Government have approved the decision of the Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee in regard to the planting programme and the system of water supply in the Visvesvaraya Canal Area for the year 1951-52. Having perfect control over the first section of the Visvesvaraya Canal, water will be made available to the tail-end lands of 10,000 acres. The raiyats in this area will be given clear notice to the effect that they must complete their transplantation before the 15th August 1951 and that they must agree to the system of regulation of water supply as prescribed by the Public Work Department. Government hope that the raiyats will co-operate with the department in the distribution of water.

(Press Note, dated 3rd July 1951).

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.

In pursuance of the policy of Government of supplying electric power as expeditiously as possible to areas where the need is felt acutely, there has been a sustained progress in making power available to irrigation pumping sets, for lighting and for heating purposes. The following statement shows the progress achieved during April 1951:—

Sl. No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chikmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Total
1	Heating	44	4	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	55
2	Lighting	349	138	28	68	60	34	62	39	66	844
3	Power	16	4	5	1	9	1	4	5	8	41
4	I. P. Sets	23	2	...	9	25	...	7	...	...	66
5	Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
6	Street Lights	18	22	1	7	3	...	15	7	...	73
7	Villages electrified	...	2	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	8

The total number of installations in the State as on 30th April 1951, is as follows:

Heating	5,333	Cinemas	...	181
Lighting	95,122	Street Lights	...	25,781
Power	6,369	Towns and Villages electrified.	...	476
I. P. Sets	2,451			

(Press Note, dated 3rd July 1951).

EXTENSION OF THE INDIAN MINES ACT.

The Indian Mines Act, 1923, has been extended to the Mysore State with effect from 1st April 1951. This Act which deals with labour and safety in Mines will supersede Sections 21 to 33 and 37 of the Mysore Mines Act, 1906, which deal with such matters. The other provisions of the Mysore Mines Act, 1906, dealing with protection of mining property, special sanitation, sanitary administration of the mining area, etc., which fall exclusively in the State field of legislation and are embodied in Sections 4 to 20, 34 to 36 and certain other sections, are unaffected by the extension of the Central Act; and, they will therefore continue to be in force in the State along with the Central Act with effect from 1st April 1951.

(Press Note, dated 3rd July 1951).

RICE SUPPLY.

The basic scale of rations in the State which touched the lowest point of 8 ozs. per head per day in 1947 was, as a result of constant efforts made by Government to improve it, raised by ~~as to 9½~~ to 9½ ozs. for the "A" and 12 ozs. for the population, respectively, at which it stood from 8th August 1950 to 12th February 1951 when, as a consequence of the worsening of the food position in the country and the adoption of an all-India overall scale of 9 ozs., it had to be stepped down to the latter level. The recent marked improvement in the food position in the Indian Union, however, has made a uniform 12 ozs. basic ration possible, as announced by the Hon. the Minister for Food and Agriculture in his broadcast to the Nation on 12th June 1951.

With an overall scale of 12 ozs. per head per day for consumers in general and 16 ozs. for the heavy manual workers brought into effect in the State from 1st July 1951, the basic scales of rations in Mysore have, after a number of years, been brought up to the all-India level, which in itself is gratifying and must also be welcomed by all as having brought the much-needed relief to the people in the State and raised their daily intake of food up to the minimum nutritional level.

It is, however, a matter for regret to the Government that it has not, at the same time, been possible to improve the rice component of the ration even to a slight extent. It is to be stated that the Government of India themselves have, in view of the low rice availabilities and poor expectations from imports this year advised that in enhancing the overall scale to 12 ozs., the existing rice scales should not be raised. Since there appears to be a misapprehension on the point in some quarters, Government desire that the correct

position with regard to the availabilities and requirements of rice in the State during this year should be made known to the public in the light of which it may be seen how, in spite of a general improvement in the overall food position, any immediate increase in the rice ration is still beyond the bounds of possibility.

The stock of rice in the State as on 1st July 1951 was 44,000 tons. With further expectations from local procurement and the balance of receipts from imports, the total availabilities of rice in the period from 1st July 1951 to 31st December 1951 would be about 56,000 tons. This on a conservative estimate of the State's requirements, would be sufficient for only five months, while the quantity required to see the State through the remaining seven months until the next general (Kharif) harvest is not less than 70,000 tons at the present level of issue of 6 oz. and 3 oz. rice, respectively, for the "A" and "B" Class population. Thus the State's rice deficit for this year stands at 14,000 tons, the early allotment from imports of which is being continually urged upon the attention of the Central Government. The Central Government, while being ready to allot the required quantities of wheat and milo, are not yet in a position to allot even the minimum of 14,000 tons of rice required to maintain the existing scale of rice ration in the State. Since an increase of rice scale by even an ounce per head per day involves an additional 10,000 tons for the rest of the year, improvement of the rice scale without a reasonable assurance of supply of the minimum additional quantity required must, by the limited availabilities being exhausted sooner, make a more drastic cut in rice ration inevitable in a few months. Since even the quantity of 14,000 tons of rice for which the State is already deficit is yet to be secured, an enhancement of the rice ration involving an additional commitment must necessarily await a further improvement of the overall rice resources of the country as a whole of which there are no indications at present. While being fully alive to the importance and urgency of improving the low rice ration, the State Government, in the context of the difficult and uncertain rice position set out above, had to refrain from undertaking it immediately. No efforts will, however, be spared to obtain from the Central Government the necessary additional supplies to enable the present scale of rice in the State being raised to the level of that in the neighbouring States as early as possible.

Government fully trust that on a due appreciation of the position explained above, the public will feel convinced that an immediate increase in rice ration was not possible.

(Press Note, dated 5th July 1951).



The Mayor, Corporation of the City of Bangalore, is seen planting a tree near the Town Hall on Vanamahotsava Day.

RELIEF TO RAIYATS.

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under 39 tanks in Chikballapur taluk, 211 tanks in Kolar Taluk, 22 in Hosakote Taluk and 29 in Gudibanda Taluk, owing to scanty rains during 1950-51, seasonal remission of half-wet assessment amounting to Rs. 2,352-1-6, Rs. 15,618-12-7, Rs. 4,914-15-4 and Rs. 3,592-11-0, respectively, is sanctioned in respect of the above atchkat lands for 1950-51.

(Press Note, dated 5th July 1951).

MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS.

According to the proviso to clause 17 (1) of the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1949, published under Notification No. S. D. 1453-C. 73-49-135, dated 29th May 1950, free movement of foodgrains from one statutorily rationed area to another rationed area or to any non-rationed area within the State or *vice versa* not exceeding two seers per adult and one seer per child below eight ears of age is allowed for *bona fide* personal consumption and it is not necessary to take out permits for movement of the said quantities. This Press Note is issued to remove misapprehensions, as it appears that persons carrying such quantities from and into rationed areas are being put into trouble by prosecutions and seizure for carrying these small quantities.

(Press Note, dated 5th July 1951).

Having regard to the adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in the several parts of the State, Government have issued orders relaxing the restrictions imposed on the movement of foodgrains and permitted landless persons and partial holders to transport without permits rationed foodgrains as a temporary measure up to 30 seers by means of head-loads only for *bona fide* consumption from one non-rationed area within a District to another non-rationed area in the same District.

(Press Note, dated 7th July 1951).

APPLICATION FOR BUS LINES.

It is observed that numerous applications from the public for the grant of permits for running bus services are being presented direct to the Mysore Traffic Board, though the rules prescribe that the petitions in this behalf should ordinarily be made to the District Magistrates concerned.

The public are requested to refrain from sending applications to the Traffic Board except in cases of appeals on the orders of the District Magistrates.

No notice will be taken of applications directly addressed to the Traffic Board.

(Press Note, dated 7th July 1951).

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

The Employment Exchange, No. 8, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,344 persons during the month of June 1951 of whom 252 were ex-service personnel, 42 women and 1,050 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 207 and from private employers was 55 thus bringing the total to 262.

Four hundred and seventy persons (90 Ex-Service Personnel and 380 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

One hundred and sixty-one persons were placed in employment during the month as against 100 in the previous month. Of those placed, 88 were ex-servicemen, 76 others and 2 women.

The registrations of 120 ex-service personnel and 690 civilians lapsed during the month. Six hundred and thirty-eight ex-service personnel and 2,900 civilians were on the Live Register at the end for employment. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of June 1951, 51,281 persons were registered, 18,099 were submitted against reported vacancies and 3,542 were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 9th July 1951).

SUGGESTION FOR SALES-TAX LEVY.

In response to the representations received from a few Associations of merchants and the resolutions tabled at the Legislative Assembly, a Committee consisting of the following persons has been constituted to consider certain items connected with the levy of Sales-Tax in the State.—

Chairman.

Hon'ble the Minister for Finance and Industries.

Members.

1. Commissioner of Sales-Tax in Mysore, Bangalore;
2. Secretary to Government, Law Department;
3. Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
4. Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore;

5. Sri V. S. Narayana Rao, Balepet, Bangalore;
6. Sri D. M. Siddiah, M.A., M.L.A., Mysore District;
7. Sri G. Narayana Gowda, B.A., M.L.A., Kolar District;
8. Sri S. A. Srinivasan, B. Com (Representative of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore).

Secretary.

Sri G. Narasimhaiah, M. Sc.

The following are the terms of reference :—

- (1) To examine and suggest whether it is necessary to effect any change in the present system of multiple point levy of Sales-Tax.
 - (2) To review the list of exemptions from Sales-Tax and suggest the continuance or otherwise of the same;
 - (3) To consider the representations of Charka silk reellers and the dealers in fruits, vegetables and mutton merchants for exemption from the Sales-Tax;
 - (4) To consider the question of constituting an independent Tribunal for hearing appeals against assessments made by Departmental authorities;
 - (5) To offer suggestions to improve the revenue from Sales Tax.
 - (6) To amend the Sales Tax Act so as to bring its provisions into conformity with Article 286 of the Constitution; and
 - (7) To consider other allied matters pertaining to the System of levy of Sales Tax in Mysore.
- (Press Note dated 9th July 1951.)

FUEL PRICE.

The rates at which the following varieties of fuel should be sold in the Bangalore City Corporation by persons and institutions licensed to deal in fuel by the Rationing Officer, Bangalore or any other officer authorised by the Director of Food Supplies in this behalf, are hereby notified for the information of the public.—

Per Rupee.

I. (a) Casuarina	
(b) Kamra	Split 2½ maunds.
(c) Dindiga	
(d) Jambe	Unsplit 2½ "
(e) Mathi	
II. Jungle wood	Split 3 "
	Unsplit 3½ "

III. Jungle wood
Hard.
(received from
the Districts of
Hassan, Mysore
and Shimoga).

Split 2½ maunds.
Unsplit 3½ "

(Press Note dated 9th July 1951).

GUNNY BAGS REQUIRED.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that in view of the acute scarcity of gunny bags for the packing of cement in the State, it is found very difficult by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, to ensure regular supplies of cement to all the places in the State and if the supplies from the factory have to be maintained uninterruptedly, the return of empty gunny bags by buyers to the maximum extent possible is quite necessary. The Bhadravathi Works are prepared to give a reasonable price of Rs. 50 to 60 per 100 bags, for the present, depending on the condition and serviceability of the gunny bags.

The public are therefore, requested to co-operate with the cement manufacturers and to return all the available empty cement gunny bags with them to the licensed cement stockists within their jurisdiction who will pay a reasonable price for the same and make the situation easy, so that the supply of cement from the Bhadravathi Works to the consuming centres may not suffer for want of gunny bags.

(Press Note dated 9th July 1951.)

FOOD OFFENCES.

Food Offences in the area of Bangalore Corporation during the Fortnight ended 15th June 1951 are as follows :—

For unauthorised possession of rationed food-grains, two persons were convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment till the rise of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each.

For unauthorisedly running a catering establishment, a person was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

For unauthorised transport of rationed food articles ten persons were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay fines ranging from Rs. 15 to 20.

Departmental action eliminating his name from the Rationing Scheme was taken against a licensee of III-B Division for various irregularities in stock accounts and issue of an invalid cheque.

For effecting bogus entries in Sales Abstract, a licensee of I Division was fined Rs. 100 and finally warned for misappropriation of 16½ seers of cereals and 2½ visses of sugar.

For unauthorised transfer of his ration shop to another person, a licensee of I Division was suspended pending further investigation.

A new retail dealer in III Division, Civil Area, was warned for having purchased seven invalid staff ration-cards offered by a peon of a Divisional Food Office.

A retailer of II Division, Civil Area, was levied 100 per cent penal rate for shortages and warned for incurring shortages.

A ration dealer of IV Division was levied penal rate for shortages and fined Rs. 50 for irregularities in his stock accounts.

A co-operative society of Bangalore City was administered a warning for over-charging and other irregularities.

A retailer of VIII Division was eliminated from the Rationing Scheme for various irregularities such as unauthorised and indefinite closure of his ration shop, issue of invalid cheques, etc.

A retailer of the II Division was suspended, pending investigation, for failure to draw his advance quota and for issuing an invalid cheque to a Sub-Godown, where he is not drawing rations, in exchange for the value received in cash from the cashier of the Sub-Godown.

Five fuel licensees were administered warnings for various types of irregularities.

A fuel licensee of IX Division was fined Rs. 10, one of VII Division and two of II and V Divisions, respectively of Civil Area were fined Rs. 25 each for various irregularities.

Food Offences in the area of Mysore City during the Fortnight ended 15th June 1951.—

For transporting rice without permit, five persons were convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment till the rising of the court and fined Rs. 75, 30, 30, 60 and 60, respectively, in defaults to undergo simple imprisonment for one month, ten days, fifteen days, ten days and fifteen days, respectively.

For catering 'Kuskha' prepared out of rice, one hotel-keeper was convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the court with a fine of Rs. 60, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one month.

For running a hotel without a license, one person was convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the court with a fine of Rs. 60 in default to undergo simple imprisonment for fifteen days.

For attempting to smuggle four seers of ragi, a licensee in II Circle was fined Rs. 10 with a warning.

A licensee in II Circle was fined Rs. 5 with a severe warning for having issued excess rations on a ration card.

A licensee in I Circle was fined Rs. 10 with a warning for having shown shortages in rationed articles and also for not having enough stock of sugar in his depot to meet the heavy demand for sugar from the ration cardholders of the depot.

(Press Note dated 9th July 1951.)

MOVEMENT OF GUR.

The following Press Note issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, notifying the removal of restrictions on the movement of gur from Bombay State to any place outside the State, is published for the information of the public:—

"Under a recent amendment made by the Government of India in the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the existing restrictions on the movement of gur from Bombay State to any place outside the State have now been removed. The notification issued by the Government of India to this effect has already been re-published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

The existing control over the price of gur and the State Government's power to freeze gur stocks whenever this is considered necessary for the maintenance of supplies in the State, will continue."

(Press Note, dated 12th July 1951.)

HEALTH OF LIVE-STOCK.

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Haemorrhagic-septicæmia, Anthrax, Sheep-pox, Foot and Mouth, Ranikhet and Contagious-goat pleuro-pneumonia were encountered in the State during June 1951. Altogether 354 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 262 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts, while Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Mandya were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,183 animals of which 1,039 succumbed. The departmental staff conducted 55,441 preventive inoculations and vaccinations

against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Four outbreaks of Rinderpest of which two were among sheep were registered in Davangere, Jagalur, Molakalmuru and Challakere Taluks accounting for 16 attacks among cattle and 59 attacks among sheep, of which 9 cattle and 33 sheep succumbed. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the department to check its spread and 772 cattle and 1,038 sheep and goats in the infected villages and 2,369 cattle in 12 neighbouring villages were protected against this

disease. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 104 villages resulting in 14 deaths as against 95 villages accounting for 9 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units of the department dosed 5,913 animals as against 6,462 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the live-stock remained free from diseases during the month and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note, dated 18th July 1951.)

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

List of books added to the University Library from 1st June 1951 to 1st July 1951.

General and Reference Works.

Cronkhite, B. B. (ed.)	...	...	A Handbook for College Teachers. (378)
Durham University	...	...	Calendar 1950-51. (378-41)
Drewery, R. F.	...	...	Library Binderies. (025-7)
Oxford University	...	...	Handbook. (378-42)
Oxford University	...	...	Calendar for the year 1951. (378-42)
Who Was Who 1929-1940	...	...	Vol. III. (920)

Philosophy.

Bernard, T.	...	...	Hatha Yoga: The Report of a Personal Experience. (188)
Ewing, A. C.	...	...	Idealism: A Critical Study. (124)
	...	...	A Short Commentary on Kant's of Pure Reason. (192)
Gilson, E.	...	...	Being and Some Philosophers. (109)

Psychology.

Bergsten, G.	...	...	Pastoral Psychology. (149e)
Brierley, M.	...	...	Trends in Psycho-Analysis. (149h)
Eisler, R. S. and Others (ed.)	...	...	The Psycho-Analytic Study of the Child. (149h)
Freud, A.	...	...	The Psycho-Analytical Treatment of Children. (149h)
Gulliksen, H.	...	...	Theory of Mental Tests. (148)
Jones, E.	...	...	Essays in Applied Psycho-Analysis. (149h)
Mannheim, R.	...	...	Juvenile Delinquency in an English Middletown. (144)
Revesz, G.	...	...	Psychology and Art of the Blind. (140-4)
Sherrington, Sir Charles and Others	...	...	The Physical Basis of Mind. (140-4)
Snygg, D. and Combs, A. W.	...	...	Individual Behavior: A New Frame of Reference for Psychology. (140-4)
Ziman, E.	Jealousy in Children—A Guide for Parents. (144)

Ethics.

Roy, Benoy Gopal.	Gandhian Ethics. (170-4)
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Religion.

Arberry, A. J. Sufism	An Account of the Mystics of Islam. (206/224)
French, R. M.	The Eastern Orthodox Church. (080/224)
Humphreys, C.	...	...	Zen Buddhism. (222)
Jayaram, A. R.	...	...	Sri Basaveswara and His Contemporaries. (221/221)
Jun C G. and Kerenyi, C.	...	...	Introduction to a Science of Mythology. (290)
Suzuki, D. T.	...	...	Living by Zen. (222)
Tritton, A. S.	...	...	Islam Belief and Practices. (080/225)

Sociology.

Bruno, F. J.	...	...	Trends in Social Work as reflected in the proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work 1974-1946. (800-4)
Davis, H. E.	...	...	Social Science Trends in Latin America. (800-4)
Bureau of Current Affairs, London	...	...	Discussion Method—The Purpose, Nature and Application of Group Discussion. (800-4)
Dyar, D. T.	...	...	The Family To-day. (301b)
Gandhi, M. K.	...	...	Sarvodaya Its Principles and Programme. (800-4)
Glass, R. (ed.)	...	...	The Social Background of Plant. (800-8/800-4)
Jones D. C.	...	...	Social Surveys. (080/800-4)
Leighton, A. H.	...	...	Human Relations in a Changing World. (800-4/820-4)
Mannheim, K.	...	...	Freedom, Power and Democratic Planning. (800-8/800-4)
Punekar, S. D.	...	...	Social Insurance for Industrial Workers in India. (868)
Rom Landau	...	...	Human Relations. (800-4)
Wach, J.	...	...	Sociology of Religion. (800-8/800-4)
Wetherill, R. W.	...	...	The Dynamics of Human Relations, I. How to Succeed with People. II. How to Put Your Ideas across. III. How to Get Leadership and Influence. (800-4/820-4)

Statistics.

Quenonille, M. H.	...	...	Introductory Statistics. (311)
United Nations	...	...	National Income Statistics of Various Countries 1938-1948. (329ga/310-6)
Yule, G. U. and Kendall, M. G.	...	...	An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics. (311)

Politics and Administration.

Barker, Sir Ernest	...	...	Political Thought in England 1848-1914. (080/320-9)
Bose, A. N. (ed.)	...	...	Current Affairs 1950. (320-3)
Fackson, W. F.	...	...	The Structure of Local Government in England and Wales. (353)
Gladden, E. N.	...	...	An Introduction to Public Administration. (350-4)
Howlett, Duncen and Others	...	...	Voices of Liberalism. (320-4)
Hyneman, C. S.	...	...	Bureaucracy in a Democracy. (325-973)
Mac Nalty, Sir Arthur	...	...	Local Government (080/329e)
Pollard, R. S. W. (ed.)	...	...	Administrative Tribunals at Work. (350-4)
R. I. I. A.	...	...	Defence in the Cold War, a Report (320-6/329g)
Soltau, R. H.	...	...	An Introduction to Politics. (320-4)

Economics.

Achinstein, G.	...	...	Introduction to Business Cycles. (330-4)
Beyen J. W.	...	...	Money in a Maelstrom. (334)
Boulding, K. E.	...	...	A Reconstruction of Economics. (330-4)
	...	...	Economic Analysis. (330-4)
Bresciani-Turroni, C.	...	...	Economic Policy for the Thinking Man. (330-4)
Chorley, L.	...	...	Law of Banking. (334/340-4)
Clark, C.	...	...	The Conditions of Economic Progress. (330-4)
Columborn, W. A. L.	...	...	A Discussion of Money.
Commonwealth Consultative Committee	...	...	The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia. (330-4)
Crowther, G.	...	...	An Outline of Money. (334)
Devons, E.	...	...	Planning in Practice. (330-4/329-133)
Dobb, M.	...	...	Studies in the Development of Capitalism. (333)
Eaton, J.	...	...	Marx Against Keynes. (330-4)
wards, R. S.	...	...	Co-operative Industrial Research. (331)
S. and Salera, V.	...	...	International Economics. (330-4)
ucke, W.	...	...	The Foundations of Economics. (330-4)
Ghosh, M. K. and Om. Prakash	...	...	Principles and Problems of Industrial Organization. (331)
Hayek, F. R.	...	...	Individualism and Economic Order. (330-4)
Harris, S. E.	...	...	Economic Planning. (330-4)
Harrod, R. F.	...	...	International Economics. (330-8/330-4)
Hawtrey, R. G.	...	...	Currency and Credit. (334)
I. L. O.	...	...	Action against Unemployment. (329ga/338e)
Isao, J.	...	...	Economic of Migration. 300-4/337)
Jewkes, J.	...	...	Ordeal Planning. (330-4)
Keirstead, B. S.	...	...	The Theory of Economic Change. (330-4)
Lewis, W. A.	...	...	Economic Survey 1919-1939. (330-9b)
Klein, L. R.	...	...	The Keynesian Revolution (330-4)
Knowles, L. C. A.	...	...	Economic Development in the Nineteenth Century. (330-8/330-9b)
Malhotra, D. K.	...	...	History and Problems of Indian Currency 1835-1949. (334)
Meade, J. E.	...	...	An Introduction to Economic Analysis and Policy. (330-4)
Pant, D.	...	...	Transport Problems of India. (332)
Pigou, A. C.	...	...	Income. (330-4)
Pigou, A. C.	...	...	Keynes' General Theory : A Retrospect. (330-4)
Robertson, D. H.	...	...	Money. (334)
Simkin, C. G. F.	...	...	The Instability of a Dependent Economy. (330-99b)
Timbergen, J. and Polak, J. J.	...	...	The Dynamics of Business Cycles. (330-4)

Law.

Alfred	...	...	Law and Orders. (343)
Frank, J.	...	...	Freedom Under the Law. (340-4)
Keeton, G. W. and Schwarzenberger, G. (ed.)	...	...	Law and the Modern Mind. (340-4)
Keeton, G. W. and Schwarzenberger, G. (ed.)	...	...	Jeremy Bentham and the Law A Symposium. (340-4)
Robson, W. R.	...	...	Current Legal Problems, 1950. (343-4)
Rubinstein, R. John	...	...	Justice and Administrative Law. (340-4/350-4)
	...	...	Citizen and the Law. (380/348)

Education.

Burton, E. J.	...	...	Teaching English through Self-Expression. (371-306)
Catty, N.	...	...	Social Training from Childhood to Maturity. (372)
Jeffery, G. B.	...	...	The Unity of Knowledge. (373-43)
Loewy, R.	...	...	The Retarded Child : A Guide for Parents and Teachers. (371-97)
Mallor, E.	...	...	Education through Experience in the Infant School Years. (373)
Ministry of Education	...	...	The Future Development of Higher Technological Education. (370-6)

Moberly, Sir Walter ...
 Warr, E. B. ...
 Whitehouse, S. and Pritchard, A. W. ...

Universities Ancient and Modern. (378)
 Social Experience in the Junior School. (372)
 General Science. Pt. III. (371.806)

Philology.

J. E. F. ...
 Sangh, A. C. ...
 Gune, Pandurang Damodar ...
 Jones, H. P. (ed.) ...
 Partridge, E. ...

Dictionary of Abbreviations and Symbols. (410)
 A History of English Language. (410)
 An Introduction to Comparative Philosophy. (410)
 Dictionary of Foreign Phrases and Classical Quotations. (410)
 A Dictionary of Abbreviations. (410)
 A Dictionary of Cliches with an Introductory Essay. (410)

Science.

Ahrens, M. R. and Others. ...
 Baker, R. H. ...
 Banks, A. L. ...
 Bartky, W. ...
 Bretz, J. H. ...
 Broada, E. ...
 Cannell, N. ...
 Conant, J. B. (ed.) ...
 Croneis, C. and Krumbein, W. O. ...
 Devons, S. ...
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 Jordan, P. ...
 Kermack, W. O. & Eggleton, P. ...
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 Physical Society, London. ...
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 Smith, S. J. ...
 Stephenson, R. J. ...
 Synge, J. L. ...
 Tschumacher, E. O. ...
 Von Weizsacker, C. F. ...
 White, H. E. ...
 Wilkinson, D. H. ...

Living Chemistry. (540)
 Astronomy. (520)
 Indian Institute of Science 1938-1948. ()
 Man and His Environment. (575.3)
 Highlights of Astronomy. (520)
 Earth Sciences. (550)
 Advances in Radio-chemistry and in the methods of Producing Radio elements. (541.88)
 First Year Applied Mathematics. (510)
 Robert Boyle's Experiments in Pneumatics.
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 An Introduction to the Calculus of Variations (517.4)
 Report on the Teaching of General Science. (507)
 Unrooting Cells (576)
 Chemistry in Our Time. (540)
 The Ladder of Life: From Molecule to Mind. (080/570)
 What is Life?
 What's All This About Genetics? (080/575)
 Astronomy of Stellar Energy and Decay. (523.8)
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 The Atomic-Molecular Theory. (506/539)
 Evolution in Outline. (080/575)
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 Reports on Progress in Physics. (530)
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 Science. (504)
 The Theory of Function. (510)
 The History of Nature. (523.1)
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Useful Arts.

Arny, H. V. ...
 Thorek, M. ...

Principles of Pharmacy. (615.4)
 A Manual of Naval Hygiene. (613.88)
 Modern Surgical Technic. (617.29)
 The Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America. (615-11)

Fine Arts.

Kaftal, G. ...

St. Francis in Italian Painting. (750/224)

Literature—General.

Agard, W. R. and Others. ...
 Coomaraswamy, A. E. ...

The Humanities for Our Time. (810.4)
 The Bugbear of Literacy. (810.4)

Downs, H.	...	...	...	Theatregoing. (08/812)
Mill, J. S.	...	...	...	Mill on Bentham and Coleridge. (810-4)
Pound, E.	...	...	...	A. B. C. of Reading. (811)
Tillyard, E. M. W.	...	...	...	The Elizabethan World Picture. (810-4)

English Literature.

Belloc, H.	An Anthology of His Prose and Verse. (824.6/821.6)
Charlton, H. B.	Shakespearean Tragedy. (822.31)
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French Literature.

Maupassant, Guy De.	Miss Harriet and Other Stories. (080/841.3)
Stewart, H. F.	...	..	...	Pascal's Pensees. (841.4)

Greek Literature.

Ehrenbert, V.	..	...	...	The People of Aristophanes. (851a)
Lucas, F. L.	...	...	...	Greek Poetry for Everyman. (851a)
Knight, W. F. J.	...	..	...	Poetic Inspiration (852b)

Kannada.

— — — — —	...	...	...	Nadugala Prabbutva. (869k)
— — — — —	...	...	...	Ghatana Samiti. (869k)
— — — — —	...	...	...	Ayakeya Sasana. (86Jk)
— — — — —	Raj Necti Sasana. (869k)

History—General.

Nef, J. U.	War and Human Progress. (901/300.4)
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Geography and Travels.

Grinsell, L. V.	Egyptian Pyramids (913.32)
Harrison Church, R. J.	Modern Colonization. (080/910.9)
Hodgkin, R. A.	...	...	...	Sudan Geography. (911.956)
Woolridge, S. W.	The Spirit and Purpose of Geography. (080/910.9)

History—Roman.

Handford, S. A. (Tr.)	Cæsar: The Conquest of Gaul. (080/933)
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History—Europe.

Halevy, E.	The Triumph of Reform 1830-1841. (941.6)
Pryde, G. S. (ed.)	The Treaty of Union of Scotland and England 1707. (941-5)
Rowse, A. L.	...	...	...	The England of Elizabeth. (941.3)
Schenk, H. G.	The Aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars. (800-8/940-9)

History—Asia.

Latturette, K. S.	A Short History of the Far East. (950.4)
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History—India.

Banerjee, A. C.	The Constitution of the Indian Republic. (966)
— — — — —	The Constituent Assembly of India. (966)
Dunbar, Sir George.	...	...	...	History of India. 2 Vols. (960.9)
Dutt, R.	...	...	...	The Economic History of India in the Victorian Age. 2 Vols. (860.8/967)

Ghurye, G. S.	...	...	Indian Costume. (967)
Gupta, Hari Ram.	...	...	St. dies in Later Mughal History of the Punjab, 1707-1798. (963)
Mobibbul Hasan Khan	...	...	History of Tipu Sultan. (959.09/923.2)
Nilakanta Sastri, K. A.	...	...	South Indian Influence in the Far East. (961.1)
Sco, Surendranath	...	...	Delhi and Its Monuments. (961)
Sinha, Narendra Krishna	...	...	Fort William—India House Correspondence and other Contemporary Papers Relating Thereto. Vol. I. : 1767-1769. (964)

United States History.

Stokes, A. P.	Negro Status and Race Relations in the United States 1911-1946. (973)
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Biography.

Brome, V. H. G. Wells.	A Biography. (928)
Cassirer, E.	The Philosophy of Ernst Cassirer (1080321)
Cousin, J. W.	..	...	A Short Biographical Dictionary of English Literature. (928)
Einstein, A.	..	...	Albert Einstein. (018/9/1)
Gandhi, M. K.	..	...	Autobiography—Abridged (923.2)
Hawkins, Desmond	..	...	Thomas Hardy. (924)
Harrod, R. F.	..	...	The Life of John Maynard Keynes. (928.9/380.4)
Nagendranath Gupta	..	...	Seven Noble Lives. (926)
Nikhilana da, Swami	..	..	Ramakrishna. (972/221)
Patel, Gordhanbhai I.	..	..	Vithalbhai Patel: Life and Times. 2 vols. (929-2)
Rajendra Prasad.	..	..	Mahatma Gandhi and Bihar: Some Reminiscences. (924-2)

Edited by the Principal Information Officer to Government.

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications
at the Government Press, Bangalore.



HIS HIGHNESS WAS INTERESTED IN THE VARIOUS OPERATIONS IN THE EXTRACTION OF GOLD AT BELLARA MINES.



PHOTO TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF TURNING ON OF WATER AND SWITCHING ON OF ELECTRIC POWER AT BELLARA GOLD MINES. HERE HIS HIGHNESS IS SEEN TURNING ON WATER.



HIS HIGHNESS UNLIDED THE SLEPA AT THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BANGALORE, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE.



HIS HIGHNESS OPENED THE PATHOLOGICAL BLOCK OF THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XV]

Bangalore, August 1951

[No. 5

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

"TEMPLE OF HEALING AND SERVICE".

His Highness the Maharaja Inaugurates Celebrations.

His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, on 19th August 1951. His Highness, on arrival, was received by Dr. S. Subba Rao, Chairman of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations Committee, Dr. Lakshmana Rao Phadke, Senior Surgeon in Mysore, Dr. N. A. Iyengar, Former Senior Surgeon, Dr. P. Krishna Rao, and other Members of the Committee and conducted to the dias. The function was held in a specially put up shamiana in the Hospital compound and was largely attended. After invocation, Dr. S. Subba Rao presented an address enclosed in a silver casket to His Highness.

His Highness laid the foundation stones of the Surgical and Raja Venkatarama Chetty Out-Patient Departments. His Highness also opened the new building of the Pathological Laboratory and unveiled the commemoration stupa. His Highness the Maharaja, replying to the address presented on the occasion, said :—

It is indeed a very great pleasure to be in your midst and to participate in the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of this historic institution. You have narrated in the address presented, a succinct picture of the growth and development of the Victoria Hospital during the past half a century. It is gratifying to note that this institution, which came into being in 1887 in a small way, has grown so remarkably and usefully that it is today one of the finest institutions in India. This is to a great extent due to the indefatigable efforts of the highly reputed doctors that served it, the kindly interest that Government have always evinced in this institution and to the munificence of the numerous donors from time to time. I must at the very outset convey my sincere and warm appreciation of the munificence of those donors and of those

who have given so generously for commemorating the Golden Jubilee now.

As regards the several items of development relating to this institution, my Government will, I am sure, bestow careful attention and help in all practicable ways as it has been doing hitherto. The question of the abolition of the Medical School at Bangalore and upgrading it to the M.B.B.S. degree standard so as to be in line with the several leading colleges in India is under the consideration of my Government. Besides providing free quarters for nurses, sanction has recently been accorded for the starting of a Nurses' Training School in Bangalore. A sum of Rs. 75,000 has been provided in the current year's budget towards the equipment of a new pathological laboratory attached to the Victoria Hospital. A 400 K.V. Deep X-ray

Therapy apparatus at a cost of Rs. 1,36,000 has already been installed. Amongst the recent developments, mention may be made of the B.C.G. vaccination scheme and also the scheme relating to Mass Radiography. The scheme for the appointment of honorary surgeons and assistant surgeons in the Victoria Hospital is also under contemplation. These will doubtless add to the numerous facilities already available in this institution.

That 15,000 in-patients are admitted for treatment every year in this well-known institution and about one lakh out-patients are being treated annually speaks for itself about the usefulness of this great Hospital.

It is fitting that the Golden Jubilee of such a useful and famous institution should be celebrated and that you have

thought of doing so, in the useful way of providing more amenities to the people by the proposed construction of surgical department and the Raja Venkatarama Chetty Out-patient Department is very laudable indeed. I must express my warm appreciation of the efforts of the Committee in collecting the donations for this great object, and the munificence, generosity and goodwill of all the donors, big and small, and the well planned schemes thought of for utilising the amount.

I have now great pleasure to unveil the Commemoration Stupa and to lay the foundation stones of the Surgical Department and the Raja Venkatarama Chetty Out-patient Department. I have also great pleasure in declaring open the new buildings of the Pathological Laboratory which is a handsome addition to this temple of healing and service.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

BY THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMITTEE

"On behalf of the Victoria Hospital Golden Jubilee Committee, the many donors who have so liberally contributed towards the commemoration of the important event and on behalf of the general public of Mysore, I beg to offer a most loyal and respectful welcome to your Highness on this memorable occasion.

At the time of the rendition in the year 1881, when the reins of Government were handed over to His Highness the late Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar by the British Government, there was a small dispensary in the heart of the City of Bangalore known as the "Pettah Dispensary", which later on was amalgamated with the St. Martha's Hospital. Col. T. J. McGann,

who was the founder and organiser of a regular Medical Department in the State, was the first person to occupy the post of Senior Surgeon. The idea of constructing a suitable hospital for meeting the needs of this important and growing city originated with him, and before he left the Mysore service he prepared and submitted plans and estimates for the construction of this hospital. For various reasons the scheme did not materialise till the year 1897, and on 22nd June of that year the foundation-stone of the Hospital was laid by Her Highness Sri Vani Vilas Sannidhanadavaru, late Maharani Regent. It was in the fitness of things that the foundation-stone of an institution that

was to bear the name of a great ruler of England—Queen Victoria—to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of her reign, should have been laid by an equally remarkable lady whose benign rule as Regent forms one of the most memorable chapters in the history of Mysore. It was the express desire of Her Highness that the hospital should be maintained as a charitable institution available to all classes without distinction, and that it should be provided with all the latest scientific appliances and equipment required for the alleviation of human suffering. This great aim has always been kept in view, and one feels fully assured that it will never be lost sight of. The Victoria Hospital to-day ranks as one of the foremost institutions of its kind in India.

The building was constructed at a cost of five lakhs of rupees, and was formally opened by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy, on 8th December 1900. There was then accommodation for only 100 in-patients, which has gradually increased to 600 at present. This great expansion and the resulting abundance of clinical material facilitated two important events. In the year 1917 a Medical School for training young men and women for the L.M.P. Diploma was started as an adjunct to the hospital which still continues to exist while courses for this lower qualification have been abolished in all other parts of India. In the year 1924 the University Medical College to train students for the M.B. B.S. Degree of the University had to be established in the limited space available in the Victoria Hospital, since all the Medical Colleges in British India closed their doors for Mysoreans as they could not meet their own increasing demands for admission. In 1930, however, the College was transferred to more commodious and suitable buildings which were constructed in Mysore City in the neighbourhood of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital. The demand

for medical education is increasing by leaps and bounds and it is hoped that ere long the Medical School at Bangalore may also be graded up to the M.B. B.S. Degree standard, as has been done all over India.

We are living in an age of wonders, and within the last twenty or thirty years we have seen the most astounding discoveries of science, and our knowledge and control of natural processes has made marvellous progress. Medicine has always tried to profit by these discoveries and achievements of science by readily utilising them for the alleviation of human suffering. While some devotees of science are tempted to produce the most terrible weapons of destruction, the facts and discoveries of science have always been made use of by the medical savants for finding newer and more efficient methods of saving the lives and limbs of shocked, gassed, irradiated or otherwise mutilated human beings whether in war or in peaceful times.

It is a matter for gratification to note that the Government have always been ready to provide this hospital with the latest and up-to-date instruments and appliances. They have now added a very well-equipped and spacious Pathology Institute to facilitate the diagnosis of diseases, research and post-graduate work, at a cost of about three lakhs of rupees. It is also gratifying to remember that the philanthropic citizens of Mysore have contributed liberally towards the construction of hospitals, wards, maternities, and dispensaries, not only in Bangalore but also throughout the State. The Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Out-patient Dispensary, the B. M. Sreenivasaiah Radiological Institute and the D. N. Sirur Cardiological Department are standing monuments of their munificence.

A committee was constituted to concert measures for celebrating the Golden Jubilee in a fitting manner with *Sastravaidyapavina* Dr. S. Subba Rao as President, Dr. N. A. Aiengar as Convener,

Dr. P. Krishna Rao as Treasurer and *Rukn-ul-Mulk* S. Abdul Wajid, *Rajasevasakta* Dr. B. K. Narayana Rao, *Sastravaidyapravina* Dr. T. Seshachalam, Dr. V. Lakshmana Rao Phadke, Dr. B. Jayaram, Dr. T. Balakrishna, Dr. T. Chandrasekhariah, Dr. D. S. Puttanna, Dr. B. R. Nanjappa, Dr. K. Sreenivasachar, Dr. B. R. Ramalinga Reddy, Lt. Col. Nagendran, and Dr. M. N. Mahadevan, as members.

The Committee decided to commemorate the Golden Jubilee by providing a new set of buildings to enhance the facilities for the patients. With a view to achieve this, an appeal was sent to all citizens of Mysore and outside. There has been a generous response to their appeal.

In this connection special mention may be made of Sri Raja Venkatarama Chetty who readily donated one lakh of rupees and to the efforts of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore, the District Boards and Municipalities in the State, Village Panchayats and the Film Chamber of Commerce and donations amounting to about four lakhs of rupees have been already collected or promised, including the following :—

	Rs.
1. The Bangalore City Municipal Corporation ...	1,00,000
2. Sri Raja Venkatarama Chetty ...	1,00,000
3. Film Chamber of Commerce ...	33,000
4. Sri Gokaldas Bhagavandas ...	10,000
5. The Bangalore Race Club ...	10,600
6. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills, Ltd. ...	10,000
7. <i>Sastravaidyapravina</i> Dr. T. Seshachalam Ward Fund ...	5,000

	Rs.
8. Sri Yadalam Subbiah Setty & Sons ...	10,000
9. Seth Jeenabhai Devidoss ...	25,000
10. Miss Z. Lazarus ...	12,000
11. T. P. Kailasam Ward Fund through Dr. M. Sivaram ...	6,000
12. Sri M. V. Subbiah Naidu (S.S.S. Dramatic Co.) ...	5,000
13. Bangalore Hotels Association ...	10,000

It is proposed to utilise these donations for the construction of a new Surgical Department and a modern and self-sufficient Out-Patient Block and to celebrate the Golden Jubilee in a fitting manner. Government have also generously promised to provide a large amount for expanding the amenities of the hospital.

The Royal Family has always evinced great interest in every measure calculated to enhance the welfare of the citizens; and Your Highness's gracious presence and participation in this memorable function bears ample testimony to the abiding interest taken by Your Highness in the advancement, progress and well-being of your subjects.

On behalf of the Committee, may I request Your Highness to be graciously pleased to inaugurate the Golden Jubilee Celebrations by unveiling the Commemoration Stupa, laying the foundation stones of the Surgical Department and the Sri Raja Venkatarama Chetty Out-Patient Department and declare open the new Pathological Institute.



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA LAID THE FOUNDATION-STONES OF THE NEW R.C.C. RESERVOIR AND THE MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL AT DAVANGERE. THE PRESIDENT OF THE DAVANGERE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IS SEEN PRESENTING THE CASSET TO HIS HIGHNESS ON THE OCCASION.



MRS. YESHODHARA DASAPPA EXPLAINING THE WORKING OF THE KASTURBA CENTRE AT GANNANAYAKANA HALL.



MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD KHADI CENTRE AT AIMANGALA GAVE A DEMONSTRATION IN SPINNING WHEN HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA VISITED THE CENTRE.



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA INSPECTING DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF COTTON USED AT THE DISTRICT BOARD KHADI CENTRE AT AIMANGALA.

SYSTEMATIC EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS NECESSARY

His Highness' Gracious Suggestion

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, on the occasion of switching on of electric power and turning on of filtered water at the Bellara Gold Mines, on 9th August 1951, said :—

It has given me indeed great pleasure to pay this, my first visit to these Mines and to witness their working.

I am glad to note that, as in many other things Mysore, was one of the earliest States to organise an efficient Geological Department and that it has a good record of work. I need hardly emphasise the necessity, value and importance of a scientific and systematic exploitation of the minerals, especially in these days. It is my desire, as indeed it must be of every one, that the minerals, which Mother Earth has in store for us, should serve the sovereign purpose of being employed for the good of humanity and not for its destruction. As an Indian, I would prefer the utilisation of the minerals not for export as a raw material, but as far as possible, for being converted into finished articles within the country.

I am glad to hear of the potentiality of gold mining in Mysore State which is so well-known from earliest times for its gold. I am glad also that the future development of gold mining will be in the hands of the State and that the Government will invite technical assistance, if need be, on that basis.

You have mentioned the two great handicaps you had till now—lack of electric power and lack of good water supply. I am very happy that both these handicaps will disappear with the function I am performing now. May I urge that no time should be lost in developing gold mining in the State and full advantage should be taken when the price of gold is ruling so high.

The generation of Hydro-electricity in the State is closely associated with gold mining, for, it was with a view to supply power to Kolar Gold Fields that Dewan Sir K. Seshadri Iyer harnessed the Sivsamudram Water Falls for power. It is just half a century since power was switched over at Kolar Gold Fields. I need hardly say what a great difference power has made in the progress of gold mining in Kolar and in the progress of industrial and other activities in the State.

I have now very great pleasure in switching on the electric power and turning on the filtered water and hope that the twin facilities will usher in a new period of success and prosperity to these Mines and Bellara will become ere long a flourishing centre of gold mining in the State.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF THE BANGALORE LAW ASSOCIATION.

HIS HIGHNESS PERFORMS INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Bangalore Law Association on 19th August 1951, at the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall Bangalore. Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University, presided over the function. The Hon. Ministers of the Mysore Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Mysore High Court, leading Advocates of Bangalore, Officers of Government and many non-official gentlemen were present on the occasion. Sri M. P. Somasekhara Rau, President of the Bangalore Law Association, presented an address to His Highness. Replying to the address, His Highness said:--

It gives me great pleasure to be here amidst you and to participate in the celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of your Association. I thank you warmly for the expressions of your generous sentiments towards me.

Functions of the Bench and the Bar

The Bench and the Bar discharge complementary functions in building up the edifice of justice and I may, on this occasion, mention with gratification that the reputation of the Judiciary and the Bar of the Mysore State for integrity and fearlessness in furtherance of the cause of justice stands very high throughout the country and take this opportunity to congratulate them for the same.

The vast and rapid changes which have taken place within the last few years in the political, economic, social and legislative fields have added to the responsibilities of the Bench and the Bar and have brought up before them complex problems, for the solution of which there may not be the aid of precedents. It is but natural that in any sphere of human activity new difficulties should arise during periods of transition. The legal and legislative fields are no excep-

tion. But, most of these difficulties may perhaps be effectively solved when it is realised that all law necessarily rests on a moral basis and that the liberty and freedom of citizens are best ensured by safeguarding the security and welfare of the state—the aim of which is to aid the individual to develop to his full stature. I have no doubt that this important aspect will receive your serious consideration.

Library Equipments.

I appreciate your difficulties arising from limited accommodation and the lack of a properly equipped library. I may mention that the Government of Mysore have been making efforts from time to time to provide suitable accommodation to the Bar Associations in the State and, whenever possible, limited supplies of furniture have also been made. The question of providing sufficient number of books on law and law journals to the several Bar Associations in the State is engaging the earnest attention of the High Court and the Government of Mysore. I hope that it may not be long before your requests in such matters will be complied with, as far as practicable.

Location of Courts.

The question of locating the High Court and the other Courts in Bangalore in some convenient place is also engaging the attention of my Government. The High Court is in favour of the construction of a spacious building where the High Court, the Law Association and the Law College may be located, and for the location of the Subordinate Courts in a different building. This will naturally take some time, and with the improvement of the financial position of the State it may be possible, in course of time, to give effect to this cherished hope.

Now that the Indian Bar Councils Act has been extended to Mysore, the members of the Bar in this State will enjoy fresh privileges. I hope that this will result in your being more useful to the public and to the State than hitherto.

I also wish to mention another matter which must necessarily be of interest to you --the question of the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. The matter is engaging the serious attention of the High Court and the Government and I hope that before long, separation in certain limited spheres only where it has yet to take place will be completed.

Efficient Association

Your Association is more than fifty years old and has been functioning during this period with a degree of efficiency which does much credit alike to the Institution and to the Bar in the State. I am glad to observe that its present membership is more than six times what it was when the Association started. Now that there is a Law College within the State, it is to be expected that every year there will be additions to your strength. The fields in which the profession of law could be practised with advantage, have increased enormously and new entrants will have ample oppor-

tunity. In this connection, I wish to impress upon you, and especially on the younger members of the Bar, the need for specialisation in the various branches of law and study in comparative legislation.

Important Position of Advocates.

In the context of modern political conditions, the position of the Advocate is one of great importance and responsibility and perhaps there never was a time when the legal profession called more for the great qualities of intensive study, robust commonsense, moderation, courtesy, independence, due observance of professional honour and etiquette and honesty, than at the present moment when the new Constitution has begun to work. I am glad to learn that the vast and preponderating majority of the members of the Bar in Mysore are fully alive to the great responsibilities of their profession and have been affording valuable assistance to the Bench in their daily work.

I do not wish to let this moment pass without saying how very happy we are to have the Rt. Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar in our midst. It is given to few men to have attained distinction in so many fields of activity as our distinguished President Dr. Jayakar, though he is rightly considered to be one of the most brilliant of lawyers and jurists. He played no mean part in the emancipation of our country and it is my fervent hope that Dr. Jayakar will be the example for the new generation of lawyers. May God bless and spare him to serve Bharat, our ancient land, for many more years.

I once again thank you for the kind sentiments expressed in your Address and I wish the Celebration all success. I hope that by your efforts, your Association will contribute materially to the progress of Mysore and to the happiness and well-being of the people of the State.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

By the President and Members of the Law Association.

We, the President and Members of the Law Association, Bangalore, respectfully tender Your Highness a most hearty welcome on this auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Association.

It is an ancient conception in India, as in Europe, that the Head of the State is the fountain of Justice; and the High Court of Mysore owes its origin and authority to the statesmanly act of one of Your Highness's illustrious Royal Predecessors. It is, therefore, to us a matter for particular happiness and gratitude that we have been accorded the privilege of Your Highness's personal association with our celebrations.

Our Association was brought into existence on the 28th of July 1900 at a meeting of some 40 lawyers practising in Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station held in one of the Court Halls in the present District Office Building. Its first President was the late Sri S. Ramaswamy Iyer, the then Government Advocate.

The objects of the Association were stated to be:—

“(1) To consider all matters affecting the interests of legal practitioners in Mysore including the Civil and Military Station.

(2) To promote a high professional tone among the members, and

(3) To consider and make representations to proper authorities on matters affecting Courts, suitors and legal practitioners.”

The Association has always kept in view of these objects during this half a century.

From the small beginning* of 41 members, the strength of the Association has now grown to 310, commensurate with the increase in the number of legal practitioners in Bangalore.

It is admitted on all hands that such an organisation of the profession of law is a useful and indeed necessary adjunct to the judiciary in the State. Protection of the person and the property of its subjects through the machinery of justice being one of the primary functions of the State the judiciary is one of the three vital organs of a modern constitution. Ever before the present Constitution of India came into force, Mysore had built up a judiciary noted for its efficiency and independence in maintaining the reign of law. Our courts could and did afford protection to the rights of individuals against acts of the Executive Government which were *ultra vires* of their powers. Under the new Constitution, the scope for the exercise of judicial authority is greatly enlarged. Even the validity of Acts of the Legislature can now be canvassed before the courts. The judiciary therefore occupies to-day a place of much greater importance than ever before, and the responsibility of the profession of law has increased correspondingly. There is more for us now to study and understand as the law in the country is growing in volume, variety and complexity.

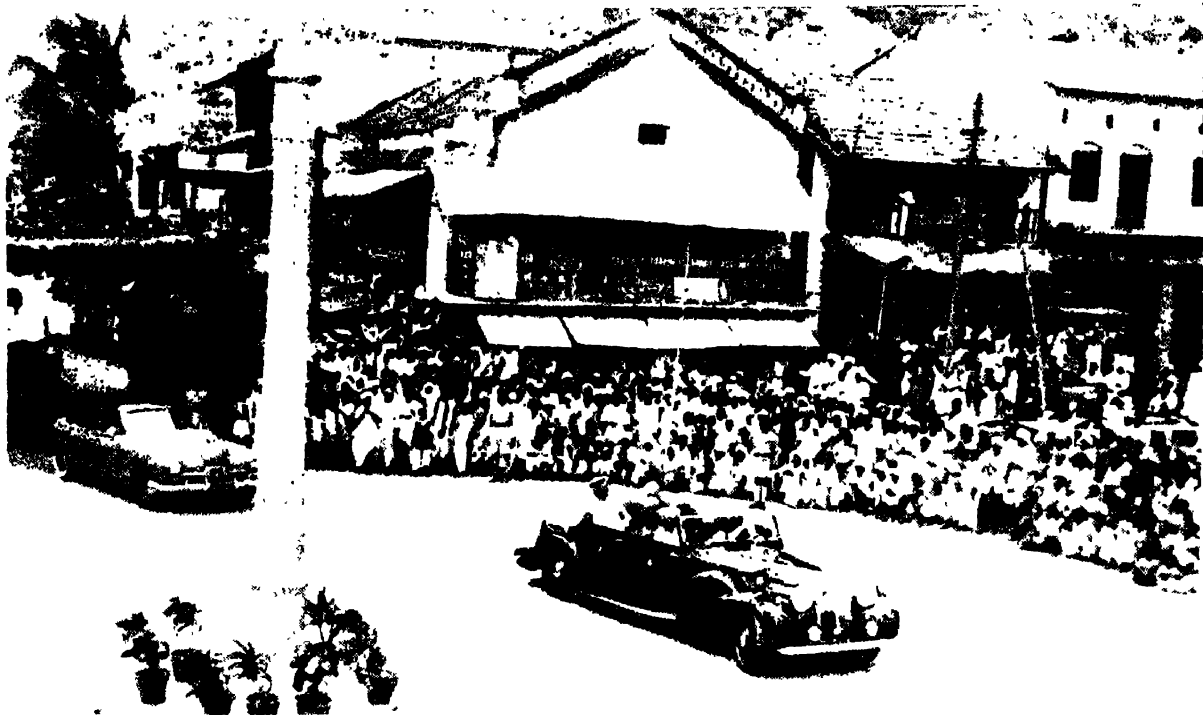
If the lawyers are to discharge their functions efficiently as officers of the Court engaged in presenting the cases of their clients in a fair and intelligible form, an institution like ours which seeks to maintain a high standard of professional responsibility among its members and



SITE OF THE KARIYALA PROJECT (SRI GAYATRI RESERVOIR) WAS EXAMINED BY HIS HIGHNESS.



THE CHIEF ENGINEER, SRI NEELAKANTAPPA, EXPLAINING TO HIS HIGHNESS, THE WORKING OF THE PICK-UP AT HEBBAHALLA, NEAR MANDYA.



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA WAS GIVEN A ROUSING RECEPTION BY THE
PEOPLE OF CHITALDRUG



CROWDS AWAITED THE ARRIVAL OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA AT DAVANGERE.
HERE HIS HIGHNESS IS SEEN GOING IN PROCESSION WITH THE HON. CHIEF MINISTER
AND THE HON. MINISTERS FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

which by means of a large library of law books and journals facilitates their work and provides a favourable atmosphere for the free exchange of ideas between them is an essential requisite.

In addition to attending to these duties according to the means available, our Association organized the First Mysore Lawyers' Conference in 1923 with a view to bringing together legal practitioners from all parts of the State on a common platform for the consideration of questions affecting the profession and also of legislative measures and other matters of general public welfare. It was the first conference of the kind in India, and has met on 18 occasions during these 28 years.

The lawyers' activities, however, are not limited to the court room and the conference hall. In all countries and at all times the lawyer is among the foremost leaders of all progressive public movements. Following that tradition, members of our Association have been taking a large part in the public life of the State. A number of our present and past members, including some of Your Highness's Ministers of to-day, are among the leading public men of the State.

The Association originally occupied a room in the Bangalore District Office Building. In 1935, a set of rooms which had been previously occupied by the Bench of Magistrates' Court was placed at our disposal by Government. Later on, a big hall and a set of rooms were added in order to provide accommodation for our canteen and the Legal Practitioners' Co-operative Society which was started six years ago under the auspices of the Association. We are grateful to your Highness's Government for these favours. But the accommodation in our present premises is totally inadequate for our growing needs.

With the growth of the profession in number and the increase of its responsibilities, the Association has been feeling

the need for the expansion of its services. There is urgent need for additions to its library and reading room, and members have also been feeling the need for the provision of certain conveniences and social amenities, such as recreation rooms, a lecture hall and a couple of tennis courts. The provision of these facilities necessarily involves our finding more space and larger financial resources; and in this behalf we have to look to your Highness's Government for liberal assistance.

We crave your Highness's leave to mention that the necessity for a spacious building in a central locality to accommodate all the courts in Bangalore including the High Court is being keenly felt by lawyers and the litigant public. At present, the Court in Bangalore are located in four different places and a good deal of our time is taken up in moving about from one place to another. Several of the courts are held in dark and dingy rooms which are too small to provide seats for even the lawyers working in them. These are conditions hardly conducive to the efficient and expeditious working of the courts. The records of our Association show that the construction of a suitable court building has been under the contemplation of the Government for nearly half a century. A dozen years ago, the Government decided to construct a spacious building in a central locality not far from the Old Public Office Buildings for accommodating all the courts in Bangalore including the High Court and the courts in the Civil and Military Station the immediate retrocession of which was then expected. The outbreak of the Second World War, however, prevented any further progress being made in the matter. Now that the construction of a building for the Legislature has been commenced, we trust it is not too much for us to hope that the construction of court buildings in the

vicinity will be taken in hand immediately so that all the three organs of the State may function not only in a spacious atmosphere, but also in close geographical proximity so as to economise the time of the public and lawyers and the administration as well.

It is a source of great pleasure to us that in the midst of numerous important engagements your Highness has found it possible to oblige us by graciously

consenting to inaugurate the celebration of our Golden Jubilee.

We assure your Highness that we are deeply grateful to you for your kindness.

We now request your Highness to inaugurate the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Law Association, Bangalore.

We pray for your Highness's long life and happiness and for the progress and prosperity of Mysore.

MORE AMENITIES TO PEOPLE AT K.G.F.

His Highness the Maharaja, replying to the addresses presented by the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board and the Adi-Dravida Jana Sabha on 11th August 1951, said:—

It affords me no small pleasure to be with you all this afternoon and to participate in the Opening Ceremony of the New Out-Patient Block for the Civil Hospital in Kolar Gold Field and to lay the Foundation Stone of the Adi-Dravida Jana Sabha Hostel. My Government have always followed a progressive policy in regard to the provision of dispensaries and hospitals and I am glad that the Civil Hospital of your place which was commenced nearly fifty years back has now got an up-to-date Out-Patient Block to meet the requirements of this growing City.

I am glad to note that since my last visit to your place, the Sanitary Board has made further advances in providing civic amenities to the population of this place and has started one more dispensary and a separate Girls' High School and has improved the markets besides making an ambulance van available for conveying the sick persons to hospitals in this City of distances. I note your appreciation of the assistance

you have received from my Government in implementing the several schemes.

In the address of the Sanitary Board there are requests for having a City Improvement Trust Board for this area, for starting an occupational institute in this place and for reconstituting the Board consistently with the changed conditions. The request for a City Improvement Trust Board is being made for the first time and I assure you that my Government will examine the request with every sympathy. The policy of my Government has been to start occupational institutes only in places where the people of the locality have come forward with handsome donations and if the people of this place follow the example of other places like Hassan, Davangere and Chintamani, my Government will surely consider the request with every sympathy. My Government had constituted a Committee to examine the question of improving the administration of the

Sanitary Board Area and the recommendations of the Committee are under the active consideration of my Government. I hope that in the near future the civic administration of the Kolar Gold Field Area will be placed more or less on the same footing as that which obtains in the other Cities of the State, at the same time making due provision for the special conditions of this area.

I am glad that the hostel started by the Adi-Dravida Jana Sabha in 1943 is going to have a building of its own shortly. It is not surprising that the worthy cause has been supported by Government as well as by the Sanitary Board.

I am happy to see that the lot of boys and girls of the Depressed Classes is today much better than in the past. This is a great step forward. In consonance with the well-known policy of my Government to afford facilities for educational progress in general and of the welfare of the more backward communities in particular, the Grant-in-aid rules relating to hostels have been liberalised recently and a grant of two-thirds of the estimated cost of the building subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 is now admissible.

I note with pleasure the appreciative terms in which the Adi-Dravida Jana Sabha have expressed their indebtedness to various amenities and help rendered to their Organisation by the well-known firm, Messrs. John Taylor & Sons (India), Ltd. They are one of the foremost industrial pioneers in our country, and they have always adopted a liberal policy of ameliorating the living and working conditions of their employees. Your town itself has grown to its present dimensions and importance as a result of their enterprise and outlook, coupled with the enlightened administration by the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board. I congratulate the Sanitary Board on its decision to allot, free of cost, a suitable site for this Hostel that will soon come up.

I have now great pleasure in declaring open the New Out-Patient Block of the Civil Hospital and in laying the Foundation Stone of Adi-Dravida Jana Sabha Hostel. I hope that the Hospital will prove to be of wide and lasting benefit to the people of Kolar Gold Fields and the surrounding villages and that the students who will make use of the Hostel will have a bright educational career and will have an opportunity of serving our Motherland in the years to come to the maximum extent possible.

His Highness the Maharaja, in reply to the Address presented by Messrs. John Taylor & Sons (India), Ltd., Kolar Gold Field, on 11th August 1951, said :—

I thank you very much for the cordial welcome extended to me and for the Address that you have presented. It is a matter of regret to me that even my present visit to your place is a very brief one and that I have not been able to spare more time today to acquaint

myself with the recent developments in the Gold-mining industry.

In your Address you have referred to the important step that has been taken in the history of the industry since my last visit to this place. All the Gold-Mining companies are now Rupee

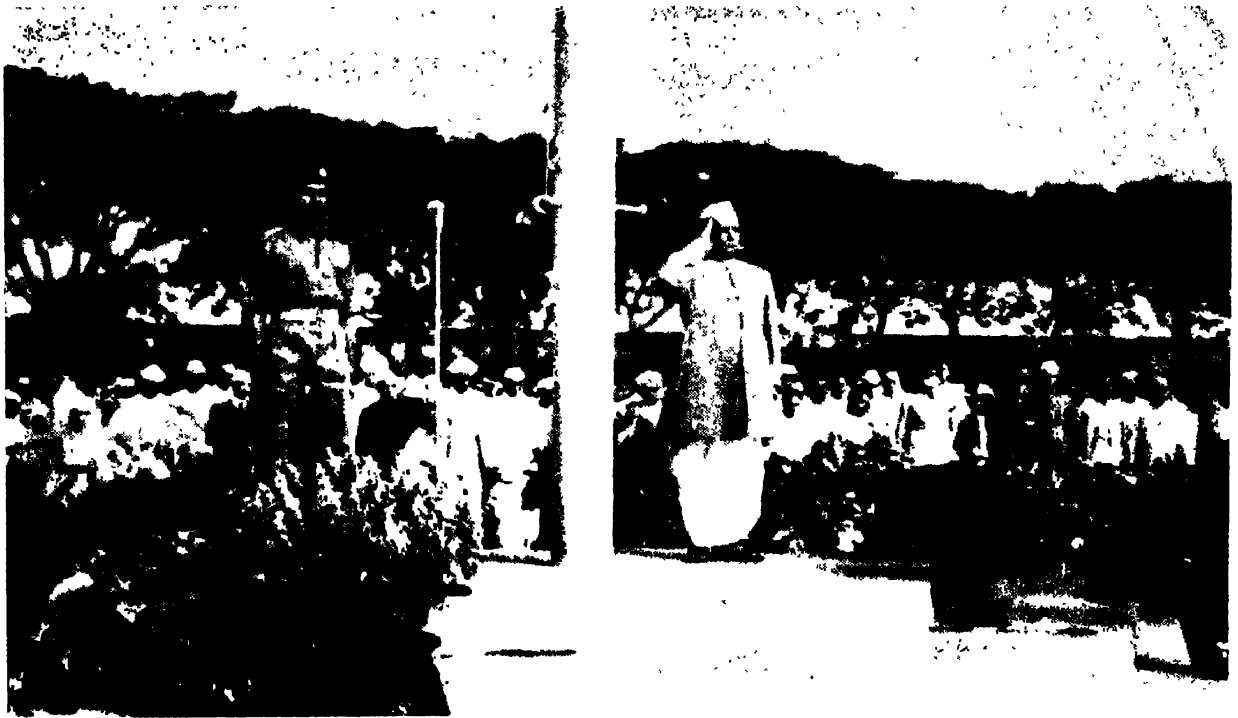
companies incorporated in the State of Mysore and I note with great pleasure that the transfer of the undertakings and assets of the Sterling companies to the Rupee companies have been effected without any interruption in the conduct of normal operations or loss of good-will. These Rupee companies were established as a result of the agreement reached between my Government and the Gold-Mining companies in the year 1949 and while entering into that agreement my Government were not guided by the immediate results but had the idea of ensuring the longevity of the Mines and affording greater opportunities to Indians in general and to Mysoreans in particular to occupy positions of responsibility in this industry. I hope these objects will be achieved in full. I have also noted that my Government is now more actively interested in the working of these Mines and have got a Government Director on the Board of Management.

In your Address you have referred to the technical and other problems with which you had to contend during the past two years and I am glad that you have been able to tackle all these problems successfully. The curtailment of power and the shortage of water, referred to by you, were due to shortage of rainfall and I join you in the hope

that the industry will not have to face such difficulties in future. So far as power is concerned, there should be no difficulty as the power from Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works is available now to supplement the power from Shivasamudram and Shimshapura. My Government will examine how far the shortage of water can be got over by increasing the storage capacity of the reservoir in Bethamangala and you may be sure that all practicable steps in this direction will be investigated. I must congratulate you on your enterprise in tapping all sources of under-ground water. This coupled with strict economy in the use of water not only on the technical side but also for domestic consumption among the large population served by you averted a complete breakdown in the water-supply system.

I was very happy to learn at the function which I attended earlier this afternoon that you have been taking active interest in education and that you have been giving considerable assistance to the Adi-Dravida Jana Sabha Hostel. I congratulate you on the several steps taken for the welfare of labour and for the facilities afforded by you for the spread of education.

Once more I thank you for your welcome and wish you all prosperity.



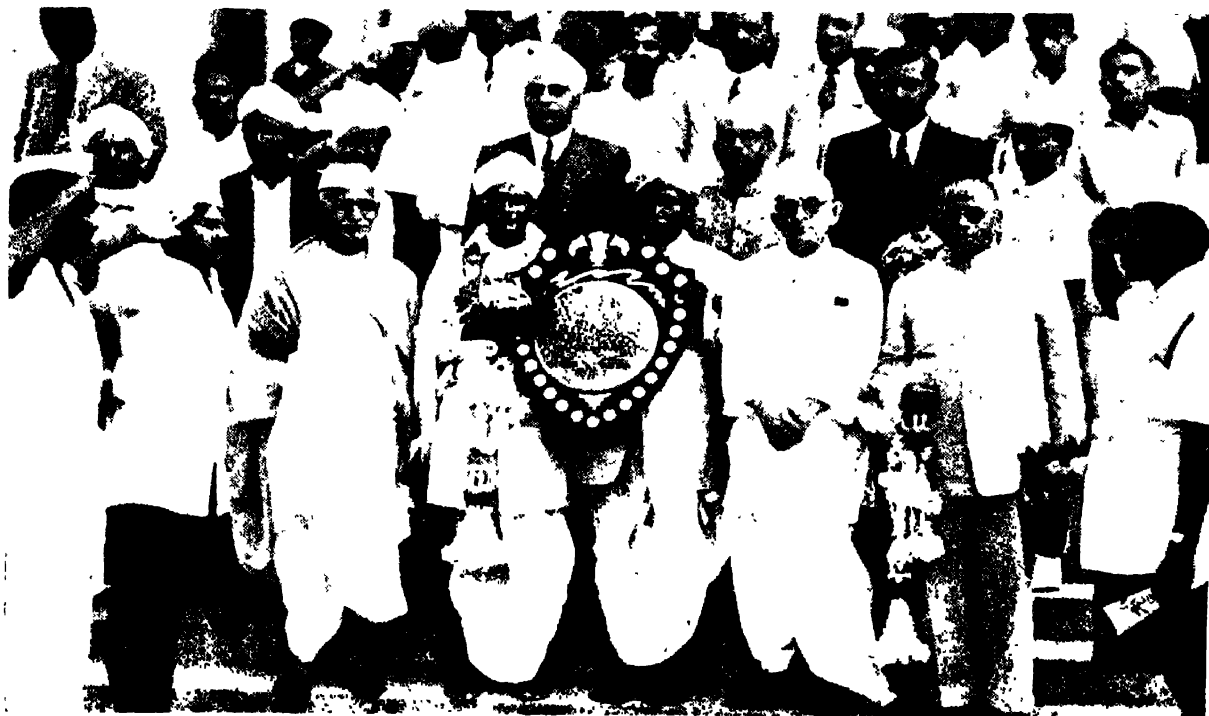
THE HON. SRI K. T. REDDY, CHIEF MINISTER TAKING THE SALUTE AT SUBHAS MAIDAN ON THE OCCASION OF THE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS.



PROMINENT CITIZENS OF BANGALORE ATTENDED THE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS AT SUBHAS MAIDAN ON THE 15TH AUGUST 1951.



ARRIVAL OF HON. SRI K. M. MUNSHI AT THE BANGALORE AIRPORT. HE WAS RECEIVED BY THE HON. MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND INDUSTRIES AND THE HON. MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND MEMBERS OF THE HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT, LTD.



MYSORE HAD THE UNIQUE HONOUR OF WINNING THE ALL-INDIA SHIELD FOR THE LARGEST NUMBER OF TREES PLANTED IN CONNECTION WITH VANA MAHOTSAVA. GROUP PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE TOWN HALL WHEN THE HON. SRI K. M. MUNSHI, PRESENTED THE SHIELD TO THE VILLAGE OF SETTIMADAMANGALA, KOLAR DISTRICT.

OPENING OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING CENTRE IN BANGALORE.

Amidst a distinguished gathering of employers, workers and the public of Bangalore, the Hon'ble Sri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, Government of India, declared open the Industrial Training Centre in the premises of the Bangalore Transport Company, on Monday the 16th July 1951. The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, Government of Mysore, presided. Sri Bhashyam welcomed the Hon'ble Labour Minister, Government of India, and the guests and stated that the country depended upon increased production in industries and in agriculture. These industries required trained men and women specially fitted for the various jobs. In Bangalore, at present, there were three Industrial Training Centres; one Industrial Training Institute at Jalahalli, one at the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, and the third one is opened in the Bangalore Transport Company and the strength of these centres were about 300 persons. Sri Bhashyam hoped that there would be additional training centres soon in Mysore, Bhadravati and Kolar Gold Fields in order to cover the entire State requirements. It was the ambition of the Government of Mysore and the Government of India not merely to train people but also to enable these trained men to go to the interior villages and establish training centres, thereby bringing technique and service to the remotest villager. Sri Bhashyam dwelt at length the necessity for such training centres in each Factory and Workshop as was done in America. "Our ambition is to make the Indian worker equal to any other worker in the world. It is a big ambition no doubt, but one worthy of striving for. We invite the co-operation

of all employers and the public in finding suitable jobs for those who get training here", concluded Sri Bhashyam.

Inaugurating the new centre, the Hon. Sri Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, said that after partition, properly trained personnel for certain jobs were not available. They had therefore to mobilise all manpower and train persons for jobs like welders, turners, mechanics, etc., But so far they had not been able to fill up the void created by the partition, and other attendant circumstances. It was a gratification to note that more and more qualified young men and women were taking up several trades, provided in these training centres in the Union.

Next, the Labour Minister referred to the National Planning Commission's recommendations, and said that if these recommendations were to be implemented it was very necessary to have a budget of man-power. Several countries had made it a regular feature of their economy and it was really paradoxical that in India, they had man-power shortage in spite of her enormous population. If they wanted to utilise man-power in a balanced way, the budgeting of man-power was necessary. The stage now had come when they should lay greater and greater emphasis on technical and vocational training.

The Labour Minister said that there had always been a conflict in this country between manual worker and other respectable professions while other countries had realised the importance of manual and objective of work. It was heartening to find that there was now a gradual realisation, though slow, of the dignity of Labour. It was high time that an atmosphere should be created so that the dignity of

labour should be realised. That was the only one way perhaps for the industrial development of our country.

In conclusion, the Hon'ble the Labour Minister emphasised the need for re-orientation of the present system of education. The bias in the education was very necessary to achieve more production through skilled man-power.

After vote of thanks proposed by Sri K. R. Madhava Rao, Chairman of the

Bangalore Transport Company, Limited, the Labour Minister inspected an exhibition organized by the three Industrial Training Centres in Bangalore where articles manufactured by the trainees were on display. The Minister then proceeded to the workshop and formally cut the tape declaring the centre open and, inspected the workshops and class rooms of the centre.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

PROGRESSIVE POLICIES ADOPTED BY THE CONGRESS MINISTRY.*

By the Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister

It is now four years since India achieved her independence and we are entering on the fifth year. It is a well known fact that India achieved her freedom in a manner remarkable in the annals of history. It can rightly be claimed to be a bloodless revolution but what has not been sufficiently realised, are the circumstances that prevailed at the time when this freedom was secured. It was a time when the economic conditions had been gravely dislocated in the wake of a world-wide war of a long duration. The conditions in India were particularly distressing and complicated. Added to this, the partition of India brought its own complexities. Not only did the partition accentuate the economic condition of the country but it also brought with it communal fury of a barbarous nature bordering on savagery and exodus of population on an unprecedented scale. The situation otherwise also was one which would have baffled any nation and any Government.

It is a matter for gratification that the people and the Governments in India rode the storm as it were and brought the situation under control. Law and Order which is essential for the progress of any nation was established, though at great cost. The nation, it must be remembered, also lost its Father—Mahatma Gandhi—who was the architect of Freedom. Far reaching steps were taken to rehabilitate the refugees and efforts are continuing even to-day to complete this task successfully. The consolidation and unification of India was achieved—an achievement which is unparalleled in the history of

India and perhaps in the world. This consolidation, we owe to the marvellous strategy and powers of organisation of the late lamented Sardar Patel.

I must, at the outset, make a passing reference to the fact that Mysore is now an integral unit of India functioning under the new Constitution which was inaugurated on January 26, 1950. The smooth and speedy way in which this position was brought about is a matter for satisfaction. Mysore now enjoys more or less the same rights and privileges as other parts of India and has to shoulder the same responsibilities as other States. Along with the constitutional integration, financial integration also has been completed. The integration of services also is on the anvil and it will not be long before the same is finalised. In one respect, however, Mysore's position is not happy in so far as it is classed under Part B States, which, according to the Constitution, come under the superintendence and control of the Government of India according to Article 371 of the Constitution. But this is only a passing phase and I am confident that at a very early date Mysore will be exempt from the operation of this Article and her status will be the same as that of Part A States in all essentials.

One may feel satisfied that Mysore has secured for herself her due place in the policy of India and has contributed not an insignificant quota towards evolving the new Indian Constitution.

It is not as if in this pre-occupation necessarily requiring the highest priority, namely establishing security and unity of

*Independence Day Broadcast from the A.I.R., Mysore.

the country, other major national work was lost sight of. Many a task of national regeneration in several spheres of activity has been initiated and implemented dynamically during the last four years. Though I am tempted to recount some of them which have been undertaken by the Government of India and the Governments of the various States comprising India, I must confine myself to what it has been possible to do in Mysore State.

I shall give only a bird's eyeview of the major events in Mysore and facts and figures relating to the progress made in several important spheres of national regeneration.

I shall now proceed to narrate briefly the work that has been attempted and done in the several departments which have a close bearing on the well-being and prosperity of the people. Taking Education first, during the last four years, the number of institutions of all grades has gone up from 10,500 to about 15,500. The number of pupils has increased from about 6½ lakhs to 9½ lakhs, and the expenditure on education has doubled itself from about 1½ to about 3 crores annually. Giving some further details, High Schools have increased from 112 to 204, Middle Schools from about 570 to about 700, New Type Middle Schools from about 400 to about 600 and Primary Schools from about 8,500 to about 9,500. The number of First and Second grade colleges have also similarly increased and new colleges like the Law College and the College of Commerce have been opened. Two additional Engineering Colleges have also come into existence and there is provision now for admitting every year more than 500 students for Engineering studies. In addition to the Engineering Colleges, there is the Engineering School, and new Occupational Institutes have been opened in Mysore, Davangere, Hassan, Chintamani and Bhadravati. The percentage of literacy has gone up

from about 13 to 18 per cent and adult literacy work is being carried in a systematic manner by the Adult Education Council for which an annual grant of Rs. 5 lakhs is being made by Government.

The number of Medical Institutions which were about 400, four years ago are now about 500. There is one institution for every 60 square miles and for about 15,000 of population. This is perhaps the best average compared to any other part in India. During this period, the number of Health Centres also which were 68 in the year 1947 is now 120, distributed over all parts of Mysore where malaria was largely prevalent. In addition to the large number of institutions thus started, attention has been paid to special activities in the spheres of malaria control and tuberculosis. The starting of a Central Leprosy Sanatorium also has been sanctioned and the scheme of Mobile Vans has been inaugurated.

There has been a phenomenal growth in the number of co-operative societies. The societies which were about 2,500 in the year 1946-47 shot up to more than 5,000 by the end of 1950. There has been a corresponding growth in the membership of co-operative societies and in their cash turn-over. Membership increased from about 2½ lakhs to about 5 lakhs, and the cash turn-over from about 28½ crores to about 41½ crores. The expansion has been mainly in the rural areas in the direction of the establishment of multi-purpose co-operative societies, one for each circle of about 20 villages.

In the field of Electricity, there has been rapid progress. The number of places electrified which were 228 in June 1947 and were 469 by the end of 1950. The number of irrigation pumps worked by electricity which were about 1,000 in June 1947 have reached a figure of nearly 2,500 now. Figures in the other fields of development of electricity are equally impressive. The Horse Power demand has increased from



THE HON. MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, SRI K. M. MUNSHI, VISITED THE EXHIBITION HELD AT THE VETERINARY HOSPITAL, BANGALORE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CALF SHOW. THE HON. MINISTERS OF THE MYSORE GOVT. ARE ALSO SEEN IN THE PICTURE.



HON. SRI K. M. MUNSHI, PLANTED A TREE IN THE VETERINARY HOSPITAL GROUNDS, BANGALORE.



THE HON. SRI K. M. MUNSHI AND THE HON. MINISTERS OF THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT ARE SEEN INTERESTED IN ONE OF THE PRIZE WINNING COWS.



THE HON. MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS, VISITED THE FINE ART EXHIBITION HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE A.L.C.C. SRI RUMALE CHANNABASAPPA IS SEEN DESCRIBING ONE OF THE PAINTINGS.

about 70,000 to about 1,12,000 K.W.H. generated from about 30 crores to about 50 crores, length of transmission lines from 1,198 to 1,648 miles, number of lighting installations from 56,000 to 92,000, number of street lights from 19,468 to 25,055, number of power installations from 3,600 to 6,200, number of domestic heating installations from about 2,400 to about 5,000, and the amount of gross revenue realised from about one crore to about Rs. 1,61,00,000.

The number of veterinary institutions have steadily increased from 139 in 1946-47 to 193 in 1950-51. The number of animals treated in these institutions have gone up to nearly 8 lakhs during the last year as against less than five lakhs in 1946-47. The target that had been fixed by the Royal Commission on Agriculture that there should be one veterinary institution for every 25,000 heads of cattle has nearly been reached in Mysore and perhaps in Mysore only.

In accordance with the declared policy of the Government, prohibition has been introduced in nearly two-thirds of the area of Mysore. The number of excise shops have dwindled from about 3,000 in 1946-47 to about 900 in 1950-51. The number of excise offences which were 4,721 in 1946-47 have also gone down to 2,209 in 1950-51. The income from this source for the Government has gone down by a crore of rupees per annum.

In the sphere of industries, there have been striking developments in certain directions. Preliminary work has been completed to increase the production of iron and steel four-fold, from about 25,000 tons per annum to one lakh of tons per annum and the increased quantity will be available from next year onwards. The capacity for production in the Cement Factory has been trebled. The Acetic Acid plant has started functioning, the only plant of its kind in the whole of India. The Ferro-Silicon Plant also has

been installed and production has started. Developments in several other lines connected with Bhadravati Iron and Steel Industries are in quick progress. Several other industrial schemes are under the active consideration of Government, e.g., Fertilisers Factory and the Electrical Industries.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Village Industrialisation Scheme has been put into force in two districts and work is proceeding briskly under the active guidance of Sir M. Visvesvaraya himself, who is the Chairman of the Committee constituted for the purpose. It may be mentioned in this connection that facilities were given by the Government of Mysore with a view to have the telephone factory established in Bangalore, and for the starting of the Machine Tool Industry also in Mysore State by the Government of India, so also the Food Technological Research Institute.

There has been steady progress in the sphere of Rural Development. New Rural Development committees were constituted both in the district headquarters and taluks. Intervillage communications, drainage and sanitation in the villages, digging of drinking water wells, replanting and planting of *thopes*, facilities for rural broadcasting, digging of compost pits and other important works have proceeded at a steady space. A length of about two thousand fresh miles of road was formed till the end of 1950, beginning from 1946-47. About 3,000 works of drainage have been completed. About 1,000 village extensions have been planned. Six lakhs of trees were planted in 1948-49 and about 16 lakhs in 1949-50 and 38 lakhs of plants in 1950-51. This year also, the work is going on briskly and only recently a village in Kolar District was the recipient of the All India Shield for the best work in this connection. About 35,000 compost pits have been dug during the last few years. Nearly a crore of

rupees has been spent on the Depressed Class Housing Scheme and about 15,000 houses have been built in several villages under this new scheme.

About 3,000 acres of plantations have been raised during every year from 47-48 by the Forest Department. While increased provision is being made for the expenditure on development of forest, there has been a steady increase in the income also. The revenue realisations which were about 61 lakhs in 47-48 have risen to nearly 75 lakhs in 50-51. A programme of systematic afforestation is being pursued.

Mysore is known for minerals and has a Gold industry. A detailed geological survey has been taken up and the Government are considering proposals to exploit several other mines and unearth several other geological products. We are on the threshold of achieving further concrete results in this direction at an early date.

In the sphere of food production and increasing irrigation facilities, striking developments have taken place. Concrete results in the shape of increased food production will be evident more and more as the several projects under construction are completed. A three-year Grow More Food Scheme was initiated in the year 1949-50. About two crores of rupees has been secured so far from the Government of India by way of grants and loans towards the implementation of the scheme. More than 1,000 irrigation wells have been sunk during the past two years with a subsidy from the Government to each well, ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Eighteen major irrigation works have been taken up benefiting an area of about 22,000 acres. Some of these works have been completed and the remaining are nearing completion. Restoration of 250 tanks have been completed and the restoration of as many as 500 tanks is in various stages of progress. The scheme of Lift Irrigation of river valleys is being actively pursued. Improvement of river

tank, and feeder channels has been a marked feature in the sphere of irrigation during the last two years and about 700 works have been so far completed while about 250 are nearing completion. Land improvement schemes, comprising mainly of works relating to reclamation of waste and marshy lands by proper drainage, construction of pick-ups, contour bunding for the prevention of soil erosion and providing roads to facilitate agricultural traffic in marshy areas have been taken up. So far, 123 such works have been completed and as many as 240 works are in several stages of execution. About 22,000 acres of jungle grown and weed infested lands have been reclaimed by the use of bulldozers and tractors. Supply schemes comprising of supply of seedgrains of about 4,000 tons, 25,000 tons of oil-cake, about 2 lakhs of tons of compost and nearly 25 lakhs rupees worth of agricultural implements have been supplied to the ryots during the past two years. Several facilities in connection with these supplies have been given and subsidised in varying degrees. The Department of Agriculture owns 132 tractors and 22 bulldozers and in order to make effective use of these, the construction of a workshop for repairs, etc., has been taken on hand. A scheme for making available tractors to the ryots on hire purchase system has also been a success. Supply of electrical and diesel oil supplies to the ryots on hire purchase system has been introduced and the ryots are taking full advantage of this scheme. A total extent of about 40,000 acres of land has been granted during the last two years from out of Government waste lands, fertile date groves and Amrit Mahal Kavals. A sum of about Rs. 6 lakhs has been issued during the last two years towards improvement and takavi loans. A scheme of co-operative farming has been tried and about 9,000 acres of land has been assigned to the several co-operative societies. Liberal grants and

loans from Government are also provided to these institutions for their development in their various stages. The progress achieved in this respect has been encouraging. With a view to minimise the pressure on cereal grains, the ryots and the coffee planters particularly in the Malnad districts are encouraged to grow subsidiary food crops, like tapioca, sweet potato, etc. In several other ways, concentrated attention is being paid to increase food production.

It is to be remembered that the population in the Mysore State has gone up from 73 lakhs to more than 90 lakhs during the last decade. In spite of increased food production as a result of the Grow More Food schemes, it must be realised that the quantum of ration that is available now to the people of Mysore is on the low side, and that we have yet to depend on imports in order to maintain even the existing ration. It would be admitted, however, that during the last four years there has been no break down in the distribution of food in the State. The results of the various schemes that have been now completed will be evident in the years to come rather than in the immediate present.

I have indicated so far very briefly, only certain broad aspects of some of the departments of the Government. I have not given the full picture or all the details. This has been done in other Departmental publications of the Government.

I may mention, however, that in several other spheres reform has been attempted. Legislation that has been put through during the last four years has been quite impressive. Legislation relating to various aspects of Labour, Welfare of the Depressed Classes, Agriculture, Irrigation and other spheres has been undertaken. In the realm of land revenue, there are two bills pending their final passage in the Legislature, namely, the Abolition of

Jodi and Inam Villages Bill and the Tenancy Bill. Preliminaries have been nearly completed to introduce the Mysore University Bill. The Corporation Act and the Town Municipalities Act are already on the Statute Books. The District Board and Village Panchayet Bill is about to be passed into Law. The above Local Self-Government Bills have been designed to give wider powers and better financial resources to the Local Self-Government institutions.

I may conclude this talk by stating that while results achieved from the last four years are not insignificant, one has a feeling that yet much remains to be done. There can be no room for complacency in matters relating to the raising of the economic level and the standard of living of the people as a whole. Recently, a five-year plan for the State as an integral part of the All-India Five-year plan has been prepared and approved by the All-India Planning Commission. This plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 36.6 crores during the five-year period. This is in addition to the existing level of expenditure. When the plan is finally approved, it may be stated that every year, a sum of about Rs. 20 crores will be spent on maintaining the existing social services and executing the development plans of Mysore. In passing, I may say that expenditure on social services which was about 21 per cent of the entire expenditure in the year 1945-46 has risen to nearly 50 per cent according to the budget estimates of 1951-52. The five-year plan provides for various departments roughly as follows:—

	Rs. in Lakhs
1 Power Projects	1,200'68
2 Irrigation	716'00
3 Agriculture	442'98
4 Roads	322'05
5 Education	225'60
6 Public Health	158'25
7 Medical	56'50
8 Depressed Class Housing	100'00

	Rs. in Lakhs.
9 Industrial Housing	50'00
10 Cottage Industries including Sericulture	135'38
11 Rural Development	81'05
12 Veterinary	53'75
13 Other minor industries including Mining	34'80
14 Forests	8'30
15 Co-operation	7'10
16 Fisheries	2'20

The above is in addition to 429.25 lakhs intended for development work connected with the Mysore Iron and Steel works, Bhadravati, which is to be included in the Central Government's plans and financed by them independently.

The Chemical and Fertiliser's Scheme involving an expenditure of about Rs. 3 crores is proposed to be considered by the Planning Commission in connection with their supplementary plan. The Electrical Industries Scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 7 crores is being considered along with the bigger scheme which the Government of India have in view.

In addition to the schemes covered by the above plan, the Honnemaradu, Mekadatu and Kapini Power projects have been urged to be included in the supplementary plan which is being evolved by the All-India Planning Commission. It has also been stressed on the

Government of India that they may take up the Lakkavalli project as a Central Government project and complete it within ten years.

I do not propose to take further time in elucidating the details about this plan. This plan for Mysore is in essence a continuation of past effort to ameliorate the conditions of the citizens of the State according to a five-year plan which is just now nearing completion. Mysore has marched from progress to progress during the past. During the last four years, the figures narrated by me in the course of the talk tell their own tale. With the execution of the next five years plan, it may be confidently stated that the economic condition of the people of Mysore and their standard of living would have definitely improved. It will not be at least before a decade or 15 years is over that we would have reached a position comparable to conditions existing in certain progressive countries of the west. The work before us requires co-operative effort, discipline, hard work and a missionary zeal to improve our conditions. I trust that the above qualities, in addition to the qualities of national integrity and a sense of high purpose and constant endeavour will be forthcoming in abundance in the years ahead of us.



DURING HIS VISIT TO MANDYA, HIS HIGHNESS VISITED THE MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ARE ALSO SEEN IN THE PICTURE.

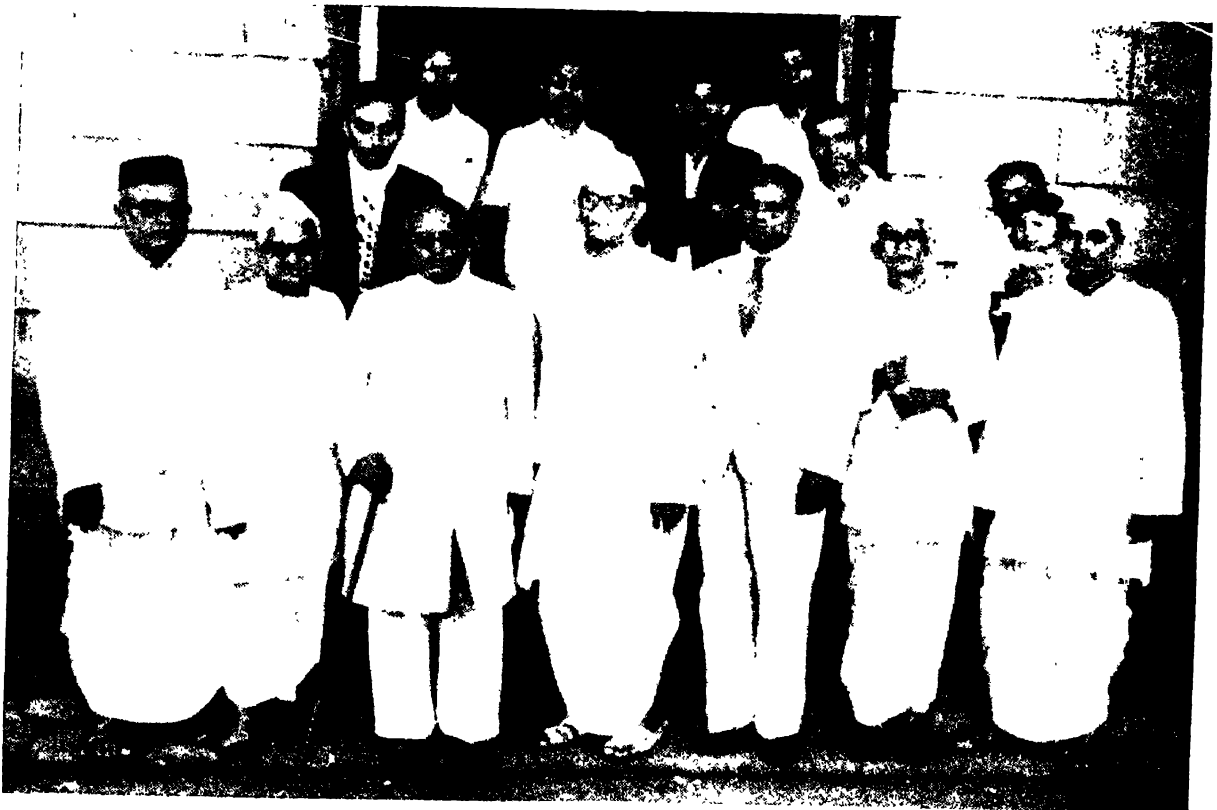


PHOTO TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE 48TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI, BOMBAY. THE HON. SRI H. C. DASAPPA, MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND INDUSTRIES, ATTENDED THE FUNCTION.

THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Sri G. L. Mehta explains objectives.

Sri G. L. Mehta, a prominent member of the Planning Commission, set up by the Government of India, spoke on the "Five-Year Plan," at the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore, on 6th August 1951. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister presided over the meeting.

While explaining the implications of the "Five-Year Plan" at the outset, paid a tribute to Sir M. Visvesvaraya "whose zeal and vigour for industrialisation" the speaker said, "put many younger men to shame." Mysore's active interest in the fostering and developing of industries had strengthened the economy, not only of the State, but of the country as a whole. The development of hydro-electric power in the State had assisted the establishment and development of several industries. Electrification was one of the main items to which attention has been paid in the Planning Commission's Report. He went on to explain how this Plan was different from the several other plans. One of the fundamental objectives of this Plan was to see that the directives of the Constitution were implemented and also to assess the resources of the country, to determine priorities and so forth. For the first time after detailed enquiries and discussions, an attempt was made to assess the financial resources of the country. The Planning Commission had six to seven months' discussion with the various State Governments and also with the Central Ministries as regards the Industrial Sector; they had discussions with very nearly 16 industrial representatives in order to know what their plans of expansion were and what their problems

with regard to raw materials, market, etc. were. There was a social approach also in this Plan, in that apart from the question of raising the standard of living, the question of preventing undue concentration of economic power in large cities and such other areas was given the consideration it deserved. Because of our needs and limited resources, targets both in the agricultural and industrial sectors were laid down. Great stress was laid on the need for developing public co-operation and the need for improving the administration. The planning Commission had already arranged the printing of 10,000 copies of their Report and in the light of such public comments and criticisms that they might receive in the next month or two, they would be able to finalise the Report.

In democracy, there should be two sectors in planning, the private sector and the public sector. Government had their own factories, collieries, salt works, etc., but there was also a large private sector of trade and industry. The Commission was of the opinion that in view of the priorities that they had determined and the resources that were available in the country, this large field should be left to private enterprise provided private enterprises recognised their responsibility to the consumer, to the worker and to the public at large. For this, a certain measure of requisition and control might be necessary and at the same time, Government should see that production was not impeded and that all reasonable facilities were given in regard to exchange, import and export control and so on.

The Planning Commission was bent on the task of relieving immediate strain and avoiding what might turn out to be a more serious situation in the future.

The first priority was given to agriculture and rural development for which about Rs. 191 crores out of a total of Rs. 1,493 crores were provided. Irrigation and Power came second for which Rs. 450 crores were provided. The third was Transport and Communication for which Rs. 388 crores were provided and the fourth was industry for which Rs. 100 crores were provided. The next one was Social Service for which Rs. 254 crores were provided. Rehabilitation got Rs. 79 crores and Miscellaneous Rs. 23 crores. Defence industry and defence expenditure were outside the above estimated expenditure. Industrial and other enterprises run by the private sector also were excluded from this expenditure. The figure of Rs. 1,493 crores was arrived at on the basis of our internal resources plus such foreign aid already in sight. But if foreign aid to the additional extent of Rs. 300 crores came in, it might be possible to implement certain further schemes of irrigation, industry and social service.

In other words, the country must implement at its own cost, schemes which would cost Rs. 1,493 crores and then at the end of 5 years, it might be visualised, that only a part of the pre-war standard of consumption in regard to food, cloth etc. would be attained, because of the rate at which population had increased in this country. The speaker agreed "that this was not a rosy picture, but the abject conditions in this country did not permit us to draw Utopias".

Industries.

"Our industrial structure is unbalanced because we do not have adequate raw materials for some of our consumer goods industries. If we have adequate raw materials for cotton textiles and jute industries, our position would have been much better during the last two years" said Sri Mehta. Partition of the country was one cause. Again, we did not have sufficient basic industries such as steel, heavy machinery manufactures, chemicals, etc. The Commission, he said, had also recommended the continuance of the capital control by passing the Industries Development and Control Bill.

CHIEF MINISTER'S ADDRESS.

Presiding over the meeting the Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy,
Chief Minister of Mysore, spoke as follows.

Although Mysore did not plan against an All-India back-ground, she had her own planning from a very long time, and it helped to achieve quick results as far as Mysore was concerned. Certain industries and certain ventures which Mysore wanted to proceed within the past could

not be put through because of lack of all-India support. The automobile industry was a prominent instance. If we had the co-ordinated set up that we are now having, this industry would have come into existence in the year 1940-41. Because of the necessity to plan on an

all-India basis, certain plans of Mysore, or at any rate, the pace at which we wanted to go in the case of some of the industries had to be abandoned. I am confident that with the joint efforts, the slackening of pace, wherever it might have occurred, will be remedied and that this all-India plan will be implemented in a quick manner. He referred to the brochure which the Government of Mysore had released recently in the shape of pictures and graphs as to what Mysore had been able to accomplish during the last four years in various spheres of activity.

Referring to the Five-Year Plan, he said that the Government of Mysore had taken some time for fully scrutinising the Plan since there was need for some readjustments. There was now satisfaction that the draft plan was more realistic and met the requirements of Mysore. Mysore was given a share of Rs. 36.6 crores in the All-India Plan. But that did not mean that Mysore was going to spend only Rs. 36.6 crores in the next five years. This was only in addition to the normal expenditure of about Rs. 50 to 60 crores. This meant that Mysore was going to spend to the tune of about Rs. 20 crores per year or in all about Rs. 100 crores during the next five years. He had no doubt that the plan would be put under execution soon, so that concrete results in the shape of better and more food, more clothing, better amenities and in short, a better standard of living, could be achieved.

Out of Mysore's share of Rs. 36.6 crores, it was proposed, in tune with the priorities fixed by the Planning Commission, to spend Rs. 12.68 crores for electricity, which would result in 1.24 lakhs of additional K.W. of power for Mysore; Rs. 7 crores was proposed to be spent for irrigation and for agriculture about Rs. 4.42 crores, and the result expected would be about two lakhs acres more of land under

cultivation; for forests, Rs. 8 lakhs, Co-operation Rs. 7 lakhs, Fisheries Rs. 57.2 lakhs and Rural Development Rs. 81 lakhs. Rural Development in Mysore, with the establishment of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, had accelerated in its pace in the last two years, and would expand further during the next five years. Rs. 135 lakhs were provided for the development of cottage industries, Rs. 20 lakhs for roads, Rs. 225 lakhs for education, Rs. 56 lakhs for medicine, Rs. 186 lakhs for Public Health and Rs. 100 lakhs for Housing for Depressed Classes. For the improvement of Sericulture Industry, which was the mainstay of about two lakhs of families who are dependent on that industry, Government proposed to spend Rs. 40 lakhs.

Referring to Malnad Improvement, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister said that Rs. one crore were provided for the purpose in the next five years. During the last five years, the number of Health Centres in Malnad rose from 70 to 120. The activities of the Health Centres such as D.D.T. spraying, etc., had improved the health of the people of malnad in general and this fact was borne out by the census figures of 1951.

The State had on hand two or three more Power Projects like Honnemaradu, Mekadatu and the Hydraulic cum Irrigation Project, which were being surveyed and the Government of India would be requested to incorporate these projects also in the Supplementary Plan. He also referred to the Lakkavalli Project and other major irrigation projects like Tunga Bhadra and Nugu. The Lakkavalli Project cost would be Rs. 20 crores. After spending about Rs. 178 lakhs for the first stage, the work was stopped. He did not think it advisable to keep quiet after spending so much money. Although the figures before the Planning Commission might look unremunerative,

this question was to be decided on the basis of several factors. Taking the indirect advantages the people in so many villages would be getting in the long run, he considered it a worthwhile project and pleaded for the feasibility of its being taken up as a Central Project just as the Government of India had taken up certain major irrigation projects as Central Projects.

The Westinghouse Project of electrical industries would cost the Government of Mysore about Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 crores. The Government of India also had a scheme of heavy electrical industries costing about Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 crores. There was an idea to take up a composite project costing about Rs. 23 crores and both the Government of India and the Government of Mysore were considering the possibility. He hoped that this would also be considered by the Planning Commission at the appropriate moment.

He was very glad that the Government of India had agreed to include the industries connected with the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works in the Central

Government's Plan. About Rs. four crores and odd would be sanctioned for Mysore, for the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Industries. That was outside the Rs. 36.6 crores share, and he was looking forward to the firm communication from the Government of India that the amount would be available at no distant date for pushing through the incomplete works connected with the industry.

If the Mysore Government had freedom to raise a Public Loan this year or last year or to tap their other resources, he thought, Mysore would have gone on with greater speed for completion of incomplete works so that the amount invested might yield both financial return as well as national return by way of production of more and more goods.

In conclusion, the Hon'ble Chief Minister thanked Sri G. L. Mehta for his very illuminating lecture and assured him that both the people and the Government of Mysore would not be found wanting in willing co-operation to implement the Plan with a view to raising the standard of living of the people in the country.



ONE OF THE LANDSCAPE PAINTINGS EXHIBITED AT THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION HELD
AT VICTORY HALL, BANGALORE.





GENERAL VIEW OF THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION HELD AT VICTORY HALL, BANGALORE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE A.I.C.C. SESSION.



INDIAN ART-FIGURE STUDY EXHIBITED AT VICTORY HALL.

THE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS AT THE MINING INSTITUTE, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, delivered the following speech at the Mining Institute, Kolar Gold Fields, on the occasion of the Independence Day Celebrations on the 15th August 1951.—

I am happy to be with you on this memorable occasion. It is a great day for us. About four years ago on this very day our country was declared an independent Sovereign Republic. The independence of a country should be natural. There is nothing to celebrate about it just as we do not celebrate our being in good health. So a nation should enjoy its independence without any fuss about it. But it so happens that some countries gain independence at some cost. After some struggle, suffering and sacrifice which go to make this independence something out of the way, and something to be cherished. That is the case with our country. We do not, for instance, hear England celebrate her independence, because she has always been independent. But America celebrates it because she won it at some sacrifice. So do we, after years of struggle in which men and women of our country took part. During the days of our political serfdom we had to undergo a great deal of trouble and travail. Our country became impoverished, our industries dwindled, agriculture was neglected and the very morale of our people fell, as a result of which the tallest among us could not make a mark either in the national life of our country or in the international life of the world. That evoked a natural desire on the part of the leading citizens of our country to think in terms of securing independence once again not because independence by itself meant everything, although it ment a great deal, but independence was the only way in which we could raise our moral stature in the world, and it was the only way in which we could ensure economic prosperity, and the only way in which we could possibly contribute to the peace and prosperity of the world. It is a big claim when we say that we will contribute to the peace of the world. But I think we are legitimately proud of the inheritance given to us by our ancestors. Long before many nations of the world came into existence, our ancestors had thought, spoken and done a great deal for the peace, prosperity, not merely of our own country but of the entire world. We have heard repeatedly the old saying, "*Sarve Jana Sukhino Bhavantu, Samasta Sanmangalani Bhavanthu*",—May all the people of the world be happy and contented; may every living being be happy and prosperous! That is the thought of which any citizen in the world might be proud. That is a great thought and that was what guided our ancestors. We had in those days a country which was itself prosperous and which contributed to the prosperity of the world. We have heard of the name "*Rama Rajya*". It is said that in those days people were not only economically contented but also lived a high life of purity and service to humanity. But all that vanished as we became divided in our own house and we fell a prey to invasions. For centuries upon centuries we had become subjected to political bondage. Naturally we could

not be happy nor did it lead to the happiness of the world, because political domination demoralises as much those who dominate as those who are dominated. Therefore we had to fight our way for the establishment of an independent country.

Men and women struggled hard to acquire this independence for us. On this happy day when we are enjoying this independence, let us remember with gratitude the names of those such as Dadabai Navroji, Sir Pherozo Shah Mehta, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Dr. Hardikar, Sri Rajagopalachari, Sri S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Motilal Nehru and our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and a host of others who did a great deal for the independence of our country. We have our good luck to have as the President of our Republic today, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a great and august name from Bihar. The name of the late Lala Lajpat Rai was a name to conjure with in the political field. The greatest among the names of Indian Politicians and Patriots lead by Mahatma Gandhi, are the Patels, Vallabhbhai and Vittal Bhai, Mrs. Sarojini Devi and Kamala Devi, and others. Above all, there is Srimati Kastur Ba. These are names which we shall cherish for ever in the history of our country as those who wrought for the freedom of our land. Today we are enjoying the fruits of that independence for which they all fought. When we asked for this independence we had great dreams about our country. We felt that we would develop the resources and wealth of our land and distribute the benefits equitably among all the people and make a paradise of our land. We got our independence but the paradise is not with us yet. On the other hand, we have had to face troubles after troubles. You all know how we were faced with a series of disasters in the country. The communal clashes all over the land gave

us infinite trouble. The States were in the way of consolidation. Natural disasters like floods, famine and earthquake overtook us and a certain amount of lawlessness prevailed all over the land, everybody imagining that with independence of India he was the overlord over every body else. The new awakening upset our balance and a scant respect for authority developed. All these things had to be faced within these four years. It is no wonder that we could not make the progress we wanted to make. We have happily overcome all these obstacles though not entirely, I should say mostly. Law and order prevails through the length and breadth of India today. There are a few clouds on the horizon but with faith in ourselves and confidence in the future of our country we look forward with courage and with hope that these clouds will melt away.

Friends, the attainment of independence is a matter of greater rejoicing no doubt ; but our responsibilities are equally great. We want this independence not for political domination of a few individuals or of one party over others. On this memorable day we must remember the ideals for which we have fought. That ideal is, that the common man in the street, the poor man in our country should have a guarantee of food, clothing, shelter and education, entertainment and leisure with reasonable effort. That ideal we have not yet reached and we will not be able to reach unless every one of us enters into the task with greater energy. Independence is not a goal in itself. It is only a means. Independence merely means that if we work hard we can enjoy the fruits of our labours. And in that spirit let us put forward our best efforts whatever the situation in which we are called upon to discharge our duty. Let us do it with a sense of patriotism with the idea that our work leads on to the happiness of the country. Every one of us must think

in terms of service, and sacrifice for the common good. The tendency, unfortunately after independence, has been for every one to look to the sharing of the spoils, jobs, permits, licences, etc. These we must discard. We must rise above petty considerations. Communalism has gained ground. We must set our foot firmly on it and see that we all deal with each other as citizens of one country, citizens of one world. We must think in terms of humanity or at least in terms of the Indian Nation as a whole. There is a great deal for us to do. We must abolish poverty and illiteracy from our land. We have to do a great deal for the health and welfare of our people. All this could be done only if each one of us conscientiously does his or her duty towards the country.

The whole world is in a melting pot. But Indian Independence has a significance of its own in human history. Never in the history of man has a big nation like the Indian nation gained independence without shedding a drop of blood or with love and brotherly feeling between the contending parties. Imagine the British Government handing over India to the Indians in all love and brotherliness. That is a great thing. That is due to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, the same old teachings with which we started our civilisation. Prahlada taught us *ahimsa*. He won against his wicked father through this means. Again, Jesus taught us this principle of *ahimsa*. But this is more easily said than done. Many of the western nations worship Jesus in name only but do not follow him in his principles. But India for all time has been consistently following the path of *ahimsa*. Many nations came into this country with a will to dominate us. But every one went away. Ultimately, the Britons dominated us for a long time. We felt great despair. But ultimately even they handed

over the country to us and sought our friendship.

America and Russia, the two great countries who could live in harmony with each other and contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the world are not friendly today, not that one wishes to dominate the other but each fears the other. There should be a third party to bring about understanding between them. There can be no one else in this world than India which could do this. India which has come out of bondage, India which welcomes every body and assimilates every civilization and yet retains her own culture and individuality, if she cannot bring peace who else can? With Mahatma Gandhi and his teachings we have a new way which is really the old way of approach to international problems, through *ahimsa*, which has succeeded. Today the British people are our best friends and we stand by the British, man to man, in the establishment of universal peace and brotherhood.

Friends, it is a great achievement. We cannot realise the magnitude of that achievement, yet, as we are too near the picture. It is only in the perspective of a century or two that people will realise the magnitude of our achievements. Mahatma Gandhi brought us independence in the same way in which Rama established *Ramarajya*.

But yet, we have lost Gandhiji through lack of discipline. We must learn to be a disciplined country. We have great men amongst us. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is no ordinary personage. If Pandit Nehru cannot bring peace and prosperity to India, who else can do it? He is the one man among the many top-ranking politicians of the world who holds aloft the ideal of *ahimsa* to the world. I therefore consider that in celebrating the Independence Day on this sacred and memorable occasion, we have to throw back our mind to the ancient

days and throw forward our minds to the future and make every effort to shape our country into another *Ramarajya*. We have made some progress during these four years. We have got much work to do. Many obstacles are yet in our way. We have to overcome them. The standard of life of our people should be improved. Our agriculture has been neglected and this should be improved and thereby improve our food situation. We have to harness the natural resources in our country. We must have faith in the programme of our work and in the destiny of our country. We were a great nation and will be a great nation once again.

Pandit Nehru's foreign policy is an ideal one. We will be not passively neutral but actively neutral in the sense that while we do not take sides with this or that nation we shall be working for friendliness among them and in encouraging cordial relationship among all the nations of the world. At home also we shall be in peace with all our neighbours. Every citizen in India stands shoulder to shoulder with Pandit Nehru in maintaining cordial relationship with all the nations of the world. We cannot afford to think in terms of war with anybody because there is such a lot to do for the betterment of the standards of life of the people. Our Constitution is a model one. We recognise the fundamental rights of citizens; everybody is free to worship in his own way, follow his own religion and has freedom of speech.

While we are grateful to those who brought freedom for us, let us realise our responsibility for those who come after us. We must work hard and in a spirit of service. We must rise above personal friendships and personal attachments. Indians were the foremost among the democrats. Let us make up our minds to be humble and simple. Humbleness and simplicity of life are always valued. Let us work for the betterment of our land. On this memorable occasion I can do no better than ask every one of us to work for the cause of the country, rising above all considerations of caste, creed or sect and working only for the good of humanity.

Earlier, Sri Bhashyam performed the Flag Hoisting Ceremony at Kolar and addressed words of advice to those assembled there regarding the significance of Independence Day.

At Robertsonpet, he hoisted the National Flag and advised the Police Force on the necessity of training themselves for the defence of the country and to work in a spirit of service to the people.

At the Andersonpet Ward Congress Office, Sri Bhashyam performed the opening ceremony of the Free Reading Room and Library and advised the Organisers to work for the spread of literacy among the people around them. Later, the Minister presided on the occasion of unveiling the portrait of Subhas Chandra Bose at the Vokkaligar Hostel, Kolar.

INAUGURATION OF THE EX-SERVICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The following is the Inaugural address of the Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, at the Ex-servicemen's Association (Mysore State Forces), Bangalore, on Sunday the 5th August 1951 :—

It is indeed with great pleasure that I accepted your kind invitation to address you on this occasion of the inauguration of your Association. Though I have been actively associated in drawing up the scheme for your rehabilitation, I have had no opportunity to meet all of you in a body and to talk to you. I have been keeping myself informed of your needs; and with the assistance of the Ad-hoc Committee, I am trying to obtain for you the maximum possible assistance for your speedy rehabilitation as useful and loyal citizens of the State.

Your service in the Army has been magnificent and there is no denying the fact that you have been adversely affected by the demobilisation of your Units. I am fully aware of your hardships; and I may assure you that the State Government is anxious to assist you to the maximum degree possible. I am also conscious of the fact that the relief and assistance you have received so far fall far short of your needs and I appreciate your discipline and your sense of forbearance. If I ask you to have a little more patience, I am sure you will not misunderstand it as an excuse for delaying the assistance that you so badly need.

The Ad-hoc Committee appointed to draft the schemes for your rehabilitation have gone into the problems in great detail and have recommended comprehensive schemes exploring every possible avenue of assisting you to rehabilitate yourselves. Their recommendations have been accepted provisionally by the State

Government. The number of demobilised personnel in the State is ascertained to be about 2,000.

We have not treated this question as a problem to be merely disposed of but as an opportunity to utilise your experience, disciplined conduct and special talents for increasing the productive capacity of our country. We want you to settle down on land and help us to grow more food and so we have recommended land colonisation schemes and assistance to the individual settlers on land for about 350 men at a cost of about Rs. 3,50,000. We also want you to engage yourselves in the Transport Services, which are so essential in the life of any community and so we have recommended Auto-workshops and Transport Services at an approximate expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs so as to absorb about 305 men. Our State is badly in need of skilled workers in technical trades. We wish therefore to have some of you trained as technicians and we have recommended an expenditure of about Rs. 2,37,000 for the purpose. Our recommendations include an expenditure of about Rs. 6 lakhs for training some of you in the Sericulture Industry and assisting you to settle down in that productive *cum* remunerative work.

It is, of course, realised that it would not be possible to fit every one of you into such specialised enterprises and so we have made a provision of about Rs. 5 lakhs for assistance in miscellaneous trades and occupations for some among you. In all we have recommended for your rehabilitation an expenditure of

about Rs. 41 lakhs some portion of it being outright grants and the rest being in the form of loans to be paid back in easy instalments.

These Rehabilitation Schemes and the programmes recommended by the Committee cannot be fully implemented without the necessary finance. The State Government can ill afford to spend such a large amount at this juncture; and we have been urging on the Government of India to sanction the funds immediately. There has been some delay. But I can assure you that we shall continue to urge upon the Government of India, your urgent needs and for the immediate sanction of the necessary funds. This does not however mean that we shall sit quiet till the necessary funds are made available by the Government of India. In anticipation, we have already advanced a sum of Rs. 25,000 to meet some of your immediate needs and we have set up a special organisation to assist you as far as possible. A large number of vacancies in the Police Department have been filled up by the ex-servicemen on a priority basis, relaxing the standards in several cases. Assistance is being given to get for you all possible vacancies in the several departments of the Government; and private employers are being urged to engage the services of our ex-servicemen on reasonable remuneration. *I take this opportunity of appealing to the managements of the several industrial concerns and other private employers to lend a helping hand in the rehabilitation of these persons.* There is no need for me to elaborate on the various steps that are being taken to assist you as you are already familiar with them. But yet, as I said before, I am conscious that they fall short of your urgent needs and we are expecting the immediate sanction of the Government of India of the necessary finance to take up the implementation of the schemes fully.

I learn that with a view to enable you to find suitable accommodation in Bangalore, the City Improvement Trust Board have reserved about 150 sites to be sold at half the schedule price. The final decision in the matter will be taken very early and I have no doubt that similar concessions will be made available to you in other parts of the State.

I welcome the formation of this Association and I am happy to learn that your programme of work is fully constructive and that you intend to open a Co-operative Stores, and to take up the responsibility of guiding your Members in constructive channels. On this occasion, I do not feel the necessity of advising you on any particular topic, yet a few words of suggestion will not, I hope, be out of place.

I would like you to maintain your tradition of disciplined conduct and orderly behaviour, and not resort to any action that may cast a slur on the good name of the Units to which you belonged. Many of you have faced difficulties and hardships on the battle fields of far off lands with courage. I am certain I could depend upon you to face the present temporary hardships with the same courage.

So far in your life in the armed forces you had little opportunity to think in terms of business. Now many of you will have to think of business and trade and you will have to develop the businesslike approach to your problems. You have to adapt yourselves to the changing conditions. Things have been changing quite fast in our country. We are yet in the transitional stage of adapting ourselves to the new freedom, we have won. There was never, in the history of our country, such a period of opportunity and enterprise, and of such a bright future as now, of course, provided, we, as a people, rise up to the occasion. We are all citizens of a free country and our actions should

be guided in that spirit as free citizens of a free country. I have every hope that you will all consider yourselves in that spirit and not as a separate group nursing grievances for things gone by and that you will work in the spirit of comradeship and love of your people. In helping yourselves you will not forget the needs of the country.

In assisting you to rehabilitate yourselves, the Government needs your

understanding and active support. I trust that your Association will assist in the co-ordination of the efforts of the Government with your own individual and group enterprise.

I wish all and each of you the best of success in your enterprises and hope that you will all be settled as productive and useful citizens of the Motherland in the very near future.

* SURVEYING THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.

Right from the early days of recorded history, the eyes of the world have been caught by what has almost become a cliché—"the fabulous wealth of India". "Certain wild trees there", wrote a surprised Herodotus, "bear wool instead of fruit, which in beauty and quality excels that of sheep and Indians make their clothing from these trees". And as far back as 300 B.C. Megasthenes wrote: "While the soil bears on its surface all kinds of fruits which are known to cultivation, it has also numerous underground veins of all sorts of metals, for it contains much gold and silver, and copper and iron in no small quantity and even tin and other metals.....".

Many visitors have come this way during the recent centuries and noted the abundant resources of the land. John of Monte Corvino, the Franciscan friar who visited Malabar early in the thirteenth century makes lyrical mention of the aromatic spices of trees which yield sugar, honey and a liquor like wine and the wonderful Indian nuts as big as melons. The Venetian merchant, Nicolo de Conti, who followed, forgot accuracy in his enthusiasm and has made references to riverside bamboos "so lofty and of such enormous girth that one section between the nodes of the stem made a serviceable fishing boat". Ludovico di Varthema, the Italian who came to India in the sixteenth century counted as many as a hundred and twenty different varieties of fine timber in the forests of Malabar and, Thomas Stevens, the Englishman who came later in the same century was fascinated by the multiple uses of the coconut, "the profitable tree in the world".

The accounts of fauna and flora, of natural and mineral resources, left by the

early visitors had all an invariable slant. They were written with an eye on the possibilities of exploiting these resources on colonial lines. "It is amazing to reflect", exclaims Sir Henry Johnstone in *Pioneers in India*, referring to pepper, "on the changes in the world's history which have been brought about by this spice". The contests between the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English in India took place primarily over spice trade.

Nevertheless, these records contain valuable information. The greatest of such records is the *Dictionary of Economic Products* compiled towards the close of the last century by Sir George Watt, Reporter on Economic Products with the then Government of India. Watt's attempt was to provide "an approximately complete resume of the opinions of Indian authors and the results of extensive official and private enquiries regarding the economic products of India", the aim being "to bring the trade and capital of the West into more direct contact with the resources of the Indian Empire, and to provide a guide to the industrial *entrepreneur*, the administrator and the student of economics". A critical appraisal of the information was not attempted, and Watt himself suggested that a revision of his work would be necessary to remedy some of the "defects" in his compilation.

The period since the publication of Watt's work has been one of rapid changes in India. From a predominantly agricultural country, India has emerged as an independent semi-industrialised State. Scientific research has led to the acquisition of new knowledge on the material resources of the country. The appetite for knowledge has quickened, and the demand for properly documented and

* Issued by Press Information Bureau, Government of India.

critically appraised information has become keen and widespread. A compendium of information and data on the present and potential wealth of India was called for, and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in answer to this demand, initiated a scheme for the compilation of a Dictionary of Economic Products and Industrial Resources of India. A more revision of Watt's work would not have met the need, and the Council set up an organisation--the Office of the Dictionary of Economic Products to undertake an extensive literature research and to compile a comprehensive cyclopædia of information on the natural resources of India and its environs.

Compilation—A Specialist's Job.

Compilation is by no means a mere mechanical stringing together of existing information. It has its specialised techniques and recognised procedures. Its aims are completeness and accuracy. There is no choice in the selection of subjects, and no room for the expression of private opinions. All that exists and all that is needed must be included, and the information should be objective and precise.

There are no short cuts to the work of a compiler. The first stage in his job is documentation. Scientific information relating to plants, animals and minerals, lies scattered in fugitive pamphlets, reports, proceedings and transactions of learned societies, bulletins, memoirs and scientific periodicals published in India and abroad. These are the sources from which information and data for the Dictionary have to be extracted. The search should be exhaustive, for no omission is permitted. Libraries have to be ransacked, and individual scientists and keepers of records have to be consulted. This exacting and thorough-going work, which results in the subject-wise assembly

of classified card indexes is the responsibility of the Documentation Section of the Dictionary Office.

The card index is the starting point for abstracting and ledger-building. It indicates the original sources which the abstractor should consult and study for preparing the ledgers—one on each subject. A good reference library is a desideratum for his work. But a library of the type required cannot be organised overnight. It takes years to build up a library. In the meanwhile, the work of compilation must go on. A staff of technical men, versed in library and bibliographical techniques and trained in chemistry, botany, geology and zoology have pressed into their service all the library facilities available in Delhi, and they collect the information they need wherever it may be available. The abstracts should, as far as possible, be in the language of the author, not of the abstractor. Ledger building is no light matter. Precision and clarity are both essential. A collection of abstracts on any one topic is the "Ledger", and from this the article, which would eventually go into the Dictionary, is extracted and moulded to shape.

The sifting of information and the working of the sifted material into a finished piece is the job of the editorial staff. Sifting calls for specialised experience and critical study. Even such an apparently simple matter as the assignment of a name to a plant species, is not easy, for be it remembered that a voluminous literature exists on nomenclature, and the question "What is there in a name?" has an answer in compilation which is very different from that anticipated in Shakespeare's drama. From the sifted material emerges the first draft which is subjected to a series of checkings and re-draftings, the final draft being the annotated summary written in what has been aptly termed "Functional English." The final draft may be published in a

scientific journal and suggestions invited, or it may be sent to a specialist for opinion and emendation.

The work of the editorial wing is supplemented by that of the production wing which takes charge of the manuscript, prepares illustrations, photographs or pen-and-ink drawings from fresh, pressed or museum specimens, and determines the lay out. The article is then ready for transmission to the press.

This description, necessarily brief and cursory, gives a fair idea of the set-up of the Dictionary Office, and the work of its different wings. So far 2 volumes of this Dictionary, each volume in two parts one dealing with raw materials and the other, with industrial products have been published. The first volume appeared towards the end of 1948, and the second, in 1950. These are to be followed by seven others.

Tributes have been paid to this work by reviewers both in India and abroad. The expression "monumental work" has appeared with gratifying frequency in the reviews and a specialist journal like the *Economic Botany*, U.S..... has written that it "looks forward to calling attention to the publication of each of the subsequent volume and hopes that this great work will receive the wide acclaim that it merits". In the last analysis the objective of the publication is to help in raising the volume of Indian production by furnishing the most complete data available. For instance, groundnut producers in Madras who obtain an annual yield of only 990 lbs. per acre should greatly benefit by the knowledge that in some of the Government research stations yields of 1,744 lbs. from rain-fed crop and 3,328 lbs. from irrigated crop have been recorded.

THE CALF-SHOW AT BANGALORE.

The Calf-Show was held at Bangalore under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India. The following is the speech delivered by the Director of Animal Husbandry in Mysore on the occasion :—

On behalf of the Department of Animal Husbandry in the State, I extend to you all a hearty welcome to this Calf-Show. Within the short time at our disposal we have endeavoured to present some of the important activities of the Department in connection with this Show. It is indeed our good fortune that we have in our midst today the Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, whose indefatigable efforts in the Agricultural Development of the country, including that of its Animal Husbandry, are too well known. We are most grateful to him for making it possible to be amidst us today despite his busy pre-occupation. We have also in our midst today a number of distinguished and high ranking officers from the Government of India, whom we are happy to welcome. Sir Datar Singh, who is well known to us here in the South by virtue of his official visits and advice to us in different capacities, is the President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture. Sri Bhatnagar, I.C.S., who is the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, and Sri Venkoba Rao, the Development Secretary to the Government of Bhopal, are also with us here today. We thank all of them for finding it convenient to be amidst us. To the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Finance Minister, Revenue Minister, Home

Minister and the Local Self-Government Minister of Mysore Government who have graced the occasion, we are indeed most grateful. To all the ladies and gentlemen who have very kindly responded to our invitation to this Show despite very short notice, I extend a hearty welcome.

The animal wealth of Mysore, as measured by the number of its live-stock, is enormous. We have within our borders about 5 million heads of cattle, 1.3 million goats, 2.3 million sheep and well over 2.5 million poultry. From these figures it is evident that the live-stock population of the State is composed predominantly of cattle. There are 73 heads of cattle for every 100 acres of cropped area in the State, as compared with 25 cattle in Egypt, 15 in China, 6 in Japan and the All-India average of 67 per 100 acres of cropped area. These figures are sufficiently arresting to indicate the extent of economic assets, actual as well as potential, that we possess in our farm stock and the part played by live-stock industry in the national economy of the State.

Agriculture in Mysore is mainly dependent upon bullock labour for the cultivation of the land and almost entirely for the transport of produce to market as well as from village to village. The following remarks of the Royal Commission on Agriculture is especially applicable to the State :—

"In most parts of the world cattle are valued for food and milk. In India their primary importance is draught for the plough or the cart. The cow and the working bullock, have on their patient back the whole structure of Indian Agriculture. The fundamental importance of the cattle industry in the national economy of the country becomes, therefore, obvious".

Value of Live-Stock Industry.

No attempts seem to have been made so far to estimate the capital value of the millions of farm stock in the State, perhaps owing to the extreme difficulty of assigning average values to the widely varying quality of the animals concerned, as well as to the ever-changing nature of these figures in external markets. In the opinion of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

"The value of India's live-stock and their products exceeds that of her crops and it has long been realised that because of the lack of development of most of her live-stock industries, the people of India are being deprived of a readily available means of improving their economic position."

This is particularly true of Mysore, where the climatic and environmental conditions are highly conducive to the building up of a sound live-stock industry. The State's two breeds of draught cattle, viz., the Amrit Mahal and the Hallikar, are well-known for the excellence of their draught qualities. Even with our disorganised efforts, the State continues to play an important role in supplying draught cattle to both the Bombay and Madras States. It is said that Mysore exports annually about a lakh of work bullocks to these two States and their cash value is estimated at roughly two crores of rupees.

While the excellence of Mysore cattle is confined to their draught qualities, the equally, if not more, important aspect of milk production leaves much to be desired. It is, indeed, paradoxical that the State should possess such a large cattle population and yet record the lowest per capita consumption of milk. While the average annual production per head of cattle in all civilized countries is fairly high, as for instance, 387 gallons in Denmark, 380 in Switzerland, 373 in the Netherlands, 352 in Belgium, 344 in Finland and 326 gallons in Sweden, in India it is less than 30 gallons, whereas in Mysore it works out

to less than 5 gallons. With its low per capita productions of milk, India records, a per capita consumption of nearly 6 ounces of milk, as against the optimum requirement of 12 ounces per diem to maintain normal health and strength, while the per capita consumption of milk in the State is said to be about one ounce. Even in the matter of meat, eggs, wool and fish, the position is scarcely better, and this applies equally to the realised value of the hides and skins. The position is no better in the poultry industry. In spite of our advantage in numbers and favourable environmental conditions, our position as producer of eggs or of table poultry is on a par with our milk production. The annual production per bird is 180 in U.S.A., 130 in Japan, 125 in Netherlands, and 130 in Denmark, Eire and Great Britain, while it is only 27 in Mysore. It is estimated that eggs and poultry valued approximately at Rupees 15 lakhs are imported into the State annually.

Causes of Low Efficiency.

The reason for this inefficient and uneconomic production of our live-stock are many and varied. Among the most important are the absence of continuity in the breeding policy, under and malnutrition, disease infestation, over-crowding, religious prejudices, the dietetic habits of the people, the poverty and illiteracy of the rural population, a lack of popular interest owing to inadequate propaganda and an Animal Husbandry Organisation wholly out of proportion to the vast size of the country and the problems with which it has to deal.

Without a sustained policy of rigid selection and pedigree breeding, even the best live-stock are bound to deteriorate in time. As such practices are unfamiliar to the average villager, it is no wonder that breeds of live-stock are in the present poor and inefficient condition.

Prospects of Improvement.

That there is urgent need for improving the efficiency of work cattle and for increasing the production of cows, sheep, fowls, etc., must now be obvious. The question naturally arises whether there are reasonable prospects of successfully effecting these improvements and if so what are the steps to be taken for their realization?

We have in Mysore the most outstanding draught breed of Anrit Mahal cattle and an excellent general purpose breed of Hallilar cattle, whose bullocks could be depended upon for draught purposes and the milk productive capacity of whose cows has been amply proved. Under scientific breeding, feeding and management, there is every prospect of developing this breed to the standard of good milch cattle, at the same time retaining their draught qualities. The famous Baunur sheep which are so highly prized for their mutton qualities, show evidence of the latent potentialities of our sheep, awaiting systematic development. Regarding poultry, recent trials have indicated potentialities for improved production as is found among cattle. The network of tanks provide almost unlimited source of rich fishery.

The generally equable climate of the plateau which still includes some rich, though not extensive pastures favours cattle breeding as well as of other live-stock, including poultry and it can be prophesied that if animal breeding in the State followed a more closely unified policy on well-established lines, it should

be possible for Mysore to be the stud farm of India within a reasonable time.

Endeavours made by the State.

With a view to developing and exploiting its live-stock wealth to the maximum benefit of the State, on the lines indicated above, the Government have generally approved as many as 24 Post-war Schemes formulated by the Department and a large number of Schemes have also been already sanctioned and implemented. The Schemes provide for the very many improvements necessary to increase the efficiency of the live-stock industry in the State, by incorporating new ideas and methods of organisation. Owing to the present economic depression which the State is facing with the rest of the country, however, many of the other useful schemes could not be taken up. In this connection I am glad to state that with the financial assistance now offered by the Government of India, two key farms schemes are being formulated by this Department for being taken up in the State. These schemes provide for intensive cattle development in a set of key villages to be selected for the purpose round about the Government cattle farms, to be gradually extended to contiguous areas. This scheme, it is needless to say, is expected to contribute materially to the organised development of the cattle wealth of the State and we are grateful to Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi, Sir Datar Singh and other Officers of the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, for the help they have promised to extend us in this direction.

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO IMPROVE THE LOT OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Government of India's future plans of social security aim at bettering the lot of all classes of workers, industrial as well as agricultural.

Although India has more than 34 million landless agricultural workers, *i.e.*, nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of industrial workers, they are not covered by the existing labour legislation, except the Minimum Wages Act of 1948.

The Central Ministry of Labour realised that its welfare scheme would remain incomplete so long as the vast number of farm-workers were not brought within its purview. However, before anything could be done to improve their lot, an All-India inquiry into their living conditions became essential. The Labour Ministry has, therefore, undertaken this investigation in close collaboration with the State Governments.

The object of this probe is to collect data on the employment earnings, cost and standard of living and indebtedness of agricultural labour with a view to ascertaining what protective and ameliorative measures, including fixation of wages under the Minimum Wages Act, need be taken.

Preliminary Inquiry

As no detailed examination into the conditions of our farm-workers on an All-India basis had hitherto been made, it was decided to conduct it in gradually expanding stages. In its preliminary phase, the inquiry covered 27 villages situated in the various States. The experience gained during this stage, carried

out in 1949, was utilised in planning the design and layout of the main All-India inquiry.

Reports in respect of preliminary inquiries carried out in certain villages have already been published by the Central Government. Though only a first approximation, they have been found to be of considerable value, but they could not form the basis for any generalisation for the State as a whole. They are, however, sufficiently detailed to provide an insight into the sorry plight of our farm-workers eking out a bare existence in life. The root cause of the agricultural worker's perpetual difficulty is his long annual period of unemployment, and stabilisation of rural economy in the country seems possible only through the development of suitable agro-industries.

The sampling plan adopted for the agricultural labour inquiry was worked out in consultation with experts, statisticians and economists and, as far as possible, in conformity with the standard laid down by the U.N. Commission on Statistical Sampling. This inquiry has been instituted in 812 villages, selected on the basis of stratified random sampling, all over India.

Three Distinct Stages.

The main inquiry has been held in three distinct stages, *viz.*, (i) general village survey, (ii) general family survey, and (iii) intensive family survey.

The general village survey is intended for collecting data on the general economic condition of the village, system of

land tenure, extent of land utilisation, area and yield of the crops grown prevailing wage rates for different agricultural operations, hours of work and modes of wage payment for men, women and children, wholesale and retail prices of 1938-39 and 1949-50 and 'begar' or forced labour.

The general family survey is designed for collecting information on the composition and earning strength of all families in the village, size of holdings, crops grown thereon, extent of employment of hired labour, live-stock, implements and state of housing.

The intensive family survey is confined only to a representative sample of agricultural labour families in the village. Collection of data in itemised detail relates only to employment, earnings, cost and standard of living and indebtedness of agricultural labour families.

The first two stages of the inquiry have already been completed, while the third stage has been carried out in most of the States. It is expected that by the end of August 1951, the third stage will be over in the remaining States.

Minimum Wage-fixing.

The data collected during the general village survey has been statistically processed and made available to the State Governments. On the basis of this data, the Governments of the Punjab, Kutch and Delhi have fixed minimum wages for agricultural workers, while action in this respect has also been initiated in certain other States.

In fixing minimum rates of wages for this class of labour, the difficulties are naturally much greater because of the vastness of the problem. This is evident from the fact that the inquiry now in progress has been held on a country-wide scale. Though they made all possible efforts to expedite the fixing of minimum wages, the appropriate Governments were

unable to discharge their statutory obligations within time-limit prescribed. The India Government had therefore to amend the Act in April last, at the request of certain State Governments and now the extended date for fixing the wages is 31st December 1953. If action for fixing minimum wages is taken in the remaining States soon, it may be possible to complete fixation in all the States by the above date.

Scrutiny and coding of the data collected during the second stage of the inquiry is now proceeding. Scrutiny of the intensive family schedules, collected during the third stage, is also being made and their coding will be done after the coding of the second stage is over.

A lot of valuable material will be available when the complete data collected is analysed and processed. It will be useful for fixing minimum wages and planning schemes of rural welfare. ●

Agrestic Serfdom.

'Begar' or forced labour has been a serious social evil prevalent in many parts of rural India. The relevant information collected during the first stage of the inquiry indicated a measure of agrestic serfdom in a few backward villages. It is usually of the usufruct type, its nature and extent varying with the system of land tenure, social customs and obligations arising out of debt. At the instance of the Central Ministry of Labour, the State Governments have either already taken action or are doing so to eradicate the evil by deleting or suitably amending certain sections of some of their enactments or rules permitting exaction of forced labour.

Forced labour is prohibited by Article 23 of the Indian Constitution and is punishable as an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

Farm-workers' Role.

The central problem, according to the Planning Commission, is to change the character of Indian agriculture from subsistence farming to economic farming, and to bring about such changes in its organisation as will introduce a substantial measure of efficiency in farming operations and enable the low

income farmer to increase his return. Recommending social insurance for the tiller of the soil, the Commission says that reorganisation of agriculture should mainly aim at increasing production and making cultivation more profitable.

Our farm-workers have a prominent part to play in promoting agricultural prosperity in the country.

REPORT OF WORK DONE BY THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDED 15TH JULY 1951.

I. Administration of Weights and Measures Act.

During the fortnight under report, 3,362 units of weights and measures were presented for testing and out of which 1,320 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness. A sum of Rs. 201-2-0 was realised as testing fee. A total number of 48 units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 40-2-6 were sold by all the Testers of Weights and Measures in the State.

In addition to 26 cases that were pending, 3 new cases were launched during the fortnight under report. Out of 29 cases, one case ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 10 was realised as fines. The remaining 28 cases are pending.

II. Working of Regulated Markets.

(a) Regulated Market at Mysore.

During the fortnight under report, 1,46,565 coconuts, 13,946 pallas of groundnuts, 2,589 maunds of chillies, 1,691 maunds of tamarind, 1,224 maunds of jaggery, 624 pallas of cowpea, 536 pallas of til seed, 340 pallas of horsegram, 323 pallas of greengram, 156 maunds of soapnut, 141 pallas of urd, 91 pallas of castor seeds, 24 pallas of avare, 24 pallas of niger and 22 pallas of hongeseed were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 1,764-9-6 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

(b) Regulated Market at Davangere.

During the fortnight under report, 4,118 maunds of groundnut pods, 10,601

maunds of cotton (kappas) 9,191 maunds of groundnut seeds, 2,322 maunds of chillies, 2,070 maunds of cotton seeds, 1,275 pallas of Bengalgram, 770 pallas of thogre, 185 pallas of blackgram, 152 pallas of Sesamum, 104 pallas of horsegram, 28 pallas of coriander, 16 pallas of castor seeds and 10 pallas of greengram were sold in the market. A sum of Rs. 622-7-9 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

(c) Regulated Market at Chitaldrug.

During the fortnight under report, 8,214 maunds of cotton (small), 2,060 maunds of cotton (big), 976 maunds of cotton (lint), 36 pallas of castor seeds, 23 pallas of thogare, 12 pallas of horsegram and 10 bags of groundnuts were auctioned in the market. A sum Rs. 166-6-9 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, etc.

(d) Regulated Market at Tiptur.

During the fortnight under report, 11,895 bags of copra, 204 cart loads or 1,31,841 coconuts and 31 carts or 33,965 lbs. of seegu were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 763-2-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

(e) Regulated Market at Tumkur.

The Voters' list for the election of Traders' representatives to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted at Tumkur was published during the fortnight under report.

III. Grading and Standardisation.

All the five Egg grading stations continued to work and a total number of 33,000 eggs valued at Rs. 3,795 were graded during the fortnight under report. A sum of Rs. 33 was collected as Grading fee at the Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore.

IV. Co-operative Marketing.

The milk handled by some of the Milk Co-operative Societies in the State during the fortnight under report is as follows:—

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (1) The Mysore Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd.
Bangalore. | 11,000 lbs. |
| (2) The Milk Supply Society,
Mysore. | 590 seers. |

V. Market News Service.

The arrangements made for the collection of the daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the A.I.R., Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish them in certain local newspapers for the information of the public.

Information regarding the availability and prices of fruits, vegetables, agricultural commodities and live-stock products were furnished to the military authorities and other military contractors.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDED 31ST JULY 1951.

Weather Conditions.

Rainfall during the fortnight has been scanty and this has caused anxiety as the standing crops in *some areas* are reported to be withering. The transplantation of paddy is delayed due to want of rains in some areas. Adequate rainfall is badly required for the standing crops.

Works Schemes.

During the fortnight ended 15th July 1951, 23 irrigation wells were completed and a subsidy of Rs. 1,650 was disbursed. All the major irrigation works are being executed expeditiously. An outlay of Rs. 63,094 was incurred on these works during the above period. The restoration of major and minor tanks works is proceeding accordingly to programme and one work benefiting an area of 57 acres was completed in Shimoga Division during the fortnight ended 15th July 1951. One hundred and thirteen tanks are being desilted and 8 more works have been sanctioned in Shimoga District. One electrical pumping set and two Diesel Oil Engine pumping sets were distributed to raiyats under the hire purchase system.

Power line to the lift irrigation work at Gollarahalli is being drawn by the Electrical Department. Five works of Canalisation of valleys and six works of reclamation of marshy lands are in progress in Mandya Division. The following quantities of seeds and manures were distributed :—

Paddy	...	1,428—43 pallas
Ragi	...	8—20 "
Jola	...	9—54 "
Ammonium Sulphate		112—00 tons
Super Phosphate	...	36—40 "
Groundnut oil cake		124—00 "

Four hundred and fifty-five new compost pits were dug and as many as 7,095 pits (old) were brought to service. Five hundred and fifty-four acres of new Government lands were granted for cultivation. Thirty-two thousand, six hundred and ninety acres of current fallow lands have been brought under cultivation in Tumkur District. Takavi loan amounting to Rs. 12,300, land improvement loan of Rs. 3,425 and manure loan of Rs. 250 have been sanctioned to raiyats during the period. The standing crops of jola in parts of Mysore District are affected by earhead bugs and these have caused considerable loss. Preventive action is being taken. Ninety-one gun licenses were sanctioned for protecting the food crops and cattle against wild animals. Eight hundred and forty-two acres 21 guntas of land has been ploughed by means of tractors in the several districts. Ninety-two tons of iron and steel were received during the fortnight and sent to the several Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies for distribution to the raiyats. Ninety seven feet of G.I. pipes and 74 lengths of the same were also distributed for the use of 38 irrigation pumps. Two thousand, two hundred and twenty-five bags of cement was utilised on the several Grow More Food Irrigation Works during the fortnight.

The Commissioner for Food Production toured in Mandya and Mysore Districts and inspected the Grow More Food Works in progress. He also attended the Extension service meeting held at Coimbatore during the fortnight. The Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, visited

Bangalore and awarded the All-India Shield to the Village Panchayet of Setty-madamangala in Kolar District which planted the largest number of trees during this year. Sardar Datar Singh, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Food and

Agriculture, paid a visit to Bangalore on 31st July 1951 and reviewed the progress made under the Grow More Food Drive. He discussed the details of the State's Grow More Food plans for 1951-52.

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PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

CROP COMPETITION PRIZES.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, have notified that Messrs. Escorts (Agriculture and Machines) Ltd., who are the sole distributors for Harry Ferguson Ltd., have offered a Tractor to the Ministry as a free gift to be given as a prize for the highest producer of wheat in the country. This gift has been accepted by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and it will be given as a prize to the farmer who secures the highest yield per acre of wheat in the 1951-52 competition, in lieu of the cash prize of Rs. 5,000 already announced for this crop by the Government of India.

(Press Note, dated 3rd August 1951.)

FOOD OFFENCES :

Food offences during the fortnight ended
15th July 1951

IN THE AREA OF BANGALORE CORPORATION :

(i) Ten persons of Bangalore City were convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 for having run unauthorised catering establishments.

(ii) For unauthorised transport of rationed foodgrains, four persons of Bangalore City and five of Civil area were convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50.

(iii) Three Marwaris of Civil area were convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 250

to Rs. 1,000 for unauthorised possession of ration cards getting them mortgaged for monetary considerations.

(iv) For using crude weights and violating the standing instructions in the issue of fuel, a licensee of the VII Division, Bangalore City, was fined Rs. 10.

(2) IN THE AREA OF MYSORE CITY :

(a) *Food offences* :—(i) For transporting 34 seers of rice and 70 seers of puri without permit, three persons were fined Rs. 75, 25 and 15 respectively.

(ii) For transporting 12 seers rice and 13 seers ragi, two persons were convicted and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each.

(iii) For transporting paddy and rice without permits, five persons were convicted and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each and the articles were confiscated to Government.

(b) *Hotel offences* :—(i) For running hotels without proper licenses, three persons were convicted and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 40 each.

(c) *Depot offences* :—(i) Three of the Co-operative Societies in I Circle were surcharged for shortages observed.

(ii) One of the Societies was fined Rs. 10 for irregularities observed in posting accounts.

(iii) One of the Societies was fined Rs. 5 and surcharged for shortages found and for drawing more commodities than actual requirements.

(Press Note, dated 7th August 1951).

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.

The following statement shows the progress achieved during June 1951 in the matter of supply of electric power for irrigation pumping sets, for lighting and heating purposes

Sl. No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chick-magalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Total
1	Heating	58	9	1	1	...	...	4	2	1	76
2	Lighting	326	125	30	59	33	59	39	36	103	810
3	Power	26	14	2	1	2	...	3	1	4	52
4	I. P. Sets	15	6	...	5	27	...	2	...	2	56
5	Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Street Lights	37	1	16	2	...	3	50	1	2	112
7	Villages electrified	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2

The total number of installations in the State as on 30th June 1951, is as follows :—

Heating	...	5,484	Cinemas	...	182
Lighting	...	96,772	Street Lights	...	26,070
Power	...	6,468	Towns and Villages	...	486
I. P. Sets	...	2,548			

(Press Note, dated 4th August 1951).

Working of the Co-operative Department for June 1951.

Co-operative Farms.—Suitable steps have been taken by the several Co-operative Farms to carry out the crop plans suited to the peculiar nature of the soil and other conditions during the current season.

Industrial Co-operatives.—(a) The Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society continued to be popular and useful to its members. Though there was no increase in the membership over the figure for May 1951, there was substantial increase in the paid-up share capital and the working capital. The latest position of the Society is as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Number of members ...	1,219
(ii) Paid-up share Capital ...	1,08,765
(iii) Deposits ...	20,000
(iv) Working Capital ...	1,31,205

The total purchases of silk amounted to Rs. 36,997, while the sales aggregated Rs. 1,43,802 during the month under review. The total sales from September 1950 to the end of June 1951 amounted to Rs. 28,14,758.

(b) The Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Bangalore, has quickened its pace of development during the month. There were at the end of June 1951, 180 members including 102 Primary Co-operative Weavers' Societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 18,598 and the total turnover exceeded Rs. 3,69,000. The total sales of cotton yarn released so far to weaver-members amounted to Rs. 15,96,375. It has so far distributed 1,402 bales of cotton yarn through the affiliated weavers' societies. As a result of the activities already undertaken by the Provincial Society, a remarkable improvement in the affairs of the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies is noticeable.

A comparative statement before launching this scheme and as on 30th June 1951 is set forth below:—

	As on 31st October 1950 before starting the Provincial Cotton Society.	As on 30th June 1951.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) No. of Weavers Societies	53	102
(2) Membership...	3,712	18,649
(3) Paid-up share capital ...	1,27,831	2,98,690
(4) Total working capital ...	2,50,610	6,72,846
(5) Loans outstanding against member	10,106	7,060
(6) Total turnover for one year	5,16,715	30,01,325
(7) Profits earned for one year	250	27,165

Activities of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City.—During

the month under review, Government were pleased to permit the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bangalore, to float the XII series of Debentures to an extent of Rs. 30 lakhs carrying interest of 4 per cent per annum, the repayment of principal and interest being guaranteed by the State Government. There has been adequate response from the public and it is likely that the entire amount floated by the Bank will be subscribed by the public.

(Press Note, dated 8th August 1951)

Food Gifts.

The following statement furnished by the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, regarding the Food Gifts received in Chickmagalur, Hassan and Tumkur Districts, during the fortnight ended 31st July 1951 is published for general information.

	Rice	Ragi	Paddy	Wheat	Cash
	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	Rs. a.
Chickmagalur District	...	...	1 12½	...	174 0
Hassan District	0 5	4 ½	15 13	...	13 0
Tumkur District	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur Town	0 15	0 75	0 40	0 20	...
Sira Town	1 69	0 49	...	0 96	...
Kunigal Taluk	0 5	...	4 77	...	...
Tiptur Taluk	...	0 18	...	...	...
Turuvekere Taluk	0 25	0 15	...	...	...

(Press Note, dated 8th August 1951.)

The Employment Exchange.

The Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,407 persons during the month of July 1951 of whom 241 were ex-service personnel, 34 women and 1,132 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 247 and from private employers was 26 thus bringing the total to 273.

604 persons (170 ex-service personnel and 434 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

176 persons were placed in employment during the month as against 161 in the previous month.

Of those placed, 55 were ex-servicemen and 121 others.

The registrations of 103 ex-service personnel and 669 civilians lapsed during the month. Seven hundred and seven ex-service personnel and 3,360 civilians were on the Live Register of the exchange at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of July 1951, 52,688 persons were registered, 18,703 were submitted against reported vacancies and 3,718 were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 9th August 1951.)

Edited by the Principal Information Officer to Government.

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications
at the Government Press, Bangalore.



HIS HIGHNESS BEING RECEIVED ON ARRIVAL BY DR. NANDIMUTT AND OTHERS WHO EXPLAINED TO HIS HIGHNESS THE ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTIES OF THE ANCIENT ROCK TEMPLES OF BADAMI.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT THE RECENT KARNATAK TOUR OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJPRAMUKH OF MYSORE.



HIS HIGHNESS BEING PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS BY THE CITIZENS OF BADAMI.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XV]

Bangalore, September 1951

[No. 6

CONVOCATION OF THE KARNATAKA UNIVERSITY, DHARWAR.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA DELIVERS CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the Address delivered by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at the Convocation of the Karnataka University, Dharwar, on 9th September 1951.

I deeply appreciate the high honour you have conferred upon me by asking me to deliver this Convocation Address. I shall try to discharge the duties of the office in a manner worthy of this occasion.

Relationship of Mysore with Karnatak.

As Chancellor of the University of Mysore, I am very happy to have the opportunity of visiting a sister University which is also a next-door neighbour. Neighbourhood is the first step towards understanding, and neighbourly friendship is both nucleus and model for the fellowship of nations and the brotherhood of man. But geographical contiguity, though important, is the least of the ties that bind Mysore and Karnatak. We are common heirs to a great heritage, and now close partners in the sovereign democratic republic of free India. We share equally in the pride of past history and in the hopes and anxieties of the present and the future.

Apart from ties of religion, language, culture and history, our two Universities are now bound by common concern in the problems of educational enterprise during troubled and critical times. The establishment of the Karnatak University is an event of great moment not only to all Kannadigas but to the whole world of Indian education.

Graduates of the year, I bring you special greetings from my own University, the

University of Mysore. That institution—where, I am proud to say, I received my own education—was launched on its career some thirty-five years ago. In the record of its orderly progress, your own young University may find some lessons of value. Mysore, too, will surely gain by close contact with the Karnatak University. I look forward with confidence to many years of fruitful exchange and co-operation between our two sister institutions.

Present Educational System

The educational system of our country has been under attack for several decades. Dissatisfaction has been expressed about the quality as well as content of the education offered in all stages from the primary to the university. There is no proper balance between educational facilities and educational needs in India. The country is economically backward because it is educationally poorly equipped; it is educationally backward because it is too poor to afford the apparatus and appurtenances of modern education. It is a vicious circle which must be broken at more than one place. Educational facilities are meagre in the extreme, but even such education as we manage to impart in schools and colleges leaves much to be desired. The University Education Commission has made a thorough-going survey of our educational problem at the

highest level and has furnished us with a blueprint on which we can confidently set to work. In furtherance of their suggestions the Planning Commission has made a provision for educational development in their Five-Year Plan. The total proposed expenditure on education amounts to Rs. 123 crores (of which the States contribute Rs. 91 crores and the Centre Rs. 32 crores).

The Planning Commission is well aware that the provision is not likely to meet the educational needs of the country in an adequate measure. But they hope that by strengthening the economic basis of society an increasing proportion of resources will be applied to the development of education and social services. They rightly stress that it is the immediate responsibility of all those who are concerned with education to bring to bear on the existing organization and methods of education all the new knowledge and experience that has been gained here and abroad. Thereby, they believe, the most effective use can be made of that part of the nation's resources which can be made available for education. "Education", they say, "has a vital role to fulfil both in the development of the nation and the development of the individual. It has to train the senses, develop the intellect, humanize the emotions and equip the individual for efficient living so as to ensure an integrated growth of his personality. There is also the larger question of re-orientating the system of education so that the people are able to participate effectively in building up a social order which it is the object of national planning to evolve." The educational targets have been wisely fixed by the Planning Commission and their proposals are informed with the spirit of modern trends in education and inspired by the needs of a new and growing nation that has only recently come into its own.

Purpose of Education

That the purpose of all education is to present a coherent picture of the universe and an integrated way of life was admitted by our ancients. They spoke of a *samanvaya* of the different items of knowledge, as life is one in all its varied manifestations revealing a harmony of diverse patterns. Our ancient teachers combined wisdom with knowledge or, to use the

words of the *Upanishad*, we should be both knowers of texts (*mantravit*) and knowers of self (*atmavit*). It would be very strange indeed if in the act of borrowing the material apparatus of the West we neglected our own philosophy, art and literature. Apart from the high-grade specialist, intelligent living for all would include a knowledge of the general principles of science and technology, social studies and humanities such as literature, fine arts, ethics, philosophy and religion. Most of what is taught in colleges leaves no deposit in the mind or on character, since studies are unrelated to the art of life and the business of living. Learning is not stuffing the mind with facts. To quote from Yaska's *Nirukta*, "The person who is able only to recite the Veda but does not understand its meaning is like a mere bearer of a load. For the words that are simply memorised are merely sound when uttered without a meaning, just as wood, be it never so dry, will not burn if it is not put into fire." Education, according to the Indian tradition, is not only a means to earning a living, it is initiation into the life of the spirit, a training of human souls in the pursuit of truth and practice of virtue.

A serious charge against the system of education established by the British was that it was un-Indian in character, that it neglected India's heritage, that it created a conflict in India's soul and that it did not give the people of the country an appreciation of their own culture. It almost produced an intellectual elite without roots in the country. India's independence has given us a great opportunity to revive and resuscitate what was great and noble in our culture and civilization. What holds a society together and what gives individuals that compose the society balance and perspective, strength and stability is the possession of culture. We have to go back to the old moorings, to the grand old fortifying classics and epics that sustained the weight of Indian life in the past. In the professional colleges we serve too narrow a range of expert knowledge and special disciplines while in the liberal colleges there is either too much of arts without the vivifying and invigorating influence of science or we have too much of science without the humanistic and cultural ideals.

Function of the Indian University

It is the proper function of the Indian university to endow the youth that flock to it in ever increasing numbers with a central core of values. Culture and philosophy, religion and æsthetics serve as the binding cement, the cohesive force that make of people more than a mere aggregate of individuals. Even the students in specialized courses need a more abundant personal life, a freer social order and a more spiritual existence. At no time in the history of India is the need to stress our fundamental unity greater than at present when we find, in the wake of independence, a strong movement for regionalism, provincialism, linguism which may be at the cost of our objective of one country, one people, one nation and one culture. The true lesson of Indian history, despite its vicissitudes, is this: it is the life of the spirit that has shaped and unified our collective existence and has been the real bond of oneness among the Indian people. To quote from the Report of the University Education Commission, "After centuries of stress and conflict India has gradually evolved a common culture, a collective consciousness which embraces wide varieties of temperament, tradition, ways of thought and belief. Our people belong to different provinces, speak their own languages, preserve their own habits and customs. Despite all these there is a fundamental unity which binds people together as members of our society with the same cultural loyalties". It is the duty of the University in national India to conserve and develop this fundamental unity of India. The light of India's culture has never failed though at times it became a faint flicker. Let us make of it an illuminating flame and to this end the universities should cultivate its past greatness and glory. To know our country, Tagore has advised us, we must travel to that age when she realised her soul and thus transcended physical boundaries and social barriers. The students in the remote days of Taxila and Nalanda had a broad basis which gave them a liberal rather than a special education: The curriculum included the Vedas and the Upanishads, systems of logic, philosophy and all the eighteen arts which comprised medicine and

surgery, astronomy and astrology, archery and agriculture and even snake charming.

A crisis in European and American universities, similar to our own, has set educationists thinking furiously about reform and replanning. The crisis in the West no less than in the East reflects the conflicts in the world and the prevailing sense of insecurity and instability. The cause of the malady lies not in atom-bomb or bacteriological warfare but in subsidence of the moral, spiritual and cultural foundations of modern society. "Mores", ways of life, social obligations and family bonds are bound up with some accepted view of the nature of man and of the universe, but this common framework has largely broken down, due to the acids of modern science. We have to restore the foundations of belief, custom and sentiment on scientific lines and reconstruct a new world picture, a new way of life to replace that which is in ruins over large parts of the world. Mentally and spiritually the nations are sick and impoverished, and the universities have to supply what is lacking.

We are living in an age of exceptional crisis. For the history of civilization, the years round 1950 are critical in a degree to which the years round 1850 or 1900 were not. Power has been doubled and quadrupled; the technique of manipulating man has been developed quite out of proportion to any growth in real understanding and wisdom. The beliefs which govern man are in flux and the old social convictions and conventions concerning good and evil are broken up. Society seems to have lost direction. It is a challenge to our universities and it is their duty to repair and reconstruct the whole complex of beliefs, habits and sentiments more in conformity with the demands of a mechanical civilization. The contrast between the need of the time and present academic inhibitions creates what Sir Walter Moberly has pictured as the crisis in the university. He urges that there are a few basic values for which irrespective of internal differences, the university as a whole must stand. Without some such final frame of reference no coherent university policy is possible. These basic values are academic—a passion for truth, thoroughness in pursuing it wherever it may lead, a delicate precision in analysis, a judicial temper, a willingness to

learn from all quarters, freedom of utterance, recognition of moral principles and obligations, an ingrained respect for law and order and an unshakable conviction that it is people that matter and not things. The university has to meet the demands of both a liberal and an occupational education. It is for the university to combine these aims, professional and cultural, scientific and philosophic, technical and spiritual, for university education is both a preparation for life and a preparation for livelihood.

Famous Philosophy

We in India have philosophy ingrained in our very being. Our philosophy and our systems of philosophy have been the wonder of the civilized world. And yet looking around our petty squabbles, political ill-temper, internecine quarrels, provincial jealousies and language imperialism, we greatly doubt whether philosophy rules our practical codes of conduct and governs our outlook on life and its perplexities. Philosophy is almost another term for tolerance. The habit of mind that our philosophy and our education which is supposed to be inspired by our philosophy should be impartiality, detachment, serenity and wisdom. The most important function of philosophy and the discipline associated with it is the teaching of tolerance. As Voltaire said, "Toleration, in fine, had never led to civil war, while intolerance has covered the earth with carnage." If the study of philosophy can stimulate impartiality and understanding sympathy and it can inhibit passion, prejudice and intolerance, then it should be a discipline of incalculable value in the hands of our educators and university dons. Plato observed over two thousand five hundred years ago, "It seems that a man's character will always be according to his education, let him apply himself afterwards to what he will."

End of Education

That education requires a concept of man and society is obvious, since the end of education is the pursuit of perfection. Man is compounded of the rational, the emotional and the physico-biological elements. The development of these potentialities depends upon the

experience of the developing organism. We should strive for the most complex unfolding of his capacities and the means that we employ for perfecting him are nature, culture and education. Nature is what is given, in whose creation man has had little or no part: it consists of those things which come into existence, not as the result of man's thought and volition, but by the operation of forces beyond his control and contrivance. Culture is of man's own devising: it comprises all things which man, a natural being, creates out of nature such as art, philosophy, literature, science and the entire technical apparatus of material existence. Education, though in a wider sense is a product of culture itself, is in its more restricted sense, a rational, purposeful effort to develop the mind, to guide the instincts, to refine the sentiments, and to transmit and transform the social heritage. Education is the learning process, "the process of learning how to learn," and to absorb the methods and facts of science and the humanities.

Need for Harmonious Social Life

There is much concern about the lack of an integrating factor in contemporary life. The present disorder contrasts sharply with the stable and closely knit societies of earlier times. Ancient India, the City States of Greece and the Middle Ages, for example, were characterized by a unified harmonious social life based upon a set of guiding principles such as the teaching of the Vedas and Upanishads, the metaphysics of the Greeks and the theology of Thomas Aquinas. To-day there is a yearning and a search for greater social stability and for a more secure personal life. One manifestation of the unrest and the ferment is a re-consideration of the purposes of higher education and a re-examination of the nature and purposes of university courses and curricula. There is a revival of interest in the study of humanities and human values. Even scientists are shedding some of their pre-occupations with the material side of nature and are urging for a rightful place for the human studies side by side with scientific disciplines. Whitehead writes, "The true task of education is to reconcile the sense of pattern and direction deriving from heritage



HIS HIGHNESS AND PARTY LEAVING THE ANCIENT CAVES OF BADAMI.

with the sense of experiment and innovation deriving from science that they may exist fruitfully together."

A "general education" movement is now sweeping the educational scene in the West, particularly in the United States. It has called into question many conventional forms of college and university education. It has even caused some major modifications in professional education.

Features of General Education

General education is that which prepares the young people for the common life of scientific age and social democracy. It not only stresses the understanding of the main concepts and broad techniques of natural and biological sciences but also the appreciation of that fund of culture and knowledge, art and literature, language and thought which characterize and give stability and meaning to our social organization. It takes account of the great scientific generalizations, spiritual truths, aesthetic conceptions, moral and cultural values, so necessary for the modern man to understand himself and the world in which he has to live. It is the task of general education to train the individual for a full and satisfying life as a member of a family, as a citizen, as a worker, as a voter, as a democrat and above all as an integrated human being.

We have a right to ask of our educational system these questions: Does it cultivate habits of straight thinking and effective writing; does it develop the faculty of critical appreciation and of the capacity for intelligent workmanship; does it fit the student to deal with the moral problems that have perplexed man throughout ages to the end that he may meet them in his own life with a sense of the just, the proper and the salutary; does it sharpen his aesthetic awareness so that he may appreciate the great works of art and of nature and thus enrich his personality; does it give him the general principles and factual basis of those natural sciences which have created the modern age in which he has to live with a purpose and a meaning? "General education" sets out to provide satisfactory answers to these questions.

General education is not concerned with special skills and professions and with the

investigations and researches at the frontiers of knowledge. These have their place in every university, but they should not prevent the colleges from discharging their first responsibility of teaching the multitudinous young how to live and how to conduct the affairs of life with which they are directly concerned. Along with the rapid spread of knowledge there should be a rapid spread of wisdom and culture which will enable us to make the best use of that knowledge. The making of men is much more important than the making of subject matter. Montaigne said it long ago: "The object of education is to make, not a scholar, but a man." Scholarship, as it is popularly understood, is easy to attain but not the realization of the best that is potential within us. Specialization, scientific advance, methodology, knowledge for its own sake are certainly important, but considering the large numbers of students that flock to our universities, fit not for special but for general education, it was wrong to have shifted the emphasis from students to subject matter. Our university curricula are planned to serve the interests of those few who devote their entire life to the exploration of a small aspect of a single subject and to the acquisition of more and more knowledge about less and less.

Educators in the professional and technical institutes are also coming to realize the need for liberal and general education even for the so-called specialists. In U.S.A. many of the strongest advocates of broader learning are from the professions of engineering, medicine and technology. They share a universal desire for a liberal training. There is a tendency in American universities to correct the excessive specialism, vocationalism and compartmentalisation of courses of study. They are making a vigorous effort to integrate the subject matter of related disciplines. Time was when the borders between departments of science and those between science and arts were as carefully guarded as the frontiers of hostile powers. It is now discovered that these intellectual boundaries are merely barriers to progress and all that comes of it is barren intellectual isolationism. We now proceed on a basis of the inter-relationships of the various branches of learning. The philosophy of "knowledge for its own sake" has its

uses, but education is to be conceived in terms of what the student is going to be once the formal process of learning is over. Education really comprises all his attitudes, abilities, aptitudes and activities; not merely a mastery of a branch of knowledge and the acquisition of a particular skill in a particular subject. The famous Harvard Report, *General Education in a Free Society*, sets forth the main objectives of university training—the ability to think, to communicate, to make valid judgments and to evaluate moral situations. These objectives are directly related to the behaviour of students as citizens and human beings.

We have to adopt our educational institutions to the emergent needs of contemporary society. There is already an energetic ferment at work insisting that our graduate courses shall be orientated towards the needs of the New India and the New world we are building. There is a divorce now between the sphere of learning and the sphere of the home and the community, between the universe of ideas and the market for employment. Let us replan our curriculum and procedure so that we assist the student in seeing the relationship between learning and life, in using his knowledge and skills in daily living and in taking a vital interest in the noble task of remaking himself and his country. It is not such a revolutionary thought after all, for Milton defined the ideal of an educated man as one who is fitted “to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war”, in fact the ideal of the man educated for the life, the labours, the problems and the uncertainties of the modern age. Einstein has given a modern expression and scientific confirmation of the same idea. Addressing the Convocation of the University of New York in 1937, he said, “The development of general ability for independent thinking and judgment shall always be placed foremost, not the acquisition of special skills and special knowledge. If a person masters the fundamentals and has learned to think and work independently, he will surely find his way, and besides he will be better able to adapt himself to progress and change than the person whose training principally consists in the acquiring of detailed knowledge.”

General education as distinguished from specialized training exclusively in Arts or Science is the need of the hour in India. Following Ortega Y Gasset, the author of *Mission of the University*, we may map out common knowledge which should be the common possession of all university graduates into five fundamental areas:—

1. The physical scheme of the universe (Physics and Chemistry).
2. The fundamental themes of organic life (Biology).
3. The historic process of the human species (History).
4. The structure and functioning of social life (Sociology).
5. The plan and purpose of the universe (Philosophy, Culture and Religion).

These subjects may be grouped—as the University of Mysore proposed to do—under Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Social Sciences and the Humanities. The great end of education is the good life and the good man and the university disciplines are the instruments to achieve that end.

The over-crowding of the universities is a much debated question. Since the beginning of the century, the population of the universities in India and abroad has grown to unprecedented proportions and during the last few years the pace of this increase has accelerated even more. For example, in Indian universities the enrolment in 1927 was one lakh of students and now it is a little over three lakhs. The problem of numbers raises problems of all kinds and calls for a re-examination of the aim and purpose of a university and the place that should be assigned to it in society.

Democratisation of Education

The reason for the rapid increase in the number of students is a simple one—democracy. The democratisation of education is a very important factor in the situation. Democracy exists where the whole nation benefits by the advantages of community life. Class differences are diminishing everywhere

and society is tending to be, in the words of our Prime Minister, creedless, casteless and classless. In the Indian Constitution the stress is laid on democracy as well as on education. The benefits of collective life and civilisation can be spread through democratisation of education. If education is an instrument for improving man, the natural corollary is a movement of pupils from primary to secondary, from secondary to university stages. The astonishment shown by some people to-day at the rapid increase in the university population and in the number of graduates passing out year after year merely proves that they are not capable of perceiving the full implications of widening the basis of education.

Education is both a phenomenon and an instrument of civilization. An educated people is also a civilized people. A man who can read leads a different life from one who cannot; a university man leads a different life from one who has not been to a university. Educated people have their own reactions, intelligently conceived, to all aspects of life. In principle the university points to a higher human level. The question of numbers is too often considered on a strictly professional plane, that of overcrowding in the so-called university careers. But the university is far more than a professional training centre; it is first and foremost a centre for higher education, for personal training, for humanistic enrichment—in short, the development of the best that is in man. University studies are a means of access to a more abundant life and to a greater cultural and moral excellence. A university man does not necessarily earn more money, but he lives and works better than others. That is why our Babbitts, self-made men who have not studied but who have made a fortune in real-estate and similar avocations, always dream of sending their sons to the university. Thus the increase in the number of graduates represents a raising of the standard of humanity, a development of civilization, a diffusion of culture, enrichment of human personality and a spread of social democracy. The other aspect of the university, that it is a centre for research, is not to be forgotten. Widening and deepening knowledge is a proper function of the university, so also the training

of specialists in different branches of science.

If the number of students has doubled or trebled in various parts of the country since the last decade, this increase calls for a corresponding increase in the number of universities, an enlargement of the teaching staff, the buildings, lecture rooms, libraries and laboratories. In these respects we need not follow, as we have been doing so far, the Western models too closely. We must plan our expansion more in keeping with our resources and national culture. Buildings, for example, could be simpler, more graceful, with motifs drawn from Indian architecture and Indian ideas of town-planning. We can dispense with the dreaming spires of Oxford and Cambridge or the sky-scrapers of Columbia and Chicago, though we could well emulate the spirit that dwells within them. Education of the highest quality can be imparted in an inexpensive and tidy structure, having neither the external grandeur of Oxbridge nor the unadorned baldness of Redbrick.

Advice to Graduates

Graduates of the year, you should think of yourself, at the beginning of your careers, as starting off along a straight road of virtue, good work, scholarship and cultural excellence, determined never to stray from it for any purpose whatsoever. Our country needs men and women of high character, great ideals, untarnished honour and informed enthusiasm. May I hope that Karnatak University from which you have graduated, has to-day made a significant contribution to the vast numbers of men and women of quality and accomplishment that the country is calling for! I want you to be idealists. You will be told that idealists are vague, ineffectual, head-in-the-cloud people who get nothing done. On the contrary all the great achievements in the world have been planned by idealists and most of them have been carried out through idealist inspiration. Of course you should try to be *practical* idealists—you must see visions, but you must not be content by merely seeing visions; you must suit the deed to the thought and bring ideals and reality nearer together. Idealism which is another word for striving

after the best is the natural and healthy attitude for every graduate of serious purpose. It is for want of ideals and for want of faith in visions and utopias that so many of our young alumni, shortly after they quit the University, fall a prey to scepticism and cynicism. When they come to grips with the hard realities of life, the rosy vision quickly fades off and they affect an air of cynicism which is but an excuse and a cloak for irresoluteness, uncertainty and faintheartedness.

Code of Behaviour

The university has given you a clearly envisaged goal, a code of behaviour and inspiration and an experience in self-help, self-knowledge and self-reverence. It is for you to develop a firm determination not to swerve from the straight road that leads to your ideals. To sustain you in the battle of

life and in the struggle for existence, you need to cultivate inner peace which comes of thinking noble thoughts and avoiding all evil. You have to cultivate the right relation to the most vital fact that there is—the ultimate reality. Finally keep in mind the ways in which you can be of the greatest service to the country whose independence your forbears wrought for you, whose amenities and protection you enjoy and whose revenues, in part or wholly, have defrayed the expenses of your education. The impersonality of the State shall not blind us to our obligations to her, for India will be great in the exact measure that you, through your individual striving, make her great.

Graduates of the year, I wish you Godspeed and conclude with a prayer from Brihadaran-yaka Upanishad, "Lead me from the unreal to the real, lead me from darkness to light; lead me from annihilation to immortality".

PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL

His Highness the Maharaja, in reply to the address of welcome presented by the Rotary Club of Dharwar, on 9th September 1951, said:—

I am deeply touched by the warmth of your reception this evening.

My association with the Rotary movement goes back to the year 1944, when I had the pleasure of inaugurating the Rotary District Conference of the then 93rd District of Rotary International, and subsequently in 1949, the Rotary District Conference of the 55th District of Rotary International, both held in Mysore City.

You will thus see that though not a Rotarian *de jure*, I have been a Rotarian in spirit, and have had ample opportunity of acquainting myself with your great ideals and aspirations.

Foundations of Rotary

I have been deeply impressed by the social service work which Rotary Clubs are doing all over the country. I find that your record also

in this matter is very praiseworthy. An old Greek philosopher defined the conception of God as "the helping of man by man," and I know of no better principle for the guidance of the individual or the State. Let us not think, when Governments are assuming, quite rightly, an ever-increasing responsibility for social service, that the need for voluntary service will grow less. There will always be a wide field for the devotion of voluntary social workers on the fringe or margin of governmental activity. The individual can supply the intimate and personal kindness and attention which no State service can adequately provide. So I trust that your community service will grow from strength to strength. The work it does blesseth both the giver and the receiver, and fosters the good fellowship and goodwill which I understand are the foundations of Rotary.

**PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT THE RECENT MOCK ELECTION
HELD AT THIPPAGONDANAHALLI.**



GROUP PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE MOCK ELECTION AT THIPPAGONDANAHALLI. THE HON. SRI K. C. REDDY, CHIEF MINISTER OF MYSORE, SRI K. HANUMANTHAIAH, PRESIDENT OF THE MYSORE STATE CONGRESS AND OTHER IMPORTANT OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS ARE SEEN IN THE PICTURE.



VILLAGERS STANDING IN A QUEUE AT THE POLLING OFFICE AT THIPPAGONDANAHALLI DURING THE MOCK ELECTION.



THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER DISCUSSING THE PROBLEMS WITH THE OFFICERS AT THE
MOCK ELECTION AT THIPPAGONDANAHALLI.



NAMES OF VILLAGERS BEING CHECKED UP BY THE POLLING OFFICERS AT THIPPAGONDANAHALLI
ON THE MOCK ELECTION DAY.

Work of Rotary Clubs

I am also impressed and pleased at the great work Rotary Clubs are doing all over the world in the promotion of international goodwill, understanding and peace. We are indeed living in difficult times. Discord between nations appear to be rampant, actions of nations are viewed with suspicion and fear and hatreds seem to be growing violently. In an atmosphere such as this, any organisation which sets out to mobilise fellowship and friendship, for the purpose of maintaining peace, deserves the active co-operation of every thinking man. From this standpoint the work done by Rotary Clubs appears to my mind of every great value. When Rotarians the world over set out with the avowed objective of fostering understanding, it is no wonder that such cordial relations exist between the Rotarians of your Clubs

and those of the Bangalore and Mysore Clubs, who are so closely connected with you by cultural and economic ties.

As regards the unification of Karnatak to which you have referred in your address, I need hardly add to what I have said elsewhere in this connection. It is a matter for the Government of India and the Legislatures concerned to decide. Whatever be the form which that decision may take, however, it is a matter for fervent hope and prayer that the very happy and cordial relationship between the people of North Karnatak and Mysore may not only continue but grow in ever-increasing abundance.

I wish the Rotary Club of Dharwar all possible success, and thank you once again for your very cordial welcome this evening.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL BUILDING OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT DHARWAR.

His Highness the Maharaja, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Central Building of the College of Agriculture, Dharwar, on 9th September 1951, said :—

I have always been happy to associate myself with the advancement of educational institutions, and the pleasure is all the keener to-day as you have so kindly afforded me an opportunity of associating myself with an institution so important to our national well-being.

I am greatly impressed by the quick progress registered by the Dharwar Agricultural College, within the space of just four years from its inception. You are fortunate in having over nine hundred acres of farm land, a dairy and a horticultural garden attached to the College, for it is indeed a wise thought to provide that the lessons learnt in the lecture halls are amply tested in practice.

It is hardly necessary for me to dilate on the supreme importance of agriculture in our national economy. It is important to us not only because the great majority of our countrymen subsist by it but also because of the supreme need to secure freedom from imports of food from abroad. In fact, the dictum "produce or perish" could not apply with greater force than it does to our country to-day.

There are many factors that severely restrict the efficiency of the Indian agriculturist. The more important of these are the almost primeval methods of cultivation, the uneconomic size and fragmentation of holdings, the wasteful methods of storage and the unregulated arrangements for marketing. Much has been achieved in many parts of India in recent years towards correcting these defects. But a great deal more remains to be done. It may be no exaggeration to say that this is really the most vital task before the nation. But it is a task which admits of no facile solution. Age-old methods of agriculture are bound up with small holdings which in turn flow from

the present laws of inheritance and conventions. The cultivator's low standard of life, his apparent ignorance (according to the conventional standards) resulting in imperiousness to modern ideas are not unrelated to his low purchasing power.

So, therefore, while we attempt to force the pace in agricultural production, we need to take note of the other supervening factors of our agronomy. More than all, it would be unwise to overlook the human aspect of the problem. The life of the agriculturist needs to be made more attractive. It should be less of a struggle from dawn to dusk. Proper integration of industrial and agricultural policy can perhaps serve to achieve this.

I am so happy to see that this institution imparts education in agriculture on such an advanced level. There is reason to expect that more and more students from Mysore (and especially from parts of the State nearer to Dharwar) will come here to take advantage of the facilities you are able to offer.

I am happy to note that the athletic side of College life has received attention in this institution. It is in my view a very important aspect of a student's career which deserves to be more carefully cultivated than is generally the case in our country. It is in the gymnasias and on the sports-fields that the lineaments of character are formed and the finer traits of personality developed.

Your institution and the Karnatak University whose convocation I shall be addressing presently, have indeed a bright future guided as they are by men of rare vision and foresight.

I have now much pleasure in declaring open the Central building of the College of Agriculture, Dharwar, and wishing for it a brilliant future of service to the country.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

BRINGING ABOUT HARMONY AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

In reply to the Address of Welcome presented by the Rotary Club of Belgaum, on 10th September 1951, His Highness the Maharaja said:—

It gives me great pleasure to be in your midst this evening and to receive your welcome, which has indeed been very cordial. I may say here that although I am not a Rotarian in the formal sense, I have been a Rotarian in spirit, and have been profoundly impressed by the great ideals of your movement, which appear to my mind to be very close to the precepts given to us by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation.

What I have just said is especially applicable to the social service work which Rotary Clubs are doing all over the country. I have observed that your record in this matter is admirable. The work you have done in connection with your art exhibition, to which artists from different provinces have sent their exhibits, is really praiseworthy, as this helps in bringing about cultural unity. In the difficult circumstances of the day, when the economic conditions of the country are so trying, and the lot of the common man is none too pleasant, there is great need for social service work. However far governments may take over the responsibility of work in this field, there is bound to remain a vast area for the individual where intimate and personal attention and kindness can achieve results no governmental organisation can. That is where individual service comes in, and I am happy to learn of the very laudable

work you have done in creating a blood-bank for your local hospitals, and the funds you have collected to help poor students. I trust you will concentrate more and more on this field of your activity. There you will find immediate recompense, inasmuch as this type of work blesseth both the giver and the receiver, and fosters the fellowship and goodwill which are the foundations of Rotary.

To my mind the success of the movement lies in the simplicity of its creed and in its freedom from all religious and political predilections. It believes in fellowship as the solvent of social evils. It teaches the individual to see other people's point of view and to serve the cause of the community and of humanity at large according to one's aptitudes and opportunities. A good Rotarian is, in the truest sense, a citizen of the world.

In India where each class and each order of society has its own customs and manners, its own prejudices and intolrances, its own preferences and aversions, the Rotary movement can indeed play a useful part in bringing about harmony and understanding.

I wish the Rotary Club of Belgaum all possible success in the praiseworthy work which it is undertaking, and thank you again for your very cordial welcome this evening.

ROLE OF LOCAL BOARDS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

Replying to the Civic Address of welcome presented to His Highness the Maharaja by the District Local Board, Belgaum, on 10th September 1951, His Highness said :—

I have long cherished a desire to visit important places in North Karnatak, and it has given me great pleasure to have been able to undertake a tour in this part of the Country and to meet its citizens. I thank you sincerely for the very cordial welcome you have extended to me and for the complimentary terms in which you have referred to the Mysore Royal House and to the Mysore State.

I always welcome opportunities of meeting representatives of local bodies. Institutions such as District Local Boards play a vital role in public administration. Drawing their membership from persons who are in close touch with the people in the interior parts of the districts and who possess a full knowledge of local problems and requirements, these institutions are in a specially favourable position to deal with questions which are of local interest, but of paramount importance in the daily life of the rural inhabitants. The maintenance of sanitation and improvement of public health, and the development of the means of communication, particularly between villages, are chief among functions with which District Local Boards are entrusted. On the earnestness and efficiency of their working will depend to no small extent the well-being of inhabitants in rural areas. The sympathetic interest and the practical outlook which such Boards bring to bear on their work may make all the difference to the rural citizens between a

life of uncertain health and unending drudgery on the one hand, and healthful living and comfortable conditions of work on the other. Local Bodies also act as training grounds to representatives of the people in public administration. The experience gained in such institutions has stood in good stead many a national leader in the larger responsibilities which he has to face subsequently.

Cordial Relationship

You have referred in your address to the question of the formation of a linguistic State. I need hardly point out that this is a matter which falls under Article III of our new Constitution and which has to be settled by the Government of India and the Legislatures concerned. I have no doubt that in this connection the Central Government will take such decision as will be conducive to the progress and prosperity of the States, in harmony with the solidarity and the larger interests of the Nation. Whatever be the form in which their decision may eventually be made, it is a matter for fervent hope and prayer that the very happy and cordial relationship between the people of North Karnatak and Mysore may not only continue but grow in ever-increasing abundance.

I wish all success to the District Local Board of Belgaum in its endeavours to promote the well-being of the people of the District.



A LADY DEMONSTRATING THE PROPER METHOD OF CASTING
A VOTE AT THE MOCK ELECTION AT THIPPAGONDANAHALLI

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE RAJA LAKHAMAGOUNDA LAW COLLEGE AT BELGAUM.

HIS HIGHNESS LAYS THE FOUNDATION STONE.

His Highness the Maharaja, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Raja Lakhamagouda Law College at Belgaum, on 10th September 1951, said :—

I thank you for having invited me to lay the foundation-stone of the Raja Lakhamagouda Law College. I deeply appreciate that honour done to me. I feel proud to be associated with the Karnatak Law Society. I salute the memory of the late Raja Lakhamagouda Sirdesai, a most generous patron of letters, whose munificence has led to the fruition of your labours. It is fitting that the College should be called after his name.

I am greatly impressed with the work and achievement of the Karnatak Law Society, and the selfless zeal of the members of the staff of the College. Founded in 1939, the Society quickly brought into being a Law College, the first of its kind in the Karnatak country, and now the only institution training young lawyers in the University of Karnatak. The Society has launched on the further enterprise of finding a suitable habitation for the College. I wish them all success. I invite the co-operation of leaders of public opinion and men of wealth in the fulfilment of the laudable objects for which the Society stands. I am glad to note in your Address that several students from Mysore have had their legal education in your College. It is one of many examples we can cite to show the spirit of co-operation and accommodation that subsists between the two parts of the Kannada-speaking world.

In western countries, particularly in England, legal education has taken a place of prominence among the learned curricula. Men trained in law and jurisprudence have occupied positions of distinction in public service, in political life, and in parliamentary government; several have earned a fortune in the practice of law; several, again, caring neither for a public career nor for a private fortune, have

devoted their lives to the pursuit of law as a science. Legal education in the United States of America and United Kingdom has a rank and a status equal to that of any other branch of study, and professors of law enjoy a high respect and esteem, just as do the exponents of the physical sciences. I remember, in particular, Dicey, Pollock, Maine and Holdsworth, whose scholarly and erudite works were an important feature of my own education.

In our country we have many eminent judges, and many renowned practitioners of law. The legal profession has also furnished many of the leaders and fighters for the country's freedom and honour, among whom the pride of place must be assigned to the Father of the Nation. But we have neglected the higher study of law, a deeper understanding of the wondrous systems of Hindu codes, a more thorough-going research in the development of our sources of law and custom. Neither have we internationally known expounders of Constitutional Law or Public Law. Perhaps these conditions were inherent in our position as a dependent nation, who accepted the law as it came from the rulers. The opportunity for advanced study and scholarship in the domain of law hardly existed, and there was no demand for jurists and constitutional experts. Hence it is that our universities which set up colleges of law were content to impart legal education of a workmanlike character, and most of the law students on leaving their university sought careers in government service and in business.

The position has now changed. With the attainment of independence, opportunities have come thick and fast upon us, and along with opportunities there have also come responsibilities, which should serve as a

stimulus for us to develop not only the craft of law but the science of law as well. Constitutional law is required for the development of our constitutional government; public law is required for the right ordering of our international relations, administrative law is required for the proper conduct of the ever-increasing body of relations between the government and the governed in a democratic state. It thus becomes imperative for us to build up high grade schools and colleges of law, capable of producing those who can cope not only with the routine demands of civil and criminal law but also with the constitutional, international and administrative imposed upon us by our newly won independence. In the words of Manu, "In all things necessity constitutes law."

Let us then set to work to improve our system of legal education, and to fill up the gaps in our legal armour. Whether the law courses should be post-intermediate or post-graduate, whether the professors should be full-time or part-time, whether law lectures should be scheduled in the normal working day of a college or crammed into the early hours of the morning, whether law should be the sole subject of study or a mere adjunct to the scholar's major interest in a master's degree: these are some of the vexed questions which

need a solution on an all-India basis. There is no gainsaying the fact that our law colleges need to be re-organized in conformity with the best practice abroad, and in keeping with our newly acquired international status and responsibilities. However we plan our legal studies, let us not fail to provide two types of courses: one designed for scholarship in law and jurisprudence, the other for the practice of the craft in the different spheres of private and public law. I hope your law courses are not too much confined to lectures. They should be reinforced by seminars and tutorials and Moot-Courts, which are a good training ground for the prospective lawyer. Above all, I ask you to acquire mastery over our indigenous systems of law and jurisprudence, which are described as a monument of systematized common sense and equity.

I now proceed to lay the foundation-stone of the Raja Lakhamagouda Law College. You have rightly described the College as a temple of learning, dedicated to the science of justice, and to the spread of Dharma which is both law and justice incarnate. May these aspirations become established fact as the years go by! May those graduates who pass out of this College be strong sons and daughters of the Motherland, judges and jurists, advocates and attorneys, the bulwark of the nation and champions of all that is right and righteous!

THE EIGHTEENTH CONFERENCE OF THE MYSORE STATE EDUCATION LEAGUE.

HIS HIGHNESS PERFORMS INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

On the occasion of inaugurating the 18th. Conference of the Mysore State Education League at Mandya, on 22nd September 1951, His Highness said:—

Let me thank you for the cordial and warm welcome which you have extended to me this morning on the occasion of the inauguration of the 18th Conference of the Mysore State Education League. Need I say how much I appreciate the very kind sentiments you have expressed in your address? Your pride about your own district is legitimate and just. Great scenes of Mysore History have been enacted here, and some of the finest temples in the State exist within your borders. You have the first great hydro-electric station in India at Sivasamudram, and the recent one at Shimsha is a valuable addition. One of our greatest irrigational systems, named after that great Mysorean, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, has its origin in your district and you have a Sugar Factory which can compare with any in the country. You toil and produce food for yourselves and for others, and send out light and power, food and sweetness. You are to be congratulated on your enterprise. You have referred in your address to my recent tour in South India and North Karnatak and the warmth with which the people there received me wherever I went. This has touched me deeply and while expressing my personal gratitude to them for the generous and kindly feelings which they spontaneously displayed towards me, I take it that it is a manifestation of the mutual ties of sympathy and understanding, linguistic, cultural and geographical, which exist between us in Mysore and our neighbours in the Kannada Country. I have great pleasure in inaugurating this the 18th Conference of the Mysore State Education League. It is a matter for satisfaction that during the last two decades your League, in spite of limited resources and other handicaps, has been doing quiet but substantial work in the field of education.

Advancement of Education in Mysore

To us it is a matter for pride that Mysore has always been in the forefront of educational advance. In the distribution of the State expenditure, education has always received the first priority, and the fact that during the last five years, the annual educational expenditure has increased from 104 lakhs to 280 lakhs, 85 per cent of which is met from State funds, is eloquent testimony to this, and the number of institutions at the various grades has increased most rapidly. But there is a growing feeling in the minds of many that mere increase in numbers is not such a gain as it may seem at first sight, and that attention has to be given to the quality and content of the education imparted. The greatest problem of the time is therefore the adjustment of the existing educational system to the needs of our rapidly changing society. The quality of teachers and teaching in schools and colleges has to be improved. And this requires that the teacher's status and income have to be raised if he is to be a contented and efficient individual. No doubt, something has been done in recent times to revise the scales of pay of teachers in the Department. But the improvement has not been adequate and it is essential that much more should be done in this direction before teachers can be expected to develop a great sense of social responsibility for educational and national progress. Side by side comes the question of proper training of teachers. At present the most urgent need in the educational world is of trained teachers. The Teachers' College at the University level, the Normal Schools and the Special Training Centre at Vidyanagar are barely able to cater for even a fraction of the demand. But increase in the number of

Training Institutions will necessarily mean money, and this brings us to the crucial problem of finance which stares us in the face.

National Scheme of Education

With the achievement of Independence the need for evolving a really national scheme of education has come into the foreground. Even a little prior to that, the bare outlines of such a scheme were worked out six years ago by the Central Advisory Board of Education in their "Report on Post-War Educational Development in India", commonly known as the "Sergeant Scheme." It was not an attempt to plan an ideal system of public instruction, but in the words of the Report itself, it sought rather "to lay down the very minimum necessary to place India on an approximate level with other civilized communities." But the cost of even such an outline scheme was colossal, although the implementing of the proposals was to be spread over a period of 40 years. The cost worked out in that scheme was however based on pre-war figures. But the phenomenal rise in the cost of living subsequently has made all the Board's estimates illusory. It indeed looks as if for some years we have to face the disagreeable fact that lack of finance will exclude the possibility of any real national system of education being evolved in the country.

Two Valuable Reports

During last year we have had the benefit of two important reports—one, the Report of the Indian Universities Commission, presided over by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, and the other the Report of the late Dr. C. R. Reddy, embodying the result of his special study of the educational system obtaining in the State and containing his considered recommendations. But valuable as these reports are from the academic standpoint, neither of them touches on the all important question of finance which stands out like a promontory on which the educational argosy is in imminent danger of splitting. It is essential that suggestions for academic reform should go ahead hand in hand with the practical considerations of finance and administration. As you are

aware, even our accepted commitments towards compulsory primary education have received a severe setback due to the financial position. For the immediate future it looks as if we have to rest content with a modest advance, and that schemes for wholesale and radical changes will have to wait for better times, as we are admittedly passing through a period of crisis and transition, not merely in Mysore but all over the country. At such a time it would be the part of wisdom to consolidate our position rather than plan for spectacular expansion or reform.

Concern of the Educational League

Your League, I presume, is primarily interested in Secondary Education. But education is one indivisible and integral process, and the pre-secondary and post-secondary stages form organic continuations of your particular region, along with that line of educational activity known as "Adult Education" which aims at the eradication of illiteracy in the country and at providing a minimum of general education to all those who had not had the advantage of attending schools. At each of the levels where Secondary Education is coupled to its predecessor and successor, the problems overlap, and various alternatives are before you for consideration with regard to each of these connecting links. Some educationists think that at one end, elementary education should provide for a six-year course with a predominantly basic and vocational bias, and that Secondary Education should cover a compact five-year course including a part of the present University Intermediate course. This is to be followed by a three-year Degree course in the University. A brief reference to each of these will not be out of place here. As regards Basic Education, no doubt, we have made a beginning in the State. There is a Training Centre at Vidyanagar, and basic instruction has been initiated in about 100 primary schools. But it is only an experiment so far, which has to be pursued with interest and vigour. The question of further expansion will depend on the results achieved under optimum conditions in Mysore and elsewhere in India. It would be difficult to

plan any advance on purely doctrinaire grounds. At the other end, there is a suggestion for amalgamating the Secondary and Intermediate courses which seems to have found favour with the Universities Commission, of course, with qualifications. This is a very important matter which is engaging the anxious attention of my Government and of educational experts in the State. But here also, the final decision will have to depend at least as much on practical exigencies as on academic grounds. This is a subject which I would commend for your careful study.

Planning of Secondary Education

The planning of Secondary Education so as to suit modern requirements and to provide for necessary co-ordination and correlation all over the country, while at the same time leaving sufficient scope for regional variations to suit local necessities is as you are all aware, engaging the attention of the Central Government who have decided to appoint a Commission to go into this question. The findings of this Commission will be awaited with great interest. Although it may mean some delay, it is inevitable that their findings should be given due weight and that no fundamental reform should be initiated in the State until we have the benefit of their advice, as otherwise, the very object of the constitution of the Commission would have been defeated. I would therefore sound a word of caution to those enthusiasts who would press for immediate reform. The old adage "the more haste, the less speed" holds good to-day with even greater force.

Need for Research and Experiment

Lastly, I should like to refer to the paramount need for research and experiment at the Secondary as well as at the University levels. I must particularly stress that the Universities should not become merely machines for conferring degrees, but should develop into real centres of higher learning and research. And if these objects are to be attained, there should be a substantial raising of the standards of teaching at all levels, strict and impartial screening of admissions, and elevating of the general tone of academic

society. In the course of distribution of educational expenditure, while no doubt the spread of primary education so as to bring it within the reach of every child is the admitted goal, nothing should be done to starve urgent requirements at the higher grades. Situated as our country is to-day, it is surely better that education up to the highest standards should be available, at any rate, for a carefully selected number rather than that education of an inferior quality should be more widely diffused. This may look contrary to democratic principles, but the hard fact remains that if the country is to make a rapid advance it should in the first place provide for securing adequate and well-trained leadership.

Study of Indian Languages

There is only one other point which I should like to touch upon. While the spread of science and of knowledge by western methods should be one of the main plans in our educational programme, the need for the development of our own culture on national lines should never be lost sight of. If we should do so, it would be a net loss to the country and the products of our education would remain exotic and artificial. I would therefore urge that the study of Sanskrit and other Indian languages should receive due attention so that development of mind and character will be on congenial lines, in tune with our own history and our racial *samskaras*. Closely bound up with this is the question of the medium of instruction. While the importance of English as a medium for scientific studies and for international co-operation and understanding has to be duly recognised, still the Indian languages should invariably be the common medium of instruction at the earlier stage and the national language should be fostered so as to serve as the main basis for engendering a feeling of national unity. Sanskrit also should be given its due place in the scheme of studies so that our cherished intellectual and spiritual traditions may be conserved and developed. You have the good fortune of having in Mr. Guru Dutt, the President of this Conference, one who

possesses depth of scholarship and a profound understanding of Indian culture.

I wish your labours Godspeed and trust that your deliberations will be fruitful.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY SRI K. GURU DUTT

I am deeply conscious of the honour done to me by this opportunity extended to me to preside over the deliberations of this Conference and to deliver this Address in this august presence. Although formally as the Head of the Department of Public Instruction, I happen to be the President of the Education League, I am aware that that is only an accident and does not confer on me any added wisdom or capacity. Although I am a teacher's son and started my own career as a teacher in a Girls' School long ago, still my whole life has been spent in the general service and I remain essentially a layman. Yet in a humble way I too have been interested in the subject matter of education and may claim to have been a student all along in such scanty leisure as the exigencies of officialdom allowed me. I can certainly make no original contribution in the cause of education. You will not expect it of me. Perhaps if Dr. C. R. Reddy who was to have presided over this Conference had been spared to us, you would really have had something worthy of the occasion. But he was unexpectedly snatched from our midst. It is an irreparable loss not only to the educational world but also to the country as a whole. At the outset, therefore, let me pay my mead of tribute to his revered memory, in which I am sure, you will one and all join.

In what follows, I wish to place before you whatever has been said by great minds on the main issues. I felt it would be better to do so rather than inflict my own casual thoughts on you. So, if I make too many quotations you must not charge me with pedantry. My part will be limited to the choice and presentation and perhaps a little commentary. In this matter the national *Samskaras* are strongly operating in me: for has not the charge been levelled against the greatest intellectuals of this country that instead of writing original works, they were content to be commentators on what the master minds had recorded? I am

not ashamed to follow in their wake. There is much to be said for the path chosen by them, for true originality can only grow in the fertile soil of the past; and the due recognition of indebtedness helps to keep one in the right context and to preserve that continuity of cultural tradition which has been so much prized in our country as *Sistachara*. That is really theme of my Address.

Unparalleled Educational Traditions

No one will deny that our country has had an unparalleled cultural and educational tradition. In the words of the recent Report of the Universities Commission, which I shall have occasion to refer to frequently, "During all these centuries the people of India have evolved a culture and preserved it in an uninterrupted continuity. Its ideals are recognized not so much as superstitions but as living truths, capable of satisfying the spiritual needs of humanity." Yet there was a sudden break in the continuity of this tradition when an alien system of education was imposed on the country over a century ago. Ever since then, in the words of the Report, "Two contradictory impulses have attracted Indian intellectuals. One is a jealous pride in Indian genius and tradition wholly distinct from those of the West. The other is the no less jealous desire to profit by the example of the West." The Report, of course, recognises that a revolutionary period like our own is not generally inclined to respect the wisdom of the past, but it warns us that to cultivate this disrespect would be to forego our spiritual heritage, and adds that no nation is healthy that parts company with its traditions. No doubt a slavish attachment to the outworn forms of tradition may be the bane of a country, but the other extreme would be even more disastrous. Throughout our millenniums-old history our culture has proved its "capacity to

evolve without surrendering its master plan, to adapt new material which enters into it, which, though not strictly conformable to its central pattern, is yet not in conflict with it." It is to be hoped that this vital character will be preserved in the future also. How exactly a live tradition can interpenetrate and vitalise the onward march of progress is more than I can say here. But it will serve my purpose if I succeed in emphasising the fact that our attitude towards what is best in our tradition will determine our destiny for good or bad, and that it is, above all, essential to cultivate the right attitude towards the country's past. In the words of the Universities Commission Report, "Education, according to the Indian tradition, is not merely a means to earning a living; nor is it only a nursery of thought or a school for citizenship. 't is initiation into the life of the spirit a second birth, *dvitiyam janma*." Mahatma Gandhi complained that "Modern education ten is to turn our eyes away from the spirit." So much so, he thought that the real trouble lay with the educated minority and not with the masses. In his own words, "Only the fringe of the ocean has been polluted and it is those who are within the fringe who alone need cleansing. We who come under this category can even cleanse ourselves because my remarks do not apply to the millions. In order to restore India to its pristine condition, we have to return to it. All else will follow." This, then, is the foremost thing which educationists have to bear in mind.

Requisites of good Education

We may now proceed to examine what are the requisites of a good education. In India we have not in the past tried to answer such questions in the abstract. We have never lost sight of the multiplicity and variety of human interests and aptitudes. So we have not stopped at the idea of the good, but always proceeded to ask: good for what, and good for whom? The theory of education has always been on a realistic plane and animated by the doctrine of vocation or *Svadharmā*. In India a purely intellectual education was no doubt available only to a small minority; but perhaps even in the most democratic form of society it cannot but be otherwise. But each level of

society had its own congenial organization and each group its appropriate calling. Of course, the old order cannot and need not be literally revived. But the principle is there, the first among educational principles, *viz.*, the due recognition of the conditions of fitness which have to be taken into account before determining the type of education suited to the individual. The utmost flexibility was provided for in the relationship of *Guru* and *Sisya* at all levels, from the highest down to the most humdrum. It was realised that the optimum results could only be secured through that healthy relationship of the teacher and the taught which is the sole nexus and guarantee of a healthy education. A good teacher acquired an unrivalled reputation and pupils came to him from the most distant parts of the country. There were great institutions and establishments, but the stress was always on the men and not on abstractions.

System of Education in the past

Hiuen Tsang the great Chinese scholar who visited the country in the early part of the seventh century has a great deal to say about the system of education in the country and particularly at the great University of Nalanda where he spent some years. He no doubt praises the buildings and library and equipment but his chief admiration is for the teachers and for the liberal spirit which animated the teaching. Nalanda was the Oxford of Mahayanism, yet all the eighteen Hinayana sects were represented there and among the different recognised branches of learning were included the Vedas, medicine and mathematics. The monks took precedence according to the range of their study rather than their excellence in one particular branch. Among the ten thousand within and without the walls, one thousand were accounted proficient in ten works upon the Sutras and Sastras; five hundred had acquired thirty; ten only including Hiuen Tsang himself, fifty; while the venerable about Silabhadra "the Treasure of the Right Law," was the reputed master of all the sciences taught in the University.

Hiuen Tsang praises the earnestness and diligence of the teachers in the several monasteries he visited. They vied with each other in devotion to their duties. They met

frequently for discussions in order to sharpen their wits in intellectual contests and to promote the moral aims of the Order. Those who most distinguished themselves by profound learning and dialectical skill were given precedence and special privileges—the highest being honours accorded to royalty, or the grant of a richly caparisoned elephant and a large retinue of monks to attend on them. On the other hand, those who only displayed their ignorance or broke the rules of the Order might be ignominiously expelled from the institution with their faces daubed with red and white clay and their bodies covered with dirt. Regarding Nalanda itself, however, he records that the discipline maintained was so admirable that there was no record of any infringement of the rules in the seven hundred years since the University was founded, and the brethren of Nalanda were looked up to by all India for their conduct and their learning. There the days were all too short for study and discussion: “day and night they admonished each other, juniors and seniors mutually helping to perfection.” He says the teachers began by explaining the general meaning of the lesson; then they carefully analysed the details, point by point. They inspired their pupils to exert themselves, and skilfully led them forward step by step. “They instruct the inert and sharpen the dull.” They took pains even with the idle shirkers, doggedly repeating instruction until their disciples were fully qualified.

Learning was not the monopoly of the Buddhist monks or Brahmans. A man who delighted in wisdom could study diligently at home and be a monk or a layman as he pleased. Hiuen Tsang has given high praise to the wandering Bhikkus or Sadhus, men deeply versed in the antique wisdom and possessing culture accumulated by constant travel, who though sometimes belonging to wealthy families, were content to live a life of poverty apart from the world, unmoved by honour or reproach. “For them there is honour in knowing truth and no disgrace in being destitute.” Wandering continually from place to place, no fatigue was too great when an opportunity offered of gaining knowledge, or of using their own for helping others. Those who were famed for their wisdom were

treated with the highest respect; but not even the honours which kings could bestow tempted them to forsake the path of knowledge. Their influence was felt far beyond the borders of India for they recognised no political barriers nor any distinctions of race.

Lessons from Past History

Lest it be thought that I have dwelt at too great length on the past, I hasten to explain that I have done it for two reasons. The past lives in us and has always a message for us. The past indicates what we are capable of. What has been done before can certainly be repeated with ease. First, notwithstanding the vast range and variety of Indian literature and particularly Sanskrit literature, History is its weak point and our educational system must do something to strengthen this. Indian history of the right sort will have to be written afresh in all its multifarious aspects and made an integral part of the general education of the youth of this country so that the historical vision may come back to us, and our future may not be an abrupt break with the past but its natural ripening and fulfilment.

The past has also another lesson for us, and that is that education is not entirely a matter of economics. Love of learning and the appreciation of the public were for centuries adequate incentives to the good teacher. The imparting of education was not a mere buying and selling in the market place. It has been a commonplace of Indian wisdom that learning unlike economic wealth, increases by distribution. In envisaging the future of education we are prone to think mainly of the finance side of it, and to imagine that if only we could have sufficient money, the right kind of education could be provided to one and all. Nothing could be farther from the truth. To cut a long matter short, it may be said that if the teacher has vision and has integrated it into his life by training and self-control, then only will he be in a position to evoke the respect of his pupils and communicate to them something which is not mere information but a synthetic way of life. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of education is the apathy of teachers and students. To day we find that they are not interested in anything except what is

vulgarly called pot-boiling. Unless this attitude is dispersed and its place taken by a natural growth of spontaneous interest in the subjective and objective world, all talk of reform in education will be futile. The measure of the value of a civilization is the intensity and range of its interests and its ability to keep these within the framework of a rightly ordered perspective. It was the teachers who put India on the map of the world in the past and it is to teachers alone that we have to look to for democratic leadership in the future. May they prove worthy of their mission!

It will be objected that the picture I have depicted might have been valid in the conditions of the old world but has no relevance to the hard realities of the scientific civilization in the midst of which we are living. But I do most sincerely feel that general education, especially for the people at large, should not be predominantly scientific. Science is a very good servant, but a bad master. The scientific element should certainly be there but in due subordination. If it should get undue emphasis, it will lead to world tragedy. As the learned author of a recent book "Education and World Tragedy", Howard Mumford Jones has said, one of the basic facts in history is that "modern warfare is increasingly a function of education and education is increasingly dominated by war. We do not like to think that this is so. We try desperately to deceive ourselves."

Value of Balanced Education

I should like to shelter myself behind the authority of Sir Richard Livingstone, the great English educationist, regarding the value of a balanced general education. He gives the highest praise to the Danish People's High Schools which he calls the only great successful experiment in educating the masses of a nation. He describes how this has reached the very classes for whom little has been done so far in the way of education, how it has taught them to care for subjects like history and literature which seem remote from the mind of the man in the street, how it has transformed the country economically, given it a spiritual unity and produced, perhaps, the

only educated democracy in the world. Denmark was a poverty-stricken country lacking in energy or enterprise in the early nineteenth century and its transformation into one of the most progressive and prosperous democracies of Europe was largely the work of education given in these schools. In these People's High Schools although nearly all the students are and will continue to be the workers on the land, yet there is nothing vocational in the curriculum. Its main subjects are literature and history, to which are added composition in Danish, mathematics, elementary science, gymnastics and (for women) sewing. Its pupils learn something more than history and literature and some elementary mathematics and biology. They learn a way and a view of life. Spiritual inspiration has been the heart of the schools since their origin. As Christian Kold, one of the founders of the movement said, "there is indeed an essential difference between the ordinary democracy that aims at the attainment of a culture in mere material things and the democracy of the High Schools which strives to unite plain customs and a simple frugal life with a genuine culture of the mind and heart."

The Danish experiment has a particular message for us in India. But we have to remember its limitations also. It is not a general scheme of education for children, but a residential plan for adults and is entirely on a voluntary basis. But it is noteworthy that although it is neither vocational nor scientific in character it has borne wonderful practical results and has provided the worker with just that perspective which will enable him to pursue his own vocation effectively and happily and prevent him from becoming what the great Spanish thinker Dr. Ortega Y'Gasset has termed "a trained barbarian." If ever it should be applied in India I would earnestly appeal that due use should be made of the great epics whose enormous educational and cultural value has been recognised throughout the ages and has recently been stressed in the Universities Commission Report which devotes a whole paragraph to the topic. I am not asking for a critical study: that is for Indologists and scholars and has, no doubt, got its own utility. But I am thinking rather

of the significance for human life of a live mythology. Modern psychological investigations have thrown new light on this subject. Time does not permit me to deal with it at greater length. But suffice it to say that a great change is coming about in men's appreciation of the function of mythology. It is no longer being dismissed lightly as primitive man's crude explanation of natural phenomena. It is being slowly realized as something fundamental which takes man back to those primordial images which are functioning all the time in the racial subconscious, and the right approach to which helps one to come to terms with the collective subconscious and to resolve those internal conflicts which are so marked a feature of the modern mind and thus to regain mental balance and sanity. I must refer those who are interested to an epoch-making book on the subject which has been published recently: "An Introduction to a Science of Mythology" by the celebrated psychologists Drs. C. C. Jung and C. Kerenyi.

Modern Educational Method

This brings us to the very heart of the educational problem. Modern educational method seems to be almost exclusively preoccupied with the conscious and rational part of the mind. Yet psychological investigations have placed it beyond doubt that there is a submerged part of the human psyche which is dynamic but yet not rational in its operations. Although this has become one of the commonplaces of modern psychology, it has not yet received its due recognition in the field of educational practice. Perhaps it will come into its own soon, but there is the inevitable time-lag. In the meantime, it is most essential for educationists to recognise the paramount need to compensate for, or correct, in a sensible manner, the one-sidedness and extravagances of the conscious mind. In the words of Drs. Jung and Kerenyi: "It is the nature of the conscious mind to concentrate on relatively few contents and to raise them to the highest pitch of clarity. A necessary result and condition of this is to exclude other potential contents of consciousness. The exclusion is bound to bring about a certain one-sidedness as regards the conscious contents. Since the differen-

tiated consciousness of civilized man has been granted an effective instrument for the practical realization of its contents through the dynamics of his will, there is all the more danger, the more he trains his will, of his getting lost in one-sidedness and deviating further from the laws and roots of his being. This means, on the one hand, the possibility of human freedom, but on the other it is a source of endless transgressions against one's instincts." The learned authors proceed: "Progress and development are ideals not lightly to be denied, but they lose all meaning if man only arrives at his new state as a fragment of himself, having left his essential hinterland behind him in the shadow of the unconscious, in a state of primitivity or indeed, barbarism. The conscious mind, split off from its origins, incapable of realizing the meaning of the new state, then relapses all too easily into a situation far worse than the one from which the innovation was intended to free it."

India's Refined Philosophy

The surprising affinity between Jung's conclusions and Indian thought is of special interest to us. He has a great respect for the Eastern civilizations which had discovered and learnt to use the resources of the subliminal mind. In his own words, "Great and enduring civilizations like those of the Hindus and the Chinese were built upon this foundation and developed from it a discipline of self-knowledge which they brought to a high pitch of refinement both in philosophy and practice." He adds that Western psychology is only just beginning to advance "to fill the void which hitherto has marked the psychic insufficiency of Western culture as compared with that of the East. We Occidentals had learnt to tame and subject the psyche, but we knew nothing about its methodical development and its functions." It looks as if after the lapse of centuries the West is slowly coming to recognize the Self as the source of all knowledge and power, a realization which is sure to shift the emphasis in education from the outside to the inside.

In Hindu psychology the collective unconscious was called the *Ayakta*, the individual unconscious more or less corresponding to

Ādrṣṭa. When the Indian mentality characteristically referred to the insufficiency of conscious endeavour and held that the fruits of action depend on *Ādrṣṭa*, it was not so much a weak resignation to fate as a wise acknowledgement of the part played by the unconscious in the affairs of men. *Ādrṣṭa* was not considered as arbitrary or chaotic in its workings, but as comprising the individual's *Vasanas* or *Samskāras*, the subtle relics and memories, the psychic counterparts of all activity and feeling—of motion and emotion. The operation of causation in this field was explained by the doctrine of *Karma*, the ultimate and logical expansion of what in its limited application is today called the law of psycho-genesis. We cannot follow these topics into all their fascinating implications. For us the main point of interest is that in the development of personality we have to take into account a whole which transcends the conscious ego which has hitherto been in the focus of educational practice.

I must hasten to a conclusion and content myself with summarising a few of the accepted findings. Just as by effort and taking thought, man has been able to control external nature, it is possible similarly, not merely to acquire mastery over the contents of one's own internal world but to develop added faculty and vision. This process of thoughtful effort has been designated *Sādhana* and the results in their multifarious manifestation were called *Siddhi*. Indian experience has shown that *Siddhi* was an indubitable fact. Personally I have no doubt but that it was so. But far superior to any limited *Siddhi* was the acquisition of vision, otherwise known as *Pratibhā*—the Indian equivalent of genius—from which all else would follow. As the Yoga Sutra has it—*Pratibhādvā sarvam*. It was a stupendous claim, but one which appears to have been substantiated in fact, that here genius was not left to chance—like the wind which bloweth where it listeth,—but could actually be developed under control. As regards method, there was endless scope for option and for individual aptitude. By whatever name it might have been called, *Yoga* or *Upāsana*, it has been summed up in the one word *Sādhana* or *Abhyāsa*—practice. But if practice was to be fruitful, it had to be coupled with abstention

from direct straining at results, which has been termed *Vairāgya* and which forms a twin with *Abhyāsa*. It would indeed be a mistake to imagine *Vairāgya* as a listless apathy or indifference. If that were so, then *Abhyāsa* would have no meaning or function. All that was meant was that there was an unknown element in experience which ordained that results, like happiness, could not be achieved by direct effort only. This incalculable factor, call it *Daiva* or *Ādrṣṭa* or the subconscious, was the formidable arbiter of destiny which had to be reckoned with in any sensible anticipation of results. Hence the stress on the necessity for the absence of desire for the fruits of action—for *Phala*. It was a realisation that the result followed in an unexpected way, that values cannot be coerced but have to be wooed gently and in an indirect fashion. In the words of the Rigveda, the gods, as it were, love the indirect approach—*parokṣa priyā iva hi devāḥ*. Yet all this *Sādhana* required no particular equipment or expenditure of money. All that was necessary was orderliness of life: *yama* and *niyama* and the attainment of that composure which is the preliminary for the control of the restless mind, and is the condition precedent—*sine qua non*—to all higher development, the attainment of *Sraddhā*, *Virya Smṛti* and *Samādhi prajna*.

Of course, it is to be admitted that all this was not intended to form part of the general education of the masses. It was for the specially gifted few, those whose nature fitted them to be the spiritual leaders of the community. It is being more and more realised to what an extent the course of civilizations has depended upon the chance advent of genius. What a tremendous gain it would be if genius could be controlled and guided and developed, and mankind were not at the mercy of the errant genius? Education for leadership is now recognized as an essential part of the educational problem. More than in any other type of polity, it is essential in a democracy. I am not referring so much to Plato's philosopher-king as to the sage—the Rishi whose silent effectiveness is such that he is content to leave the kingship to others. In recent times a vast literature has grown up about the training of the gifted individual, from the modern angle. The Universities Commission has also

referred, although incidentally, to its crucial importance. I have particularly stressed this because its significance for the general welfare is out of all proportion to numbers. One man with vision like Mahatma Gandhi can save a nation. But where vision is lost, truly, the people perish.

Sanskrit Language

Before closing, I must not fail to speak about the Sanskrit language. I said no costly equipment was necessary for pursuing these researches, although this is an experimental method the validity of which cannot be brushed aside by critical common sense—the *Prākṛta buddhi*. At least to start with, it has to be conceded that among the canons of valid knowledge the *Pramāṇas*—observation and reasoning or inference—*Pratyakṣa* and *Anumāna*—are not by themselves sufficient or final. They have to be supplemented by the *Agama* or *Apta Vākya*: credible testimony. A little reflection will show to what an extent even science is dependent on this canon; for really no scientist starts his enquiries wholly *ab initio*, but builds on the work of his predecessors. This is all the more necessary in the intangible field of the psyche. For this purpose our past provided us with an incomparable instrument—the Sanskrit language—the treasure-house *par excellence* of the *Agama*. It is for this reason alone that a knowledge of Sanskrit is to be valued by us above all others. Obvious wisdom, philosophy and literary beauty are not the monopoly of Sanskrit, but are shared by other great languages also. But as a repository of the psychic science of antiquity it is unique: *sui generis*. For this reason I would earnestly plead for its being made an indispensable part of the equipment of a teacher. Whatever his special subject or interest, this will illumine his path. I am far from advocating Sanskrit as part of the general curriculum. This is neither possible nor indeed necessary or desirable. For the average

Indian, the Sanskrit words which form the warp and woof of his mother-tongue are amply sufficient to enable him to appreciate the background of the national culture. But, for the specialist, particularly the educator, its importance could hardly be exaggerated. It is a tool delicately fashioned through the millenniums for its purposes, mainly the identification and handling of those subtle ingredients of human experience, the harmonious synthesis of which constitutes the *summum bonum* of life—*Purusārtha*. All the racial roots are imbedded in it. Hence its name *Samskrta*. The ancient grammarians like Bhartrihari claimed that a knowledge of Sanskrit Grammar was the essence of all philosophy and was itself amply adequate for serving the ends of human life. Its very words were *Sudhu*: such as by meditation would intrinsically yield their meaning, unlike other languages which, they said, were only meant for practical utility: *Vyavahārā*. I must resist the temptation to dilate on this.

To sum up, I feel that education in this country should draw its sustenance from our racial roots—our *Samskāras*. By that I do not intend, for one moment, to minimise the importance of science or of Western thought. By all means let us accept them and make the fullest use of both. But today the world needs not more science but more control over man's inner nature. The greater man's external resources, the greater the need for internal control. In the absence of such control, mankind will destroy itself. It is indeed a matter of life and death. It is in the sphere of self-discipline and organization that the genius of India has shone in the past; and it is along these lines that India is best fitted to make her own unique contribution towards the welfare of humanity. It is the primary task of our educators to see that we do not fail or falter in our mission. Let our education bring *Purusārtha* to the individual and true greatness and glory to our sacred land!

VISIT OF SRIMATHI INDIRA GANDHI.



PHOTO TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF SRIMATHI INDIRA GANDHI TO THE MYSORE LAMP WORKS, LTD., BANGALORE.



SRIMATHI INDIRA GANDHI WATCHING THE STEM MACHINE AT WORK IN THE MYSORE LAMP WORKS, BANGALORE.

*IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN MYSORE.

By the Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries,
Government of Mysore.

The Subject of my talk to-night is the Mysore Iron and Steel Works of Bhadravati. It has been my experience specially during these few years of my office as Minister to see that people not infrequently talk of the Works without knowing all the data or studying the peculiar problems of the Works. I therefore welcome this occasion to give a few facts about it. Let me proceed straight to the subject.

Origin and Constitution.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, owe their origin to the pioneering and forward industrial policy that has characterised the Government of Mysore about which I have spoken in the past. The Works are owned and run by the State Government and are a model of National enterprise in a basic industry. They also represent a step towards regionalisation, the other two Iron and Steel Works in the country being situated close to each other in Bihar and Bengal.

The veteran Engineer, Statesman and Patriot, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, after expert consultation and advice, took the initiative in sanctioning the starting of the Works in the year 1918, when he was the Dewan (Prime Minister) of Mysore. Messrs. Perin and Marshall, the American Engineers, who built the Tata Iron and Steel Works, were appointed Consulting Engineers, and Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company themselves were persuaded to act as Managing Agents for the first five years until the construction was over. Since then, the Management of the Works is directly under Government, and a Board of Management consisting of officials (generally one or two Heads of Departments intimately connected with the activities of the Works) and a few non-officials has been placed in immediate charge.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, though retired from service under Government by then, kindly undertook to be the Chairman of the first Board of Management. By his far-seeing vision, remarkable ability, untiring effort and selfless devotion, he not only overcame the many initial teething difficulties, but also laid the foundation for the future progress of the Works. Since the past few years the Minister in charge of the Industries portfolio is the Chairman of the Board.

Original Scheme.

In the absence of suitable coal supplies in the vicinity, the scheme was based on the utilisation of wood fuel abounding in the State Forests, that are scattered around the extensive deposits of rich iron ore, contained in the Bababudan Range of Hills. Charcoal from wood (instead of coke from coal as per common practice), was proposed to be used for smelting the ore. To keep down costs, the wood distillation process was adopted instead of the open kiln method for making charcoal, so that valuable by-products may be recovered and marketed. As nearly five tons of wood are required to make one ton of charcoal, and roughly one ton of charcoal is required to produce one ton of pig iron, a charcoal blast furnace can only be of a very limited capacity.

Hence, the Works were started principally as a Wood Distillation Plant with the adjunct of a Blast Furnace for the manufacture of charcoal pig iron and were originally named 'Mysore Distillation and Iron Works', the present name having been adopted subsequently. The Wood Distillation Plant with a carbonising capacity of 200 tons of wood per day was a sufficiently large and economic unit, while the Blast Furnace to produce 50 to 60 tons of pig iron per day was a miniature compared with the normal standard of coke

* Broadcast talk on All-India Radio, Mysore, on 17th September 1951.

blast furnaces which run on a capacity of 800 to 1,000 tons per day. The success of the undertaking depended upon the Wood Distillation by-products yielding a remunerative return and the Charcoal Pig Iron finding a ready market at the high premium in price, it then commanded over coke pig iron in the world markets.

Changes in Original Plan, and Additions in Early Years.

But unfortunately, owing to repercussions of the first World War, the Wood Distillation products gradually lost importance, until in about 1930, they were displaced practically entirely by cheap synthetic products developed during the War. Charcoal Pig Iron also lost its importance and its premium in the markets owing to substitution by various forms of alloyed iron.

Thus, when the works came into operation in 1923, they were already in the throes of an impending crisis. Stocks of Pig Iron began to accumulate for want of local market, though some quantities were steadily exported to U.S.A. and U.K. because of its special qualities. The by-products of wood distillation which found a ready market abroad in the beginning—in Japan, Italy, Australia and U.K.—soon fell off in demand. So, before the operations could settle down, the manufacturing programme and facilities had to be changed drastically from the original plan. Wood Distillation operations had to be slowed down or suspended and arrangements made to obtain the necessary quantity of charcoal by open kiln burning in the forests.

Measures were also taken for increasing the production of Pig Iron to the maximum possible and converting the same into finished products, more readily saleable in favourable freight areas in the neighbourhood. Accordingly, the Blast Furnace was enlarged from a capacity of 60 to 80 tons per day. A pipe foundry for the manufacture of cast iron pipes for water supply purposes,—initially of a capacity of 15 tons and subsequently raised to 80 tons per day, a Steel Plant for the manufacture of steel bars and rods—80 to 100 tons per day capacity; and a Cement Plant—60 tons per day capacity—these were gradually added during the first 15 years ending 1938.

The Cement Plant was added as there were special facilities available at the spot.

Additions during the War.

A Ferro-Silicon Plant about 6 tons capacity per day (located temporarily in Mysore City) and a Rod and Strip Mill for the manufacture of wire rods and baling hoops (total capacity about 30 tons per day) were installed during the war years with due encouragement from the Government of India. A steel foundry and a structural shop were also developed.

War Efforts.

The entire production of iron, steel and cement, small as it was, compared with other bigger Works was placed at the disposal of the Government of India during the War. The Central Control is still continuing.

The wood Distillation and by-product Plant was reconditioned specially, at the instance of the Ordnance Department of the Government of India, to increase production of Calcium Acetate which was the only local material available at the time for the manufacture of Acetone required for making cordite.

In starting the ferro-silicon plant, the Government of Mysore provided a local source of one of the essential ingredients for the manufacture of steel at a time when failure of imports was seriously threatening the maintenance of steel production in the country.

The Steel Foundry supplied castings for Railways, Military Workshops, Cement Mills, Oil Crushers, etc.

The Structural Shop fabricated and supplied, among other structures, T.G. and P.P. Sheds required for Military Camps.

These and other services rendered by the Works have won very warm appreciation both from the Government of India and the Eastern War Command. It is gratifying to note that the Works, though a comparatively small unit as an iron and steel producer, came to be recognised as important from the All-India point of view.

Post-War Plans of Development.

With a view to increase the national usefulness of the Works and to make it a

more economic unit, post-war plans of development were drawn up in consultation with experts, both for expansion consistent with natural advantages, and also to manufacture special quality products for which Bhadravati commands very favourable, if not, unique facilities.

The Major and Minor Panels for the Iron and Steel Industry, the foreign Steel Consultants (two of U.S.A. and one of U.K.) and recently, the Planning Commission of the Government of India, have all generally approved of these plans and a part of the plans is already under execution.

The developments envisage expansion of the production of the main products, *viz.*, Pig Iron, Steel and Cement, from the present figure of about 25,000 tons each, to 1,00,000 tons each, *i.e.*, to four-fold of the present capacity. This would considerably reduce the heavy overhead charges on transport and supply of raw-materials, maintenance of plant and machinery and provision of various services like Water Supply, Town, Administration, etc.

To revive by-product manufacture to the extent of the needs of the Indian market, a plant for the manufacture of Acetic Acid (500 to 600 tons per annum) by the direct recovery process is replacing the obsolete Calcium Acetate Plant.

It may be mentioned here that the Jog Electric Power Scheme and the developments of Mysore Iron and Steel Works were conceived as a composite project. There was power going unutilised at Jog on the one hand and here at Bhadravati were forests rapidly getting denuded for meeting the fuel needs of the Works and what is more, the cost of charcoal also contributing to the increase in the cost of production. Coal and coke had to be obtained from the North.

To minimise therefore the needs of charcoal and coal or coke, Electric smelting is proposed to be adopted both for the manufacture of Pig Iron and Steel, due provisions having been made in the Jog Electric Scheme for the supply of the required electric power. Electric smelting reduces fuel requirements by 50 per cent or more and gives superior quality metal compared with ordinary smelting.

The cost of this product is necessarily higher than the ordinary metal, but it lends

itself well for the manufacture of special steels. It is therefore proposed to manufacture special steels, alloy and tool steels and also to manufacture seamless tubes which are required for the Defence Department as special fields for Bhadravati. This has the double advantage of making the best use of the high quality iron we produce and reducing the cost of production.

On account of availability of abundant hydro-electric power, side by side with minerals containing alloying elements, ferro-alloy manufacture will be extended to include ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-titanium, etc.

A Wire and Wire Products Mill is also proposed to be added for conversion of light rods into finished products to meet the demands of South India. At present, there is only one mill in India producing wire and wire products located in the north at Tatanagar.

On account of the growing scarcity of pig iron and the difficulty of obtaining requisite amounts of steel scrap to maintain the planned production of 1,00,000 tons of finished steel, it has been recently decided to increase the number of the Electric Pig Iron Furnaces that are being installed from two to three, though originally the third furnace was proposed to be installed later.

Proposals of the Planning Commission.

The Planning Commission has been pleased to accept the above programme on top priority, for the five-year plan of development to be completed by 1956. The total estimated investment is Rs. 6.5 crores of which Rs. 2.2 crores have already been spent by the Government of Mysore on work under execution. In regard to the financing of the balance of Rs. 4.3 crores, the Planning Commission has suggested that in view of the All-India complexion of the schemes, further investment should be kept outside the scope of the normal plan for the State and must be provided as a special loan on the basis of loans given to other Iron and Steel Works, for expansion and rehabilitation of their plants. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores required under the plan for the year 1951-52, has been requested to be granted immediately to meet current

commitments and to maintain progress. Work is progressing in anticipation of receiving this loan shortly.

Progress of Schemes under execution.

Two Electric Pig Iron Furnaces, 13,200 KVA each, the first of their kind in India, with a capacity of 100 110 tons of pig iron per day each, that are being installed under the guidance of the world experts in the line, Messrs. Elektrokemisk, Oslo, Norway, are nearing completion and are expected to be ready for operation between January and March 1952. The necessary expansion of the Mines with the installation of a Bicable Ropeway are also being completed. A Sintering Plant to recover the 'fines' formed during mining, and improve the efficiency of the furnaces is proposed to be ordered shortly. For the conversion of the Pig Iron into Steel a Bessemer Electric Duplex Plant and a Billet and Light Structural Mill have been sanctioned. The new ferro-silicon furnace 12,000 KVA with four times the combined capacity of the two small furnaces in Mysore, has been installed, as also the expanded Cement Plant of additional 200 tons capacity. Both these plants are now in operation. The Acetic Acid Plant that is installed and ready, will start trial operations shortly.

Financial Progress of the Works.

Taking the initial investment also into account, the Government of Mysore has so far made an investment of nearly Rs. 4 crores. In the early stages of the Works, for the first, nearly 13 years, operation losses were incurred to the extent of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Since then, after the addition of the Steel Plant and Cement Plant, the Works have practically paid back the initial investment of Rs. 2 crores. The investment on developments of Rs. 6.5 crores is expected to pay itself much faster.

The Future of the Works.

With the completion of the expansions, the Works will meet a fair proportion of the requirements in South India, of iron and steel of the ordinary commercial type—Foundry Pig Iron, Mild Steel bars, rods, light struc-

turals, baling hoops, and wire and wire products, and will also be the main if not the sole producer for the whole of India of Ferro-alloys, Special Alloy and Tool Steels, Seamless Tubes, etc.

As the second stage of development, the Works have planned to produce further specialities, such as Stainless Steel, Silicon Steel Sheets, etc., required for the development of chemical and electrical industries.

Employee Welfare.

The Works have been evincing keen interest in the welfare of its employees ever since the commencement. About 4,000 people are employed in the Factory and about an equal or greater number in the Mines and Forests.

Residential quarters for the Factory employees have been constructed within a radius of about a mile from the Works. A well laid-out Town named 'New Town' has been built with modern lighting, sanitation and water supply arrangements. Nearly 40 per cent of the employees have been provided houses, a nominal rent being charged. An intense housing programme is in progress and about 100 to 200 additional houses are being added every year. Necessary quarters have also been provided in the Mining areas.

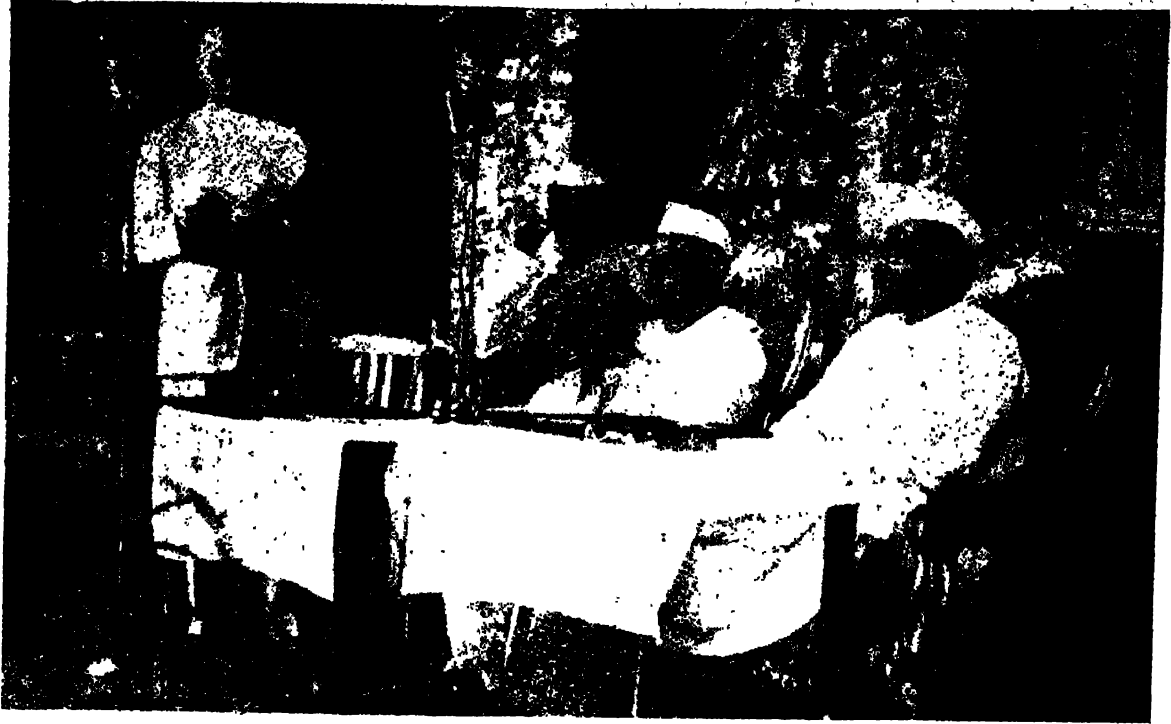
A hospital equipped with X-ray apparatus is situated very near the Works and free medical aid and ambulance facility is made available to the employees and their dependants. There is also a separate hospital for women and children in the Town. Systematic anti-malarial work has considerably reduced the incidence of malaria in the town and surroundings.

Dispensaries are maintained in the mining and forest areas and Visiting Doctors give requisite medical attention. Anti-malarial work is being done in these areas also. Industrial Canteens have been established in the Works and in the Mines, with service booths close to working centres.

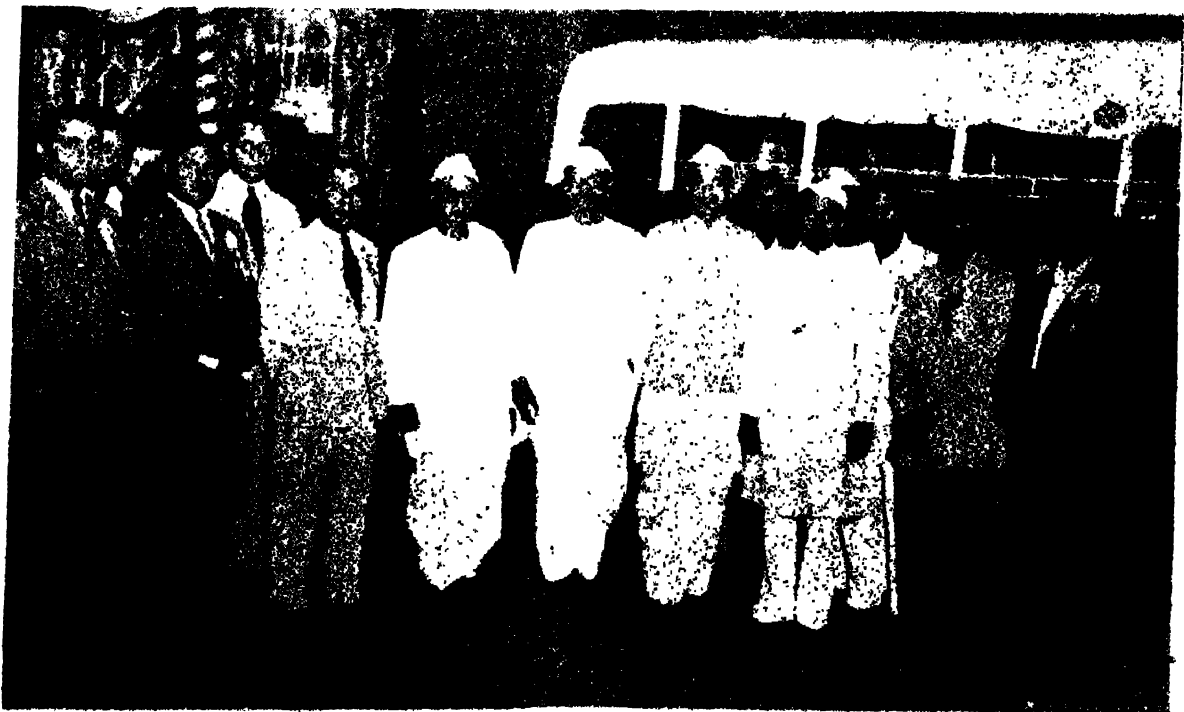
Two High Schools and two Middle Schools,—one for boys and one for girls in each case—and nine Primary Schools including one Urdu Primary School, are being run in the Works area.

Adult Literacy Classes have been opened in the Labour Colonies inclusive of the Mine

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE MYSORE ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES.



THE GENERAL MANAGER, MYSORE ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES, IS READING THE REPORT ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRANSPORT SERVICES.



GROUP PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT ROAD TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION. THE HON. MINISTER FOR LAW AND LABOUR, THE HON. MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION ARE SEEN IN THE PICTURE.

Colonies. Co-operative Societies have been established to provide essential stores and supplies and banking facilities.

Free Reading Rooms and Play-grounds have been opened. Encouragement is given for sports activities by organising tournaments and distributing prizes periodically.

Bhajana Mandirs and Clubs for ladies and men have been encouraged by giving free buildings and other facilities.

The provision of a bigger Hospital is under contemplation. Construction of a Stadium has been taken up.

A Technical School named "Silver Jubilee Technical School," has been started to give professional education in branches of Engineering allied to the Manufacturing operations of the Works. It is an extremely desirable adjunct to the Works.

The Anniversary Day called the Works Day is celebrated with great eclat every year in the month of January. The celebrations form the culmination of a series of tournaments, sports for men and women, and baby shows conducted in all the colonies in the Town and Mining areas. Competition in occupational events is also held in the different

sections of the Works, Mines and Forests. Nearly 2,000 prizes are distributed. The Works Day is a great social event which enthuses all classes of employees without distinction, inclusive of their family members—women and children.

Works Committees and Production Committees have been established to bring about closer relationship between Labour and Management, and to promote efficiency.

In short, realising the importance of employee welfare in the advancement of the Works, it is the policy of the Works to make every possible effort to be a model employer. The annual expenditure on the welfare activities is about Rs. 5 lakhs, in addition to cost of construction of new houses for which a grant of about Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 lakhs is being sanctioned annually. It is proposed to increase these grants as earnings increase.

Thus, thanks to the vision, determination and enterprise of successive Governments and to the steady encouragement afforded by the Central Government, the Works are growing into a national asset of increasing importance, as valuable to the State as to the Union of India.

JAI HIND

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

***POWER LOOM WEAVING AS A COTTAGE INDUSTRY.**

By the Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour.

Power loom weaving in Mysore State occupies the pride of place among the various cottage industries sponsored and fostered by Government. It came into being as a result of a co-ordinated plan of electrification and industrialisation under Government auspices. It was about the year 1918, that the Government ordered the establishment of a Weaving Factory at Bangalore to demonstrate the possibilities of power loom weaving with improved appliances. The factory manufactured both cotton and silk fabrics on power looms such as coatings, shirtings, sarees and various other goods which readily attracted the market. The elite of the City began preferring the power loom products for the attractive body, border designs and finish of these fabrics. A number of artisans were trained in the factory and the Department started the scheme of Hire-Purchase Loan for encouraging private enterprise. Necessary technical help was given for erection and working of these looms in the cottages of weavers and very soon a number of small scale establishment with one, two, and four loom units came to be worked in and around the City of Bangalore. In Mysore, small scale power weaving establishments began to specialise in the manufacture of the famous "Mysore Checks" from two-fold yarns; and Doddaballapur followed in the wake specialising both in silk and in cotton goods.

Thus the primary objective of Government in establishing the Government Weaving Factory was more than attained. Many of the professional handloom weavers were successfully trained to work

on power looms incidentally increasing both their productive capacity and their income. The industry progressed steadily; and a census of looms taken about the year 1940, showed that there were 800 cotton cottage power looms and 500 silk cottage power looms in the State. After the war, there was a leap in the loomage figures from about 800 cotton power looms to the present figure of 1,400 for cotton and 800 for silk. There would have been more addition of power looms but for the set back to the industry caused by the scarcity of cotton yarn and the abnormally high cost of silk yarn. The supply of yarn in sufficient quantity and at competitive prices is essential for the progress of the industry. The expansion that has taken place in this industry such as it is, is a definite proof of the ability of the powerloom to hold its own against the mills, provided proper facilities are created for its growth by way of guaranteeing supply of yarn and affording necessary arrangements for easy processing and marketing of the fabrics from a central organisation.

On an average, the production of a power loom exceeds that of a handloom by over four times considering production of similar fabrics in each case. A power loom can produce in eight hours, 48 yards of cloth on an average while a handloom can only produce a maximum of 12 yards. One can put a warp of 30 pieces of 24 yards each in a powerloom at one time whereas in a hand loom not more than four such pieces could be put. The cloth produced on a powerloom* is more even than that produced on a hand loom.

Broadcast talk from the All-India Radio, Mysore, on 20th August 1951.

It is ascertained that from each power-loom the nett income after deducting all charges including wages, depreciation, interest on capital, etc., is anywhere between 50 to 100 rupees per mensem; and if the owner of the loom is himself the weaver, the nett income will be from 90 to 140 rupees per mensem, whereas from a handloom the income per month for an owner is about Rs. 20 at the utmost.

Thus while the handloom earns less than a living wage, the power loom not only affords greater wage margin, but also leaves a considerable portion as profit.

The power loom possesses the advantages of the weaving mill on the one hand and of the hand loom on the other without suffering from their corresponding disadvantages. The weaving mill can produce large quantities of goods in a given time which a hand loom cannot do while the power loom can. Hand looms distribute wages and give employment to larger numbers of people and enable them to work in their own homes which a mill cannot do while the power loom can. Thus power looms produce larger quantities of goods like the mills and avoid concentration of labour, distributing wages and giving employment to a larger number of people like the hand looms. The power loom combines the virtues and avoids the evils of a mill and a hand loom. This explains the phenomenal expansion of the power loom as a cottage industry which can be further expanded to the advantage of all concerned.

But it cannot be gainsaid that the cottage power loom industry has grown at the cost of the cottage hand loom industry. Both the composite mills and cottage power looms are increasingly invading the spheres of production of the hand loom weaver. The Fact-finding Committee of hand loom mills appointed by the Government of India in 1941, went into the question and have definitely laid down that spheres of work for hand loom and

power loom industry and mill industry have to be clearly defined if the economy of each has to be preserved and larger sections of people are to be kept on their traditional occupations. It is of course true that it is a course of natural evolution for the hand loom economy to be transformed into a power loom economy if a higher per capita consumption of cloth is the aim. But India is a land of large numbers and the textile needs of the country was being met by the hand loom of the past. We have on the one hand a large section of people dependent entirely on their traditional occupation which is hand loom weaving and on the other there are power loom establishments and cotton mills which are trying to oust the handloom weaver. Considering all aspects of the question, the Department of Industries recommended to the Fact-finding Committee to allocate the production of all fabrics, now made in mills, to power looms in the cottages of weavers, the mills to spin only yarns and the hand looms to produce all other requirements such as sarees, dhoties and other bordered and ornamental fabrics.

The recent orders passed by the Government of India on the question of expansion of composite mills and cottage power looms indicate an appreciation of this idea of allocations and prevention of lopsided development of the three arms of the Textile Industry of the country, viz., the handloom, the cottage power loom and the composite mills.

On the basis of a per capita consumption of 16.5 yards per year, the annual requirement of the nine million people of the State is about 150 million yards. The total production by the mills in the State is round about 50 million yards and the total capacity is in any case about 60 million yards. The remaining 90 million yards of cloth have to be manufactured on hand looms and power looms if we are to be self-sufficient. The thirty thousand

hand looms we have in the State can hardly produce—given the necessary facilities, such as, yarn, etc.,—about 30 million yards. The remaining 60 million yards will have to be manufactured on power looms and on an average of 20 yards per day per loom we will require about 10,000 power looms. If gradually the mills are confined to production of yarn, an equal number and more will be required in addition—and all this to meet only the local requirements. If exports are to be made—and they should be made—a still larger number of power looms will be needed. As against this, the existing number of power looms in the State are 1,400 cotton and 800 silk! The scope for the expansion of the power loom in the State is therefore immense.

It is an established fact that the power loom industry can produce all types of fabrics now being produced in composite mills such as piecegoods, and as efficiently too. But the desideratum is to make available adequate quantities of yarn and make other facilities available such as central sizing and finishing plants. Though this restriction of asking the mills to produce only yarn for the cottage power loom industry and hand loom industry cannot immediately be taken up, the balance of advantage lies in the direction of re-organising the whole textile industry on the basis *viz.*, the big manufacturing mills to produce only yarn, the cottage power loom industry to manufacture fabrics that are now being produced in the composite mills and the cottage hand loom industry to be left entirely for the production of other types of textiles such as sarees, dhoties and the like which are so greatly in demand in the Indian and foreign markets.

There is no reason to fear that with this arrangement there will be any fall in production. It can be averred with confidence that re-organisation on these lines will considerably augment the

productive capacity of the textile industries and also provide for and maintain large-scale exports to other countries because the mills then will be in a position to supply all yarn requirements for the two manufacturing sections of the industry, *viz.*, the hand loom and the power loom. The quality of these yarns also stands to be vastly improved because the mills then will have no preoccupations for supplying their own looms higher and better qualities of yarns for production of their fabrics, which at present, they are reported to be indulging in. There will be really no room for so many reported malpractices in the trade such as short-reeling and wrong count dealing which is rampant in the present day hand loom yarn market. Clearly defined spheres of production will then have come into force, thus enabling each unit to put forth the best in its own field in which each has a chance to specialise and establish high standards of production. It is gratifying to note that almost all the new mills that have been started in South India are spinning mills. The Mysore Sri Krishna-rajendra Mills was also started with the express purpose of supplying hand loom weavers and cottage power loom weavers with the necessary qualities and quantities of yarn.

I consider that the future industrial prosperity of Mysore is very largely bound up with the expansion of the power loom as a cottage industry. Cotton can be grown almost everywhere in Mysore and where the soil is specially suited for its production, spinning mills could be encouraged and the yarn distributed over the State. Small spinning units like the Japanese "Garabo" plant could be installed in every taluk and hobli and the yarn thus locally manufactured could be distributed over the adjoining areas. Along with the spinning unit, a preparatory and finishing plant will enormously popularise the powerloom as a cottage

industry. Every house can have one or two looms. The total cost of installing one loom together with accessories, working capital, etc., will be about Rs. 4,000. This can be done either by the householder on his own or by the Government or by some corporation or co-operative society. The cotton grown round about could be converted into yarn by the spinning unit, prepared into beams by the preparatory plant and supplied to the cottage. The woven fabric could be taken over by the finishing plant and marketed after the finishing process. We may prevent a cottage from running more than a specified number of looms, depending upon the size of the family, without previous permission of Government. This way every family may be encouraged to run powerlooms wherever electricity is available and enabled to earn a decent income. It has several advantages.

As already hinted, it prevents the concentration of labour in a small space working in an unhealthy and artificial atmosphere. The cottage worker on the other hand will have the satisfaction of working in a homely atmosphere with his family and dependants working around him and generally assisting him in the various processes concerned. Large scale production on a cottage industry basis is, in keeping with the Nasik Resolution of the Congress of September 1950, which lays down that, in all schemes for increasing the productive wealth of the country, it is essential that the vast manpower in the villages should be progressively utilised and employment should be given to the millions who have no land to cultivate or whose holdings are so small as to leave much time at their disposal for other gainful employment. The main disadvantage is its lack of standardization of quality and lack of a centralised marketing facility. Japan is said to have made phenomenal headway in

organising her industries on a cottage industry basis by issuing raw materials from a central organisation, collection and pooling of material after inspection, for ensuring standardization and finally marketing of the product from a central organisation.

The power loom industry of the State lends itself to such an organisation. The future development of this industry will entirely depend upon organising it to produce from single yarns which at present it is unable to do and which is essential for ensuring cheaper fabrics. The Department has already sponsored a scheme of a Central Sizing and Finishing plant at a cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs. It is proposed to instal smaller units of sizing, and supply sized beams to the power loom cottage weaver, collect the woven fabrics for further processing such as (1) piece dyeing or (2) printing, (3) calendaring of fabrics and finally marketing. There are some calendaring and finishing plants installed in Yeswantpur, Kolar and Mysore at present. But sized beam supply and further processing of woven fabric for dyeing or printing is not yet started. Some enterprising firm has come forward to instal such a plant under departmental supervision and the machinery is in the process of erection at Doddballapur after which it is expected that the powerloom industry of Mysore State will receive a further impetus to carry it forward.

If any industry could successfully and profitably be run throughout Mysore on a cottage basis, it is the power loom; for, Mysore has electricity all over the State and cotton could be grown almost all over the area. All that is needed is the co-operation of the people and the Government, the former in installing the looms and running them, the latter in establishing a network of spinning units combined with preparatory and finishing plants which will not only guarantee the

supply of yarn and therefore uninterrupted work for the looms but also make the work of the weaver householder easy by supply of beams and the finishing and marketing of the produce. If this is done—and I do not see why it should not

be done and done at once—Mysore will easily become the Switzerland of India. That should be our ambition as indeed that is my hope.

JAI HIND

REHABILITATION OF FISHERMEN

Fishermen in Mysore State, as elsewhere, are backward in the social and economic spheres of life. Their poverty and social backwardness are drawbacks in building up the fishing industry on modern lines. Their age-old practices in the industry do not fetch them a decent living wage. Their capacity therefore to build up the industry amounts to practically nothing unless Governmental agency steps in to undertake their upliftment in the socio-economic spheres. Every effort should be made to confer on the fishermen the same status, as that enjoyed by a raiyat.

The fishermen community all along has been in the clutches of middlemen who have exploited them to their own advantage; and the fishermen are in a chronically indebted state. The fishermen have continuously degenerated due to neglect, domination and exploitation.

In order to better the conditions of this community, the first step undertaken by the Department is to enable them to obtain fishery rights in the tanks with productive fisheries in the State, thus eliminating middlemen for whom they used to work hitherto. This is being done by the issue of fishing licenses to individual fishermen, which confers on them the rights to fish, and sell the catch directly. The benefits of such a measure can be seen in the ranks of fishermen around Bellandur tank, who have found fishing a very paying and profitable job.

Now they feel independent and are out of the clutches of the middlemen. Their earning capacity in the peak period of fishing Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 5-0-0 per day per individual.

The next step by which relief is provided to the fishermen is by way of supplying them with fishing requisites at nominal costs. As yarn and hook are not easily available to them at controlled rates in the open market, yarn was procured by the Department and distributed to the fishermen of Bellandur as gratis in the first instance at the time of inspection of fishery activity in 1949 and at controlled rates during the month of July 1951. Similarly yarn was distributed free of cost to the fishermen of Arakere, a good fishing village in Srirangapatna Taluk during April of 1951. The department is ever ready to help fishermen to obtain yarn at control rate from *bona fide* supplier.

The rehabilitation work at Bellandur tank has attracted nearly one hundred fishermen from outside the State, *i. e.*, from Banganatham, Pullur, Hosur, etc., from the Madras State who are enjoying the benefits of the departmental rehabilitation programme.

There is plenty of scope for encouraging the fishermen. While a beginning has been made, yet there is plenty to be done to provide housing, medical aid, education, economic upliftment and organisation for the fishermen of the State.

COOKING FUEL TO THERMAL POWER

RESEARCH ON THE COALS OF INDIA

Operation "Research"—I. This is the first of a series of articles on Scientific Research in India—conducted at the various National Laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research—and the role of Science in national development.

The Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, was formally opened last year by the Prime Minister.

"Black Gold"—in other words, Coal—is one of the most essential commodities in the service of mankind and represents more than 60 per cent of India's mineral production: it forms the basis of her chief mining industry. Besides being used extensively within the country, Indian coal is exported, not only to neighbouring countries such as Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Singapore and Hongkong, but also to Australia, and some to the United Kingdom. Nearly a million tons were exported last year.

While India has substantial deposits of coal, there is little natural oil. Moreover her coal reserves do not comprise all types needed for the varied uses of modern industry. To satisfy a long-felt want, the Government of India in 1945 decided to establish a Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad in Bihar, with the object of conducting research into major problems of fuel—solid, liquid and gaseous—and undertaking physical and chemical surveys of the coals of India. Other purposes of the Institute are to advise on the economic and scientific utilisation of fuels, invent and develop appliances for the exploitation of indigenous raw material resources, devise methods of upgrading fuels of inferior quality and make new products out of coal and find uses for them in industrial application.

Principal uses

The principal use of coal in industry is in the production of thermal power. It

is significant that 50 per cent of the power produced in India is generated thermally. Even hydro-electric schemes of development, which depend to a large extent on seasonal rainfall, have to be backed at times by thermal power. To the common man, coal is important as a domestic fuel for cooking his meals. About one-sixth of India's total production is used in this way, but domestic cooking could be made much easier by gasifying coal and using the gas instead of ordinary coal and coke, which give out smoke. One of the best known uses of coal is in railway locomotives. In fact, railways consume about one-third of India's annual coal production of 320 lakhs tons.

Coal in the form of coke is also used in the production of iron, but India's resources of metallurgical coal are unfortunately not comparable in quantity with her large resources of high grade iron ore. The Coal Mining Committee (1936) estimated the country's resources of metallurgical coal at 1,426 million tons, but according to the Indian Coalfields Committee (1946) these resources may not exceed 700 to 715 million tons.

They "Wash" Coal.

A prosperous iron and steel industry is the life-blood of a modern nation, and the Fuel Research Institute is tackling the problem created by low resources of good cooking coal by "washing" and "blending" processes. The latter consists of

* Issued by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India.

blending high and low grade coal to produce suitable metallurgical coal. "Washing" has evoked much interest, as it provides a means of reducing the ash content of high ash coals, rendering them useful for cooking purposes, besides helping to conserve better quality low ash seams. "Washing" and "blending" are now being applied on a large scale. A washing plant, having a capacity of 150 tons per hour, is already working at one of our large collieries in Bihar, while another plant with a capacity of 300 tons per hour is expected to go into operation next year. "Washing" of coals, besides being one of the ways of prolonging our resources of metallurgical coal and making coal which would otherwise not be suitable, useful for the steel industry, has another advantage—the iron pyrites present in coal are accumulated in the "rejects" and these may possibly provide a source of sulphur.

Liquid Fuel

The technique of converting coal into oil—a matter of vital importance to India because we have limited natural oil deposits and produce only seven per cent of our present requirements—is another "must" on the Institute's programme. That a synthetic chemical industry can be helpful in solving the liquid fuel problems of a country has been proved by Germany, which during both wars produced a major portion of her oil requirements by this method. As India

has large deposits of low grade coal, we should be able to develop this industry as a means towards making up, to an appreciable extent, our deficiency in oil.

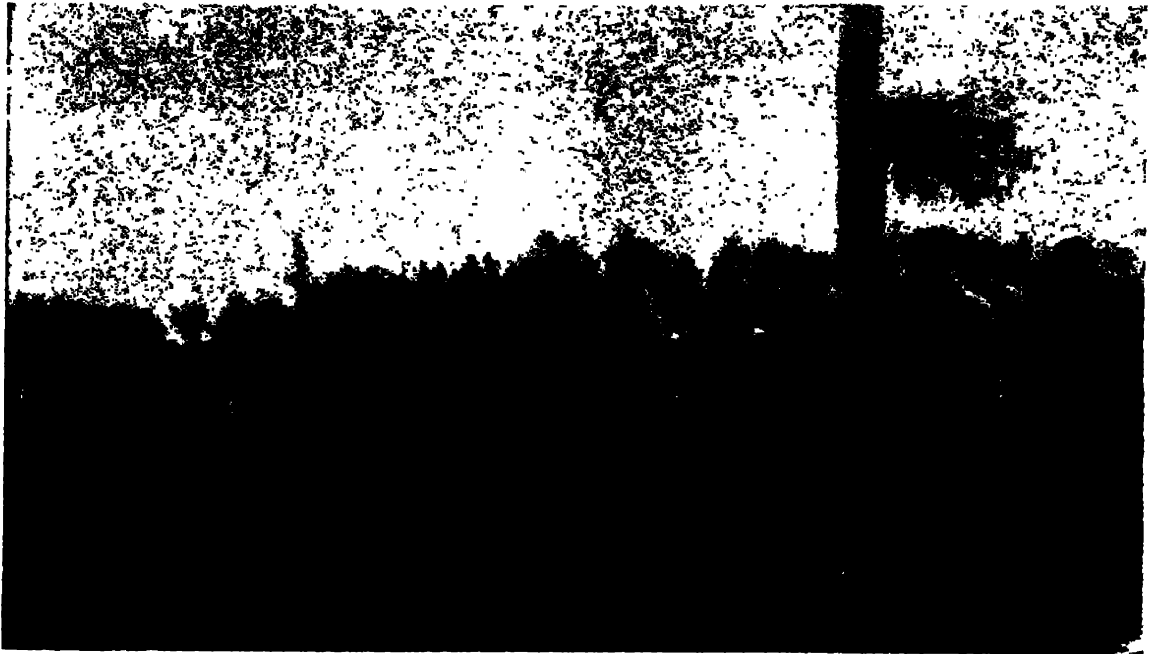
Survey Stations

Various estimates have been made of India's resources of coal. Dr. Fox, a former Director of the Geological Survey of India, considered in 1952 that these were 60 thousand million tons, while the Indian Coalfields Committee (1946) estimated workable coal resources at 16,500 million tons. In order to provide a reliable estimate of the quality and quantity of our coal resources and that all types of coal might be used to the best advantage, the Fuel Research Institute is conducting a detailed physical and chemical survey of the coals of India. For this purpose regional survey stations have already been opened at Ranchi, Dhanbad, and near Asansol and others are being established in various coalfields.

Apart from these subjects which have an important bearing on the national economy of India in general and the coal industry in particular, fundamental research is in progress at Dhanbad, where significant work on the composition and constitution of coal is under way.

Technical aid to the industry and to Government constitute another function of the Institute, and assistance is given on numerous problems relating to the scientific utilisation of coal.

FISH-CATCH IN MYSORE.



THE DIRECTOR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN MYSORE, INSPECTING THE FISH-CATCH BEFORE IT IS AUCTIONED OFF. OVER 500 LBS. OF FRESH FISH ARE SUPPLIED FROM BELLANDUR LAKE ALONE FOR SALE TO RETAILERS IN BANGALORE.



FISH VENDORS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF BANGALORE CONVERGE ON BELLANDUR LAKE TWICE A DAY AND BUY FISH FROM THE FISHERMEN IN AN OPEN AUCTION. AS SOON AS IT IS LANDED MANY WOMEN HAWKERS OFFER STIFF COMPETITION TO THE MEN.

TANK WEEK IN TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Photographs taken on the occasion of the Tank "Saptaha" in Tumkur District when the Hon. Sri H. Siddiah, Minister for Revenue and Excise, inspected the work of improvement of some of the Tanks in Tumkur District.



At Bellagere Village



At Dodderi Village.



At Dobbegatta Village

TANK WORK IN THE TUMKUR DISTRICT*

The Need for the Scheme

In an agricultural country like India, the importance of tanks cannot be over-emphasized. This is particularly so in Mysore State where rainfall in a major portion of the land is scanty and uncertain. The main stay of the villagers for their prosperity is the local tank. Mysore has perhaps the largest number of tanks for its agricultural prosperity, and Mysore perhaps, more than other States, has to depend on its tanks. According to available statistics, there are about 3,000 major and 20,000 minor tanks in the State; of these, 431 major and 1,065 minor tanks are in the Tumkur District.

The responsibility of maintaining these tanks primarily vests on the raiyats and Atchkatdars concerned, though, of course Government undertake restoration of tanks which are in a bad condition or payment of contribution by raiyats. Repairs to sluices and waste-weirs are also being undertaken by Government, as such works are of a technical nature and cannot naturally be undertaken by the raiyats.

In the past, the villagers who realised the importance of the tank for their prosperity, religiously attended to the maintenance work of the village tank year after year. They cleared the jungle on the bund, and attended to earthwork to the bund, clearance of silt in the tank bed and the feeder and distributory channels. It was very rarely that this work was neglected by them. In case of negligence, the provisions of the Land Revenue Code

were enforced. After giving sufficient opportunity to the defaulting villagers to get through the work, it used to be got done, in case of default, by Government agency, the cost thereof being recovered from the Atchkatdars responsible. But such cases were very few. Since about 15 to 20 years, this important duty is being neglected by the raiyats. The number of cases where this work had to be undertaken by Government agency, has been ever on the increase. The amount due from the raiyats on this account runs into several lakhs and its recovery from the poor raiyats is one of the major problems facing the Revenue Officers.

A majority of the tanks in the State are in a state of bad condition due to the continued and persistent neglect of their maintenance work by the raiyats. Practically every tank bund is overgrown with lantana and its level is several feet below the level of the standard grade stones. Distribution-channels are in the most unsatisfactory condition. They have been silted up, breached or overgrown with jungle. The condition of the feeder channels is not much better. Year after years, hundreds of tons of silt and sand are brought into the tank by the feeder channels, and by storm water during the rainy season from the fields all round the tank-bed, with the result that most of the tanks are heavily silted up and their capacity is considerably reduced. Water supply will be grossly insufficient for the atchkat lands. Consequently, the yield under the tanks is gradually on the decrease. If tanks are further neglected,

*Article by Jansab B. M. Abu Baker, M.A., (Hons). Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur

most of the tanks will cease to function and the Atchkat lands thereunder will have to be converted into dry lands, resulting in national calamity. It is, therefore, hightime that the seriousness and magnitude of the problem are realised and every possible means to improve our tanks and to put them into an efficient working condition should be undertaken without the least delay. It is a matter for regret and surprise that, while everything possible is being done to tap new sources of water supply for irrigation purposes by undertaking large and small irrigation projects, digging irrigation wells, etc., the question of improving the existing tanks is not given the place it deserves in the "Grow More Food" Scheme.

Tank Statistics in Tumkur District.

As a first step, a list of all tanks in the several taluks in the Tumkur District was prepared and sent to the concerned Amildars for getting them inspected by the Revenue Inspectors in company with the village officers and other leading men of the village and to prepare notes in a prescribed form on the condition of the sluice, the waste-weir, the feeder and distribution-channels, the capacity of the tank, the Atchkat thereunder and the sufficiency or otherwise of the water in the tank to the Atchkat when filled, whether silted up or not, catchment area and the possibility of improving water supply. This information was also to be preserved in the respective villages. This work took about two months and a consolidated statement of the present condition of all the tanks in the District was got prepared in the District Office on the information furnished by the Taluk authorities. This was a valuable document and it revealed the woeful picture of the condition of the tanks in the District. In as many as 158 tanks,

sluices were leaky and the little water that came into the tank was being drained away and so there was no water supply to the Atchkat lands. In 81 tanks, waste-weirs were breached and 32 tanks required immediate restoration. Apart from these, particularly, in respect of almost all the tanks barring a few exceptions—1 or 2 per cent—bunds were overgrown with lantana. Distribution channels were silted up or overgrown with jungle, and the capacity of the tank was considerably reduced.

It was obvious that the problem was of importance and demanded bold and immediate handling.

Division of Work.

The work was divided into two sections—one to be attended by Government and the other to be attended by the villagers. Separate statements of tanks requiring repairs to sluices and waste-weirs and those requiring to be completely restored, were got prepared and a programme for attending to these under the 'Grow More Food' Scheme over a period of three years was drawn up in consultation with the Executive Engineer at a meeting of the officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments in the District. Arrangements were made to take up these works on a priority basis. Most of these works are under progress. Quite a number of them have since been completed and some are nearing completion.

Regarding the second part of the work to be attended to by the raiyats, experience has shown that practically all previous attempts to get this work done by the raiyats in the usual course by the Revenue Officers, have been in vain. It was, therefore, considered necessary to present this problem in the form of a new and appealing scheme for being taken up

as a National work and to organize a drive to get this work done by the raiyats by communal labour during their spare time when they are not busy on their own fields. Accordingly, it was decided to organize a 'Sapthaha'. People were made to realise the importance of their tank for their prosperity and to take up this work as a religious duty by an intensive propaganda and through Committees, during the Sapthaha period.

A small pamphlet regarding the Scheme with an appeal to the raiyats requesting for their full co-operation was issued. This was further supplemented by a dialogue in Kannada depicting all the anticipated objections, comments and replies. In these pamphlets, the raiyats were exhorted to attend to the following items of work by communal labour in their spare times —

1. Clearance of jungle on the tank bunds and along the feeder and distributory-channels;
2. Earthwork to the tank bund so as to bring them up to the grade level by putting the silt removed from the tank-bed on the bund and slopes;
3. Clearing of silt in feeder and distributory-channels;
4. Turfing the bund wherever necessary;
5. Planting of honge trees or sowing of honge seeds on the margin of the waterspread area (Contours) to prevent silting and providing valuable manure for the village lands.

Note.—(1) For contour planting honge plant is selected as the best suited for the purpose. Small pits or (paths) should be made in double or triple rows at a distance of 6 ft., each along the contour in which three or four honge seedlings collected locally or 5 or 6 good honge seeds should be planted. These must be watered immediately after planting and if there are no rains at intervals of at least 4 or 5 days, arrangements must be made for further watering of the same by communal labour, till it rains.

- (2) The usufructuary right to these ryots will be conceded to the village panchayats concerned by means of 'Sannads'.

Supervision and organisation.

For the purpose of organizing this work and supervising the same, a Committee for every tank was formed. Similarly for organizing the work in each Revenue Circle, a Committee consisting of 3 or 4 important local leaders with the Revenue Inspector as the Convenor, was set up. These Committees were to visit the several tanks in the circle, supervise this work and consolidate the results at the end of the 'Sapthaha'. At the taluk level, another Committee, consisting of influential leaders with the Amildar as Convenor was formed for organizing the work in the concerned taluk, doing the necessary propaganda and supervision of work. The Committee attended to the work of compiling, reviewing and submitting the results ultimately to the District Committee which consisted of the important gentlemen of the District with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman. This Committee had to organize the work and supervise the same throughout the District and ultimately to compile the results and review the work done in the District as a whole.

For implementing the Scheme, a meeting of the District Officers, Chairman of the District and Taluk Development Committees, Members of the Development Committees and leading gentlemen, was called and the details of the Scheme were explained to them and sought for their co-operation. Clear instructions were issued to the Taluk Officers for organizing this Scheme and implementing it in taluks. Instructions were given that in every village the members of the Village Tank Committee should collect all the raiyats in the village, whether they owned lands or not under the tank, in the morning at the village temple, perform pooja and march on to the tank with the necessary implements. After performing the Pooja at the sluice, they had to start the

work. They had to attend to this work daily or as and when they got leisure till all the items of work were completed. A record of the names of the persons who attended to the work daily, the number of hours they worked, the details of work done and the estimated value thereof, were kept. Similarly, a list of persons who were not co-operating in the work, was also to be prepared and such persons had to be contacted and won-over by pursuasion and propaganda to participate in the work. On the final day, a small celebration had to be arranged at a convenient spot in the village for taking stock of the work done and for thanking those who took part in the work. The Revenue Sub-Division Officers were made personally responsible for the success of the scheme in their respective jurisdictions.

A month's time was given for organizing the work and for educating the public in the interior parts of the District. Ultimately, after ascertaining that all the arrangements were made for launching the 'Sapthaha', the same was decided to be held from 3rd to 10th June 1951, with option to extend the period wherever necessary. The work was started on 3rd June with a simple ceremonial function in every village by assembling the villagers at the village temple, offering prayers at the temple. The gathering proceeded singing songs and beating drum, to the tank and after performing 'Mangalarathi' at the Tank sluice, the work was started. The function was presided over and the work inaugurated by the important leaders or the local officers. Thereafter, an intensive work was done during the period between the 3rd and 10th June 1951. During this period, the members of the Committees in the various levels, the District and Taluk Development Committee Members and the Chairmen, the District Board President and Members, the Deputy

Commissioner and his Assistants toured the District intensively, inspecting and supervising as many tank works as possible all over the District.

Conclusion.

The work is now practically complete and it is a matter for gratification that the response from the raiyats has been very encouraging. The only item that could not be attended to satisfactorily was the earthwork to the bunds, as most of the tanks had received some water owing to recent showers before the work started and as such earthwork to the bund on a large scale was not possible and was necessarily to be postponed to the next year's 'Sapthaha'. The other items of work have, however, been attended to in respect of almost all the tanks in the District. The work turned out is estimated to run into several lakhs of rupees and more than 12,00,000 to 15,00,000 of plants have, it is estimated, been planted along the tank contours for preventing silting. It will not be out of place here to explain why honge plants were chosen for this purpose in preference to the other plants. It is for the simple reason that this plant, in addition to its unsurpassed economic and manurial value, is also a very hardy plant that can stand drought and is not damaged by cattle or even goats so that a very good majority of the plants planted could be expected to survive. It is a matter of common experience that honge leaf and flowers are considered to be an excellent manure. It is very essential manure for paddy cultivation and easy to use.

The visit of the Hon'ble Sri H. Siddaiya, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Revenue and Excise, Government of Mysore, to several tanks during the 'Sapthaha' lent an immense impetus to the work. Again, the Hon'ble Sri T. Mariyappa, B.A., LL.B., Minister for

Home Affairs, Government of Mysore, was kind enough to visit and inspect the work done in some tanks in the District. It gave encouragement to the raiyats who had voluntarily taken up and completed this work by communal labour. This would go a long way and create further enthusiasm among the people. Spontaneous and immense co-operation which came from leaders in the District Chairmen and Members of the District Development Committees, the President and Members of the District Board, the Chairmen and Members of the Taluk

Development Committees and the Vill Officers, was praiseworthy. Similarly, Officers of the Revenue Department put forth their best efforts in this direction and spared no pains to make the 'Sapthaha' a grand success. Thanks are due to all these gentlemen both non-official and all the raiyats who took part in the 'Sapthaha' but for whose sincere efforts and co-operation this stupendous work which had been neglected over decades could never have been accomplished.

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PROGRESS REPORT OF THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR AUGUST 1951

I ADMINISTRATION OF THE SPECIAL ACTS

1. The Mysore Weights and Measures Act.

During the month under report, 4,620 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 3,946 units in the previous month and 8,628 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and that 4,349 units of weights and measures were certified for their correctness as against 3,643 units in the previous month and 7,986 units in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 645-14-0 was realised as testing fee against Rs. 562-9-0 in the previous month and Rs. 457-4-6 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A total number of 416 units of weights and measures different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 632-12-0 were sold by the Tester of Weights and Measures during the month under report as against 505 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 637-15-9 in the previous month and 413 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 608-6-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to 21 cases that were pending, 15 new cases (one in Bangalore City, one in Civil Station, five in Mandya, two in Chintamani, one in Tumkur, one in Chikmagalur) were launched. Out of the total number of 36 cases, 5 cases (one in Mandya, one in Chintamani, one in Tumkur and two in Chikmagalur) ended in conviction. A total sum of Rs. 61 was realised as fines as against Rs. 319 in the previous month and Rs. 170 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The remaining 31 cases (two in Bangalore City, one in Civil Station, four in Mandya, eight in Chintamani, one in Tumkur, one in Mysore, ten in Chikmagalur, one in Shimoga and three in Hassan) are pending.

The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was highest in Bangalore City with 1,054 units and Mysore came next with 598 units.

2 The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act

(a) *The Regulated Market at Mysore continued to work satisfactorily.*—During the month under report, 8,55,487 coconuts, 16,688 pallas of ground-

nuts, 3,873 pallas of til seeds, 1,622 bags and 360 maunds of jaggery, 2,393 mds. of tamarind, 994 pallas of horsegram, 431 pallas of cowpea, 178 mds. of soapnut, 637 mds. of chillies, 169 pallas of avare, 129 pallas of greengram, 46 pallas of urd, 32 pallas of castor seed, and 4 pallas of honge seed were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 1,956-11-6 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, License Fee, etc.

(b) *Regulated Market at Davangere.*—The Regulated Market at Davangere continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 10,414 mds. of cotton (kapas), 7,037 mds. of chillies, 4,551 mds. of groundnut pods, 8,106 mds. of groundnut seeds, 5,859 mds. of cotton seeds, 3,320 pallas of thogare, 122 pallas of bengalgram, 108 pallas of Niger, 369 pallas of coriander, 167 pallas of horsegram, 78 pallas of blackgram, 61 pallas of greengram, 33 pallas of castor seed, 5 pallas of avare and 2 pallas of cowpea were sold in the market. A sum of Rs. 966-10-4 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, License Fee, etc.

(c) *Regulated Market at Tiptur.*—The Regulated Market at Tiptur continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 18,131 bags of copra, 919 cart-loads or 6,65,347 coconuts and 71 carts or 82,700 lbs. of seegu were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 1,213-15-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, License Fee, etc.

(d) *Regulated Market at Chitaldrug.*—The Regulated Market at Chitaldrug continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 13,744 mds. of small cotton, 2,161 mds. of cotton (lint), 1,756 mds. of big cotton, 2,038 pallas of coriander, 160 pallas of greengram, 110 pallas of horsegram, 113 bags of groundnut pods, 60 pallas of blackgram, 55 pallas of sesamum, 13 pallas of Bengalgram, 5 pallas of thogari and 6 pallas of niger were auctioned in the Market. A sum of Rs. 506-7-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, License Fee, etc.

(e) *Regulated Market at Tumkur.*—A final list of candidates, who have stood for the election of Traders' representatives to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted at Tumkur was published during the month.

2. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act.

The five Egg Grading Stations continued to work during the month. The number of eggs graded and their value is as follows:—

Name of the Grading Station	No. of eggs graded	Value	Total grading fee collected
1 Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Bangalore ...	5,185	Rs. a. p. 722 4 0	...
2 Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore...	34,716	8,871 18 0	67 2 0
3 Government Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta...	2,795	412 0 0	...
4 Free Egg Grading Station, Civil Station, Bangalore ...	24,832	3,226 18 0	...
5 Central Egg Marketing Co-operative Society, Bangalore ...	743	89 14 0	...
Total ...	67,721	8,322 12 0	67 2 0

II COLLECTION AND COMPILATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS.

Information regarding the availability of fruits, vegetables and other articles of food in Bangalore Market during the month of August 1951 was collected and furnished to the Military Authorities and other Military Contractors.

A monthly report of weekly market rates of copra, coconuts and coconut oil as at Tiptur and Arsikere was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam, for publishing the same in their monthly bulletin.

III CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

The milk handled during the month by some of the Milk Co-operative Societies in the State is as follows:

- (1) The Mysore Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd., Bangalore. ... 23,000 lbs.
- (2) The Milk Supply Society, Mysore. ... 1,600 seers.

IV MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

The arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the All-India Radio, Broadcasting Station, Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish daily market rates in some of the local newspapers such as "Deccan Herald", "Janavani" and "Viswakarnataka" for the information of the public. The weekly market rates of the arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Societies at Shimoga, Sringeri and Affalgud and those of coconuts products received from Delhi and Kanpur to the Secretaries of Arsikere Coconut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society and Regulated Market Committee, Tiptur. The auction rates of coffee as prevailing at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Central Government. The weekly market rates of different varieties of the arecanut as prevailing in Bangalore were furnished to the State Marketing Officer, Madras.

LAND RECLAMATION BY CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANISATION

In the great battle for food self-sufficiency, the Central Tractor Organisation of the Government of India has won a few victories all along the front. During the last season, January—May, 1951, its land reclamation operations reached the record figure of 300,000 acres.

This organisation, which brings, in a way, mechanisation to Indian agriculture, has travelled a long way from its initial start way back at the end of World War II. A large number of caterpillar bull-dozers and tractors, used during the war in building the famous Ledo Road, were acquired by the Government of India from the U. S. Army. Along with them came Major J. H. Connors, a U.S. Engineer. It was left to him as Chief Engineer, to repair the tractors and send them to work for such States as wanted them.

As an integral part of the Grow More Food Campaign, the tractors were originally to be used for ploughing. But before long the idea occurred that they could be used to reclaim kankar-infested land, about ten million acres in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh and Western Vindhya Pradesh.

The experiment was a success—the wood clearing with the help of tractors. An efficient workshop was set up by Major Connors, where he trained the nucleus of technicians and engineers.

With 90 machines, the Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed about 32,500 acres in 1948. The figure rose to 72,000 acres in 1949, with 180 tractors on the field. The success was so encouraging that the Government sanctioned the purchase of 375 tractors and necessary

land-clearing equipment, transport vehicles and ploughs to reclaim three million acres over a period of seven years.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, after examination by its experts, sanctioned a ten-million dollar loan for India with which 180 machines were purchased at the outset. Ninety of these machines went to work late in the 1950 season. Later, an order for sixty more tractors was placed, and these joined reclamation operations of the C.T.O. in February 1951.

The Control Tractor Organisation, with its headquarters at Pusa, New Delhi, is now under the control of a permanent civil servant. It has a staff of 2,000, of whom 1,600 are technical personnel.

The land reclamation work of C.T.O. is done by sixteen units, each with a complement of fifteen tractors. Every two units are in charge of an Assistant Engineer, who is a trained man, risen from the ranks as a Mate. No direct recruitment of Assistant Engineers is made and those who occupy the position are men who have come up by sheer dint of hard work and technical skill. The Assistant Engineer is assisted by a staff of sixty, including six mechanics.

Each unit has its own mobile workshop so that all minor repairs are done on the field itself or at the base camp.

The tractor drivers employed by the C.T.O. are the best paid men of their class in the whole of Asia. Including allowances, they get about Rs. 200 a month. Despite the very hard conditions of life which they have to face, they are a healthy, robust lot.

Those engaged in operations in the field are given two Sundays as compulsory

*Issued by the Press Information Bulletin, Government of India.

holidays. On the remaining two, they work if they so desire in which case they get, in addition to their normal pay, double their daily wage as over-time.

The C.T.O. aims to secure contentment in its field personnel. It ensures them all necessities of life along with a few amenities thrown in. At the moment, there is a proposal to supply every unit with a battery-operated radiogram so that these men, far removed from town or city life can have some agreeable recreation. They are allowed transport once a week to go out on picnics. No unit is sent out to a site unless the State Government concerned has assured the C.T.O. of all facilities for the staff, including medical attention.

When a request is received from a State Government, a team of representatives from the C.T.O. and the State Government inspect the site to find out whether the land is capable of being reclaimed with tractors. Only when the C.T.O. officials are completely satisfied that the project is feasible, is the assent given. The C.T.O. does not accept any private request for help in reclamation.

It is now proposed to have reclamation operations round-the clock in three shifts of eight hours each. For this, tractors will be equipped with head-lights for night work and servicing will be introduced for the convenience of night-shifts. On the field there are three kinds of servicing already; one after every five hours; one every day; and a detailed overhaul every week.

The field units send tractors to the main workshop at the C.T.O. headquarters at Pusa only for major repairs. This workshop usually takes 10 to 15 days to overhaul an engine completely, if some of the spare parts have to be manufactured. If no spares are involved, it can overhaul three to four engines a week.

The workshop has its own power-house. Four to five tractors come to the Assembly Section for repairs every day.

Besides repair work, the workshop undertakes the manufacture of spare parts for ploughs. There are about twenty men in the Assembly Section at the C.T.O. workshop and about 180 in the machine-shop and other departments.

The C.T.O. has now 240 new tractors and about 150 old ones. It is proposed to retain 50 of the old tractors and sell the rest.

From October to December, when it is off-season for land reclamation, the tractors are employed in preliminary land-clearing and levelling at sites which have to be reclaimed in the next season. It is expected that four units will have to work, next season, in Bhopal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat. Locally, at its headquarters, the C.T.O. maintains only one or two bull-dozers for levelling and other work, requests for which come from local authorities.

In land reclamation the minimum acreage which is economical for a unit is about 20,000 acres. The cost of reclamation including all expenses, is about Rs. 52 per acre.

Under the Point Four Programme, two Divisional Agricultural Engineers of the C.T.O. have recently gone to America for specialised training. One of them will study tractor management for six months; the other, machine-shop practice for twelve months. All the expenses in this regard are borne by the State Department of the United States of America.

So goes, round after round, the campaign for growing more food-crops. The extra yield for every acre of land reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation is nearly one-third of a ton per acre. No small achievement this, for in the case of fallow land, this represents a net permanent addition to the food resources of the country.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY.

The following statement shows the progress achieved during July 1951 in the matter of supplying electric power for irrigation pumping sets, for lighting and heating purposes.

Sl. No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chick-magalur	Chital-drug	Hassan	Shimoga	Total
1	Heating ...	43	11	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	60
2	Lighting ...	255	84	34	100	92	57	51	33	49	785
3	Power ...	27	12	...	4	1	1	2	...	9	56
4	Irrigation Pumping Sets	17	1	...	15	26	...	2	...	1	62
5	Cinemas ...	...	1*	1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6	Street Lights ...	39	3	...	...	19	1	50	2	11	125
7	Villages electrified ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8

*Temporary Touring Talkies.

The total number of installations in the State as on 31st July, 1951, is as follows:—

Heating	...	...	5,544
Lighting	...	...	97,557
Power	...	...	6,524
I. P. Sets	...	...	2,610
Cinemas	...	...	184
Street Lights	...	...	26,195
Villages	...	...	489

(Press Note, dated 7th September 1951.)

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

The Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,525 persons during the month of August 1951, of whom, 274 were ex-service personnel, 32 women and 1,021 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and 807 from Government Departments was 311 and from 179 private Employers was 64 thus bringing the total to 455.

One thousand and thirty-six persons (343 Ex-Service Personnel and 693 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

Three hundred and forty-three persons were placed in Employment during the month as against 176 in the previous month. Of those placed 165 were Ex-Servicemen and 178 others.

The registrations of 159 ex-service personnel and 1,051 civilians lapsed during the month. Six hundred and thirty-four ex-service personnel and 3,329 civilians were on the Live Register of the Exchange at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of August 1951, 54,015 persons were registered, 19,739 were submitted against reported

vacancies and 4,061 were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 11th September 1951.)

DISCONNECTION OF LIGHTS.

The attention of Government has been drawn to a cartoon in a local newspaper representing the Electrical Department as a Shylock in the matter of effecting disconnection for non-payment of arrears. The cartoon indicates that the departmental men turn up after night fall for disconnection. Government wish to point out that this is entirely incorrect since disconnections are always done in the mornings to enable the consumers to make payments in the afternoon and get the re-connection to their installations the same day. The consumers are given a clear fourteen days' time from the date of the receipt of the bills to clear them. It is only after the fourteenth day that the disconnections are made. It may also be noted that if and when consumers produce the necessary vouchers or money order receipts or counterfoils of cheques to show that payments have been made, disconnections are not effected.

(Press Note, dated 11th September 1951.)

THE HOUSE RENT CONTROL ACT.

The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control Act, 1951, received the assent of the President on the 16th day of August 1951, and has been published as Mysore Act No. XXX of 1951 in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 23rd August 1951. With effect from the date of coming into force of the Act, the Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control Order, 1948, which was the law on the subject has ceased to be in force.

The several authorities contemplated under the Act are the High Court, the District Judge, the Controller and the Munsiff. Appeals against the orders of the Munsiff and the Controller will be heard by the District Judge having jurisdiction over the area. The orders of the District Judge are final subject to the revisional powers vested in the High Court under the Act.

Applications to evict tenants and those relating to withholding of amenities enjoyed by tenants have to be filed before the Munsiff's Court having jurisdiction.

Accommodation control, that is, allotment of houses and fixation of fair rents will be made by the Controller.

Appeal against the orders of the Controller in respect of eviction from Government buildings have to be made to Government.

Pending proceedings under the repealed House Rent and Accommodation Control Order will be heard by the appropriate authorities under the Act.

(Press Note, dated 12th September 1951).

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

A local Kannada newspaper had published in its issue of 6th September 1951 a report that the Management of the Government Electric Factory had forcibly removed a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi that was being worshipped by the workers of the Factory. This is incorrect. It has been ascertained that sometime ago the Labour Association of the Government Electric Factory was made to vacate the room in the Factory premises which it was previously occupying. In this process, the properties of the Association that were kept in this room were handed over to them. Among these properties were portraits of His Highness the Maharaja, Mahatma Gandhi, etc. There was obviously no intention at all to wound the sentiments of the workers in thus removing the portraits and handing them back to their owners.

(Press Note, dated 13th September 1951).

CEMENT CONTROL ORDER -RELAXATION.

In continuation of the Notification No. 3346, dated 1st June 1951, issued by the Controller of Civil Supplies, relaxing the Cement Control Order by permitting the licensed cement stockists in the State, except at Bangalore City, Civil Station and Mysore City, to sell cement to *bona fide* consumers within their jurisdiction up to one ton (20 bags) during the month freely without permits, as a tentative measure for a period of three months from 1st June 1951, it is hereby notified for the information of the public that the above relaxation of the Cement Control Order is extended to all the places in the State except Bangalore City and Civil Station, Bangalore, as a tentative measure for a further period of three months from 1st September 1951.

(Press Note, dated 17th September 1951).

In continuation of the Notification No. 9300, dated 28th—31st August 1951, issued by the Controller of Civil Supplies, it is hereby notified for the information of the residents of Bangalore City, including Bangalore North and South Taluks, and Civil Station, Bangalore, that, in view of the slightly improved supply position of cement in the above places, the licensed cement stockists of these localities are permitted to sell cement to *bona fide* consumers within their jurisdiction for purposes of effecting petty repairs to their houses up to twenty bags per month and per house without permits, as a tentative measure for a period of two months from 1st September, 1951.

The *bona fide* consumers of these places may, therefore, approach the cement dealers with their jurisdiction for their requirements, when their monthly requirements of cement do not exceed twenty bags.

When their monthly requirements of cement exceed twenty bags, they are requested to apply to the Controller of Civil Supplies and obtain their requirements on the authorisations issued by him

(Press Note, dated 17th September 1951).

PRICE OF FUEL.

The rates at which the following varieties of fuel should be sold in the Bangalore City Corporation by persons and institutions licensed to deal in fuel by the Rationing Officer, Bangalore, or any other Officer authorised by the Director of Food Supplies in this behalf, are hereby published for the infor-

mation of the public, in continuation of the Press Note, dated 9th July 1951, in this behalf:—

		Per Rupee Maunds.
I.	(a) Casuarina	
	(b) Kamra	
	(c) Dindiga	{ Split 2½
	(d) Jambe	{ Unsplit 2½
	(e) Mathi	
II.	Jungle wood ... Split ... 3	
	Unsplit ... 3½	
III.	Jungle wood (hard) Split ... 2½	
	Unsplit ... 3½	

(Press Note, dated 18th September 1951).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Government of India are undertaking jointly with the United Nations Organisation a study of the effects of economic and social development on population in specific areas. The areas must typify certain forms of economic and social development which have occurred in the past, viz., expansion of irrigation of commercial crops and of large scale and cottage industries, mining, hydro-electric development, improvement in Public Health, etc. The Mysore State has been selected for this study and Government of Mysore have agreed to co-operate in this study. The United Nations Organisation has deputed an expert to conduct the study. An Administrative Officer with an assistant has been appointed to assist in the field work and office administration, respectively. Their office is located in 1—B, Sydney Road, opposite to Government Museum, Bangalore.

It is proposed to use three sets of Schedules for the enquiry, (1) Household Schedule; (2) Fertility Schedule; and (3) Village Schedule.

The items of information to be included in the Household Schedule will be age, sex, marital status, age at marriage, etc., and for married and widowed women, the total number of children born and the number alive.

The Fertility Schedule is to include a detailed pregnancy history, information on attempts at family limitation and questions of knowledge of methods of family limitation.

The data in Village Schedule are to be collected by interviewing well-informed persons in the village. This Schedule contains questions on industrial establishments, irrigation, crops, land tenure, agricultural techniques, educational facilities, etc.

A Pilot Survey has been in progress in Ramnagaram Health Centre. A similar survey will be taken up in the Bangalore Corporation area and

large-scale field study will extend over the whole of Mysore State in September 1951.

The Survey is of a scientific nature and the information collected will be kept confidential.

The Government of Mysore trust that the people of Mysore will whole-heartedly co-operate with the officers connected with this survey and furnish the required information to the investigators, inspectors and other officers who will be engaged for this study. All the Heads of, Departments of Government will afford necessary assistance to the Administrative Officer in this regard.

(Press Note, dated 19th September 1951).

CATERING ESTABLISHMENT.

It has come to the notice of Government that of late, there has been a growing tendency of hotels and restaurants run on a small scale gradually getting into the hands of proprietors owning a large number of hotels by the device, firstly of seeking to shift the concerns from less prosperous localities to prominent places in the City and thereafter transferring the proprietary rights to the intending purchasers of the concerns. There are indications of attempts as above being backed up from the very start by bigger proprietors of hotels with the ulterior object of purchasing the concerns and thereby short-circuiting the existing ban on the starting of new catering establishments. The result is that a number of small concerns with limited business are gradually developing into big catering establishments diverting for their own use, large quantities of essential commodities required to supplement the meagre rations issued to the public in the City. This is a very unwholesome tendency which requires to be checked by refusing to allow any hotel or catering establishment sanctioned for a particular locality in the City being shifted to another under any circumstances.

Government have, therefore, directed that transfer of catering establishments from one locality to another should not be permitted and speculative transactions in hotel licences should be discouraged, if necessary, by cancelling such licences.

(Press Note, dated 20th September 1951).

PLAYING OF NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The following rules framed by the Government of India regarding the playing of the National Anthem are published for general information and guidance.

It has been definitely laid down that the National Anthem should only be played on "Special Occasions" and not made to appear too cheap. The Government of India have considered the question regarding the occasions on which the

National Anthem should be played and have decided that:

- (1) The National Anthem should be restricted as a Salute to the President of the Indian Republic, the Governors and the Rajpramukhs on all ceremonial occasions;
- (2) It should be played on the occasions of parades or other ceremonial functions—whether any of the personage referred to in (1) above is present or not,—on the 15th of August and the 26th of January;
- (3) Normally, it should not be played for the Prime Minister, though there may be "Special Occasions" when it might be so played; and
- (4) It should be played on any other occasion for which special orders are issued by the Government of India.

(Press Note, dated 20th September 1951).

CENSUS IN MYSORE.

The following statement issued by the Census Commissioner for Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of the Census taken in February-March this year is published for general information:—

The 1951 Census Publications will be available for sale commencing from the third quarter of 1952. The publications will consist of the following:—

(i) *General Reports*.—There will be a series of General Reports for All-India, as well as for different States. Each Report will be ordinarily divided into two parts, one containing the basic statistical tables, and the other containing narrative commentaries and Subsidiary Tables.

(ii) *Brochures*.—The scope of the 'General Reports' will be limited to the presentation of demographic and economic data collected at the 1951 Census, and explanation of their significance. Information on other topics will be made available

separately in a series of Brochures on special subjects, such as Displaced Persons, Backward Classes, Literacy and Education, Language, Religion, etc.

2. In view of the widespread public interest displayed in the first Census of Free India, the Government of India desire that the likely demand for copies of these publications should be ascertained beforehand and sufficient number of copies printed as to meet the demand in full, at the minimum price necessary to cover cost.

All persons who are interested in securing copies of the 1951 Census Publications are, therefore, invited to communicate their requirements to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. If firm orders are placed in advance, they will be registered and copies will be supplied as soon as possible after publication.

(Press Note, dated 22nd September 1951).

GRADUAL CONTROL OF CHOLERA.

Though the infection was persisting in several parts of the State for some months past, it can be seen from the following statement of attacks and deaths for the past three months, that it is gradually getting under control. The number of attacks and deaths for June, July and August 1951, were 695, 901, 507 and 337, 493, 276, respectively, the incidence being heavy in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore and later on in Shimoga. The total number of villages infected in the State during the period was 139, 202 and 92.

During August 1951, eight doctors were posted on special duty to the heavily infected areas in addition to the service rendered by the local doctors of hospitals and dispensaries. As many as 42,599 inoculations were done during the month while adequate number of Health Inspectors were posted to chlorinate the drinking water sources in all the infected areas as a preventive measure.

The epidemic is getting under control gradually.

Cholera—Attacks and Deaths during June, July and August 1951.

Name of the District	No. of towns and villages infected			No. of attacks			No. of Deaths		
	June	July	August	June	July	August	June	July	August
Mysore ...	26	59	18	160	269	110	85	154	65
Mandya ...	27	29	18	133	114	87	63	69	51
Shimoga ...	2	9	15	5	28	114	4	16	45
Bangalore ...	42	53	11	164	144	75	69	52	45
Chitaldrug ...	8	20	16	51	138	41	22	79	20
Kolar ...	4	1	4	28	8	28	11	...	13
Tumkur ...	18	22	5	108	126	14	38	60	9
Chikmagalur ...	9	8	4	25	24	12	16	11	9
Hassan ...	3	1	1	16	1	2	9	...	4
Bangalore City ...	...	...	...	...	18	22	...	9	14
Mysore City ...	...	...	...	4	36	7	...	13	3
Total ...	139	202	92	695	901	507	337	493	276

(Press Note, dated 22nd September 1951).

FOOD OFFENCES.

I. Bangalore Corporation Area.

For unauthorised transport of rationed food-grains 11 persons in Bangalore City and 6 in Civil Area were convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20, during the fortnight ended 31st August 1951.

For running unauthorised catering establishments three persons in Bangalore City were convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

For unauthorised issue of wheat for six months to a card-holder who was not entitled to draw wheat and for having arranged to get two bags wheat in excess of his quota from the sub-godown for such illegal diversion, the licence of a licensee in VII Division, Bangalore City, was cancelled.

A Retailer in III-B Division Bangalore City, was fined Rs. 200 beside levy of penal rate for having incurred heavy shortages by way of misappropriation.

Four fuel licensees of VI and II Divisions, Civil Area and IX and VI Division, Bangalore City, respectively, were fined Rs. 10, 25, 25 and Rs. 20 respectively for various irregularities.

For shortage in sugar, a licensee of I Division, Civil Area, was administered warning besides levy of penal rate.

II. Mysore City Area.

For transporting rice and paddy without permit, 13 persons were convicted and sentenced to S.I. till the rising of Court with fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 125 during the fortnight ended 31st August 1951.

For certain irregularities observed, the proprietor of a Ration Depot in II Circle was fined Rs. 25.

Two Co-operative Societies were surcharged for showing shortages in rationed food articles.

Three depot licensees were fined Rs. 50, Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 respectively for issuing cheques towards the cost of commodities supplied to them, without having sufficient funds at their credit in the Bank.

(Press Note, dated 24th September 1951).

HEALTH OF LIVE-STOCK IN AUGUST 1951.

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Black-quarter, Hæmorrhagic-septicæmia, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth, Sheep-pox, Ranikhet, Gastro-enteritis, Contagious-goat pleuro-pneumonia and Rabies were encountered in the State during August 1951. Altogether 297 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 339 villages during the previous month.

The number of outbreaks was highest in Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mysore Districts, while Mandya, Chikmagalur and Hassan were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,582 attacks, of which 756 succumbed. The departmental staff conducted 41,014 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Four outbreaks of Rinderpest among cattle were registered in Sagar and Hosangar Taluks accounting for 45 attacks, of which 9 succumbed. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the department to check its spread and 673 cattle in the infected villages and 2,235 cattle in 7 neighbouring villages were protected against this disease. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 103 villages accounting for 7 deaths as against 93 villages accounting for 11 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units of the department dosed 6,164 animals as against 5,573 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the live-stock remained free from diseases during the month, and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note, dated 24th September 1951).

PROPOSALS REGARDING ELECTION.

The Election Commission state that the proposals of the State Government for the selection and location of polling stations should as soon as ready be given such wide publicity as is possible for inviting suggestions and criticisms from the public, and that these proposals should also be circulated to the political parties for the same purpose. The Commission further state that these proposals will be finalised subsequently after consultation between the Commission and the State Government in the light of the representations received from the public, and that formal orders fixing the polling stations finally will be issued by the Returning Officer concerned under the provisions of Section 25 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

2. The Chief Electoral Officer for Mysore reports that lists of polling stations received from the Deputy Commissioners are being printed, that printed copies of some lists, have already been received from the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, and that the remaining lists are expected to be printed by the end of this month.

3. The Chief Electoral Officer will send a copy each of the lists to the Political Parties, inviting their suggestions and criticisms, if any, in writing within a fortnight, and stating that no suggestions or criticisms received thereafter will be taken into consideration. He will, similarly, send the lists to the Deputy Commissioners, who will arrange for their publication.

4. The lists of each constituency will be published in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, the Offices of the Revenue Sub-Division Officer, the Amildar, and in the Hobli and Revenue Circle Headquarters comprised in the constituency.

5. The lists of Mysore and Bangalore Cities will be sent to the Commissioner, Bangalore City Municipal Corporation and the Commissioner, Mysore City Municipal Council, respectively, who will arrange for their publication in the *mohallas* or *divisions* as the case may be of the two Cities.

6. Simultaneously with the publication of the lists, a notice will also be published by the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner, as the case may be, inviting the suggestions and criticisms of the public and stating that such suggestions and criticisms may be sent to him in writing within a fortnight from the date of publication and that any suggestion or criticisms received thereafter will not be taken into consideration.

7. A regular *mahajar* of the fact of publication will be recorded in each Hobli or Revenue Circle Headquarter and the publication announced by beat of *tom tom*. The public will also be informed by the same means that suggestions and criticisms from the public are invited within the prescribed period.

8. After the publication of the lists, a report shall be forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner to the Chief Electoral Officer furnishing full information *re.* the places in which the lists were published and the date of publication in each place.

9. Immediately after the expiry of the prescribed period, the suggestions and criticisms received should be considered by the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner, and forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer with his own recommendations in the matter without any loss of time.

(Press Note, dated 24th September 1951.)

The Election Commission have designated the officers, who are to be the Electoral Registration Officers of the Parliamentary Constituencies in Mysore as well as the officers who are to be the Electoral Registration Officers of the Legislative Assembly Constituencies. The Commission have directed that the electoral roll of every Constituency shall be published at the headquarters of

the Electoral Registration Officer of the Constituency by displaying it at a conspicuous place in his Office.

The printed copies of the final list of amendments to the electoral rolls have been despatched to the officers concerned. These electoral rolls with the final list of amendments will be arranged so as to cover each Constituency completely, so that each collection corresponds exactly with the extent of the Constituency concerned as modified by Parliament. Where a constituency—Legislative Assembly or Parliamentary—extends beyond a taluk or district, the Amildar or Deputy Commissioner concerned will furnish the Electoral Registration Officer such parts of the electoral roll as may be necessary to make the rolls complete, and the pages will also be serially numbered in one serial covering all the parts. A title page will be added to each collection and on this page the name and description of the constituency, the number of parts of which the roll consists, and the total number of pages will be shown.

The Electoral Registration Officers will publish not later than the 30th of September 1951 one complete collection of the electoral roll of their constituency at a conspicuous place in their offices, with a notice that the electoral roll of the constituency is republished for public information.

Every Electoral Registration Officer will immediately after the publication, forward a report to the Chief Electoral Officer, intimating the fact of publication and the date of such publication. The Chief Electoral Officer will send weekly reports of all such publications to the Election Commission, India, and when the electoral rolls of all constituencies have been finally published, the Chief Electoral Officer will specifically report the fact to the Election Commission, India.

The attention of all the Electoral Registration Officers is invited to Section 25 (b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, which provides that the Electoral Registration Officer, on application made to him for the correction of an existing entry in the electoral roll of the constituency for the time being in force, will, if he is satisfied after such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the entry relates to the applicant and is erroneous or defective in any particular, amend or cause the roll to be amended accordingly. The Electoral Registration Officers are thus authorised to correct mistakes in respect of existing entries in the electoral roll.

In order that the public may have an opportunity of pointing out such mistakes, the Electoral Registration Officers will arrange to publish informally such parts of the roll as relate to a town, division, mohalla or village as the case may be in

such town, division, mohalla or village, keeping the relevant parts of the rolls in the safe custody of a responsible person at each place, where such informal publication takes place and is made available for inspection by anybody up to the end of October 1951.

The informal publication may be announced by beat of tom tom in every village and the public also informed by the same means that correction of an

existing entry in the electoral roll may be got made by application to the Electoral Registration Officer concerned.

The Electoral Registration Officers will report to the Chief Electoral Officer the names of the places where the rolls have been informally published and the fact of notifying such publication by beat of tom tom.

(Press Note, dated 26th September 1951)

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY.

In pursuance of the policy of Government of supplying electric power as expeditiously as possible to areas where the need is felt acutely, there has been a sustained progress in making power available to irrigation pumping sets, for lighting and heating purposes. The following statement shows the progress achieved during August 1951:—

Sl. No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chik-magalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Total
1	Lighting	137	455	74	80	46	57	170	46	29	1,074
2	Heating	12	82	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	98
3	power	18	85	2	5	2	...	5	1	5	68
4	I. P. Sets	3	9	19	4	2	...	14	2	...	68
5	Cinemas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	Street Lights	10	18	...	...	1	56	22	...	2	109
7	Villages Electrified	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2

The total number of installations in the State as on 31st August 1951, is as follows:—

Lighting	...	...	98,631	Cinemas	185
Heating	...	...	5,642	Street Lights	26,304
Power	...	...	6,592	Villages Electrified	491
I. P. Sets	...	...	2,673		

(Press Note, dated 26th September 1951).

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

I. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BANGALORE.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Chief Minister | ... | ... | Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, B.A., B.L. |
| 2. Minister for Finance and Industries | ... | ... | Sri H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Minister for Law and Labour | ... | ... | Sri K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, B.A., B.L. |
| 4. Minister for Revenue and Excise | ... | ... | Sri H. Siddalya, B.A., LL.B. |
| 5. Minister for Home Affairs | ... | .. | Sri T. Marlappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 6. Minister for Local Self-Government | ... | ... | Sri R. Chennigaramlah. |

I. SPEAKER—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, BANGALORE.

Sri V. Venkatappa.

III. HIGH COURT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Chief Justice | ... | ... | Rao Bahadur P. Medapa, B.A., B.L. |
| 2. Judge | ... | ... | Sri R. Venkataramaiya, M.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Judge | ... | ... | Sri N. Balakrishnaiya, B.A., LL.B. |
| 4. Judge | ... | ... | Sri T. N. Mallappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 5. Judge | ... | ... | Sri B. Vasudeva Murthy, B.A., LL.B. |

IV. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BANGALORE.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Chairman | ... | ... | Rajamantrapravina H. B. Gundappa Gowda,
B.A., B.L. |
| Member | ... | ... | Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| Member | ... | ... | Mr. George Matthan, B.Sc. |

V. THE PALACE, MYSORE.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | ... | ... | Sri Safi Darashah, B.A. |
| 2. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | ... | ... | Sri H. N. Pallegar, M.A., LL.B. |

VI. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE.

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|--------------------|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Vice-Chancellor | ... | ... | Dr. B. L. Manjunath, B.A., M.Sc. (Lond., D.Phil. Oxon.) |
| 2. Registrar | ... | ... | Sri C. Rangachar, B.Sc., M.Ed. |

VII. SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, BANGALORE.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| 1. Chief Secretary to Government | ... | ... | Sri E. V. Ganapati Iyer, B.Sc. |
| 2. Secretary to Government, Education Department. | ... | ... | Sri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, B.A. |

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|--|--|
| 3. Secretary to Government, Development Department. | Mr. R. J. Rego, M.A. |
| 4. Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department. | Sri K. Balasubramanyam, B.Sc. |
| 5. Financial Secretary to Government ... | Sri M. Shamanna, M.A. |
| 6. Law Secretary to Government .. | Sri N. R. Jaya Rao, M.A., LL.B. |
| 7. Revenue Secretary to Government ... | Sri T. Rangamalliah, B.Sc. |
| 8. Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments. | Sri S. Biligiri Rao, B.E. |
| 9. Secretary to Government, Food and Agricultural Departments. | Sri N. Puttarangaswamy, B.A. |
| 10. Secretary to Government, Medical and Public Health Departments. | Janab Mohamed Rahmathulla, M.A., LL.B. |

VIII. LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

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|--|--|
| 1. Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri K. Srinivasan, B.Sc. |
| 2. Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Inspector-General, of Registration in Mysore, and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Janab Mir Safdar Hussain, B.A. |
| 3. Commissioner for Rural Development in Mysore and Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, Grain Merchants' Bank Building, Chamarajpet, Bangalore. | Sri K. Thipperudriah, B.A. |
| 4. Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.). |
| 5. Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, M.Sc. |
| 6. Senior Surgeon in Mysore and Inspector-General of Prisons, Bangalore. | Dr. V. Lakshmana Rao Padke, M.B.B.S. |
| 7. Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri B. S. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L. |
| 8. Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning and Secretary, Economic Conference in Mysore and Census Commissioner in Mysore, Residency Buildings, Bangalore. | Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A. |
| 9. Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore. | Mr. George Chandy, M.S.E.E. (Acting). |
| 10. Chief Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore ... | Sri N. Neelakantappa, B.A., B.E. |
| 11. Special Chief Engineer, Bangalore ... | Sri D. S. Venkanna, B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.E. |
| 12. Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A. |
| 13. Director of Public Health in Mysore, Bangalore. | Dr. T. Chandrasekhariah, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.P.H. |
| 14. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri K. Guru Dutt, B.A. |
| 15. Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri K. H. Srinivasan, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.). |
| 16. Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri P. M. Narayanaswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P., Sc.D., (Ger.) F.F.A.S. (Fr.) |
| 17. Director of Geology in Mysore, Bangalore ... | Mr. Charles R. Pichamuthu, D.Sc. (Glas.), Ph.D. |
| 18. Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri R. Ramakrishna, M.Sc., B.E., M.A.I.R.E., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., F.A.Sc., F.N.I. |
| 19. Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A. |

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|---|---|
| 20. Director of Anti-corruption and Efficiency Audit, Bangalore. | Sri K. Hanjerappa, B.A., B.L. |
| 21. Director of Archæology in Mysore, Mysore ... | Sri L. Narasimbachar, M.A. |
| 22. Director of Printing and Stationery, Bangalore. | Sri B. Krishnaswamy Chetty, B.E.; A.R.P.S.,
M.A.S.M.E. |
| 23. General Managar, (Government Road Transport Services, Bangalore. | Janab A. S. Khaleel, B.A. |
| 24. Director, Department of Sericulture, Bangalore. | Janab K. Shamsuddin Khan, B.A. |
| 25. Secretary, Government Insurance Department. | Sri M. S. Narasimha Sastry, B.A. (Acting). |
| 26. Examiner, Local Fund Accounts ... | Sri D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc. (Hons.). |
| 27. Kannada Translator to Government, Bangalore. | Rajasevasakta C. K. Venkataramayya, M.A., LL.B. |
| 28. Trade Agent for Mysore in London ... | Sri T. Venkatasiva Reddy, LL.B. (Wales). |
| 29. Principal Information Officer to Government, Old Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.). |
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List of books added to the University Library from 1st July 1951 to 1st August 1951.

General and Reference Works.

Carr, C.F. & Stevens, F.E.	...	...	Modern Journalism: A Complete Guide to the Newspaper Craft. (070)
Dewey, M.	...	...	Decimal Classification. (025/4).
Mansfield, F.J.	...	...	The Complete Journalist. (070)
Moseley, S.A.	...	...	Short Story Writing and Free-Lance Journalism. (070/813).
Powel, T.R. (ed.)	...	...	The Subject Index to Periodicals, 1949. (050)
Who's Who 1950	...	...	(920)
The Yearbook of the Universities of the Commonwealth 1951.	...	...	(370/3/378)

Philosophy.

Freeman, J.B.	...	...	The Way of Perfections. (186).
Hartshack J.	...	...	Analysis of the Problem of Perception in British Empiricism. (110)
Inge, W. R. & Others	...	...	Radhakrishnan: Comparative Studies in Philosophy, presented in Honour of His 60th Birthday. (104)
McCracken, D.J.	...	...	Thanking and Valuing. (104)
Tuckey, T.G.	...	...	Plato's Charmides. (182/3)
Watts, F. (ed.)	...	...	Rationalist—Annual, 1951. (103)

Psychology.

Cleugh, M.F.	...	...	Psychology in the Service of the School. (145)
Fromm, E.	...	...	Psychoanalysis and Religion. (149h/204)
Howe, E. G.	...	...	The Triumphant Spirit. (149k)

Religion.

Badley, J.H.	...	...	Form and Spirit: A Study in Religion. (210)
Bailey, D.R. Shaekleton (ed.)...	...	...	The Satapancasatka of Matsya. (221/861-91)
Chapman, S.G. & Short, D. (Comp)	...	...	Readings from World Religions.
Champion, C. T.	...	...	The Conflict of the Kingdoms. (080/224)
Humphreys, C.	...	...	Buddhism. (040/222)
Ray, Niharranjan	...	...	An Introduction to the Study of Theravada Buddhism in Burma. (222)
Smith, F.H.	...	...	The Buddhist Way of Life. (080/222).
Waley, A.	...	...	The Poetry and Career of Li Po 701-762 A.D. (208/830)

Sociology.

Collier, K.G.	...	...	The Science of Humanity. (300/4)
Meriam, L.	...	...	Relief and Social Security. (300/4)
Schlatter, R.	...	...	Private Property. (301c)
Mallaradhya, J.B.	...	...	Statistics Abstract of Mysore (Including Supplement) from 1923-42 to 1947-48. (310/6).

Politics and Administration.

Boyd, A and Metson, W.	...	...	Atlantic Pact, Commonwealth and United Nations. (329g)
Catlin, G.	...	...	A History of the Political Philosophers. (320/9)
Coats, W.P. and Z.K.	...	...	Soviets in Central Asia. (325/94/950).
Davidson, W.L.	...	...	Political Thought in England. (030/320/9)
Graves, W.B.	...	...	Public Administration in a Democratic Society. (350/4)
Hayden, J. R.	...	...	The Philippines: A Study in National Development (325/991/4)
Jennings, Sir Ivor	...	...	The Commonwealth in Asia. (325/950)
	...	...	Cabinet Government. (322)
Laird, J.	...	...	The Device of Government. (320/4)
Lapsley, G.T.	...	...	Crown, Community and Parliament in the Later Middle Ages. (322)
Maciver, R.M.	...	...	The Modern State. (320/4)
MacLaurin, J.	...	...	The United Nations and Power Politics. (329ga/320/4).
Walker, F.G.	...	...	Restatement of Liberty. (320/4)

Economics.

Arakelian, A.	...	...	Industrial Management in the U.S.S.R. (331)
Chang, Tse Chun.	...	...	Cyclical Movements in the Balance of Payments. (330/9a/325).
Helm, G.N.	...	...	Monetary Theory. (334/330/9a).
India: Report of the Local Finance Enquiry Committee.	...	...	(336)

Luxemburg, Rosa. Mysore: Budget Estimates for the Year 1961-62. 2 Volumes.			The Accumulation of Capital. (888)
Puduvai, B. N.	Finance of the Government of India since 1935. (886)
Sharp, I. G.	Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration in Great Britain. (890-4)
Stone, R.	The Role of Measurement in Economics (890-4)
<i>Law.</i>			
Berman, H. J.	Justice in Russia. (849)
Templewood, V.	The Shadow of the Gallows. (848)
Vinogradoff, Sir Paul	Commonsense in Law. (840/840-4)
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Ching-Kun Yang	Meet the U. S. A. (878-78)
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India: Report of the Committee on the Ways and Means of Financing.			(379-66)
Johnson, W.H.E.	Russia's Educational Heritage. (379-46).
Jones, H. W.	Primer of Intellectual Freedom. (370)
Lyman, R. L. and Others	Treasury of Life and Literature. (371-82)
Maharaja's College, Mysore, Centenary Commemo- ration, 1893 to January 1951.			(878-59).
Parulekar, R. V.	Survey of Indigenous Education in the Province of Bombay. (879-56)
Report of the Departmental Committee on Children and the Cinema.			(871-83523).
Sellincourt, Aubrey De.	The Schoolmaster. (371-1)
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<i>Anthropology.</i>			
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Gulati A.N.	The Patolu of Gujarat. (392)
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Gleditsch, Th.	English--Norsk Ordbok. (435)
Mathews, W.K.	Languages of the U.S.S.R. (404)
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<i>Science.</i>			
Boyd, W. C.	Genetics and the Races of Man. (575)
Buchsbaum, R.	Animals without Backbones, 2 volumes. (080/595)
Eisenhart, L. P.	A Treatise on Differential Geometry of Curves and Surfaces. (518)
Heath, A. E. (ed.)	Scientific Thought in the Twentieth Century. (509)
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Johnson, M.L. and Abercrombie M. (ed.)	New Biology No. 10. (080/570)
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Murray, D.S. and Jeffree, G.M.	The Anatomy of Man and Other Animals (574-4/591-4).
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Oliphant, M.L. and Others	The Atomic Age. (541-2)
Smart, W.M.	The Origin of the Earth. (523)
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Shallow, A.	Introductory-General Science. Book One. (500)
Uvarov, E.B. and Chapman, D.R.	A Dictionary of Science. (080/503)
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Best, O.H. and Taylor, N.B.	The Living Body. (612)
Collins, F. H.	Authors' and Printers' Dictionary. (665)
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Woolf, V.	The Captain's Death Bed and Other Essays. (824'6)

Latin.

Laidlaw, W.A.	Latin Literature. (890/852)
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Sanskrit.

De Vreese, K. (ed).	Nilamata or Teaching of Nila. ('61'1)
Chandrasekharan, T. (ed).	Rajamriganka : A Choice Selection of Ayurvedic Receipts. (868'8/861'96).
---	...	...	...	Sushena's Ayurveda Mahodadhi. (860 8/861'96).
---	...	...	...	Gita Govindam with Abhinaya. (860'8/861'2).

Hindi.

Ayodhya Simba Upadhyaya and Others	Madhuvana. (869c)
Bhagiratha Mishra	Hindi Kavya Sahitya Ka Itihas.
Dube, Sayasankar	Dhan Ki Utpatti.
Gandhi, M. K.	Amrita Vani.
Gopikrishna	Videsh ke Mahakavi.
Govind Vallabha Pant	Noorjahan.
Jainendra Kumar	Succeta.
Jayashankar Prasad	Chandragupta.
Kripalini, Acharya	Gandhi Mrg.
Mashruvala, K.	Gandhi Vichar Dhoon.
Mira	Mira Smriti Grantha.
Ramachandra Varma	Pranatika Hindi Kosha.
Ramadas Gowd	Ramacharitra Manasaka Bhumiika.
Ramadatta Bharadvaj.	Tulidasa ka Dharbar.
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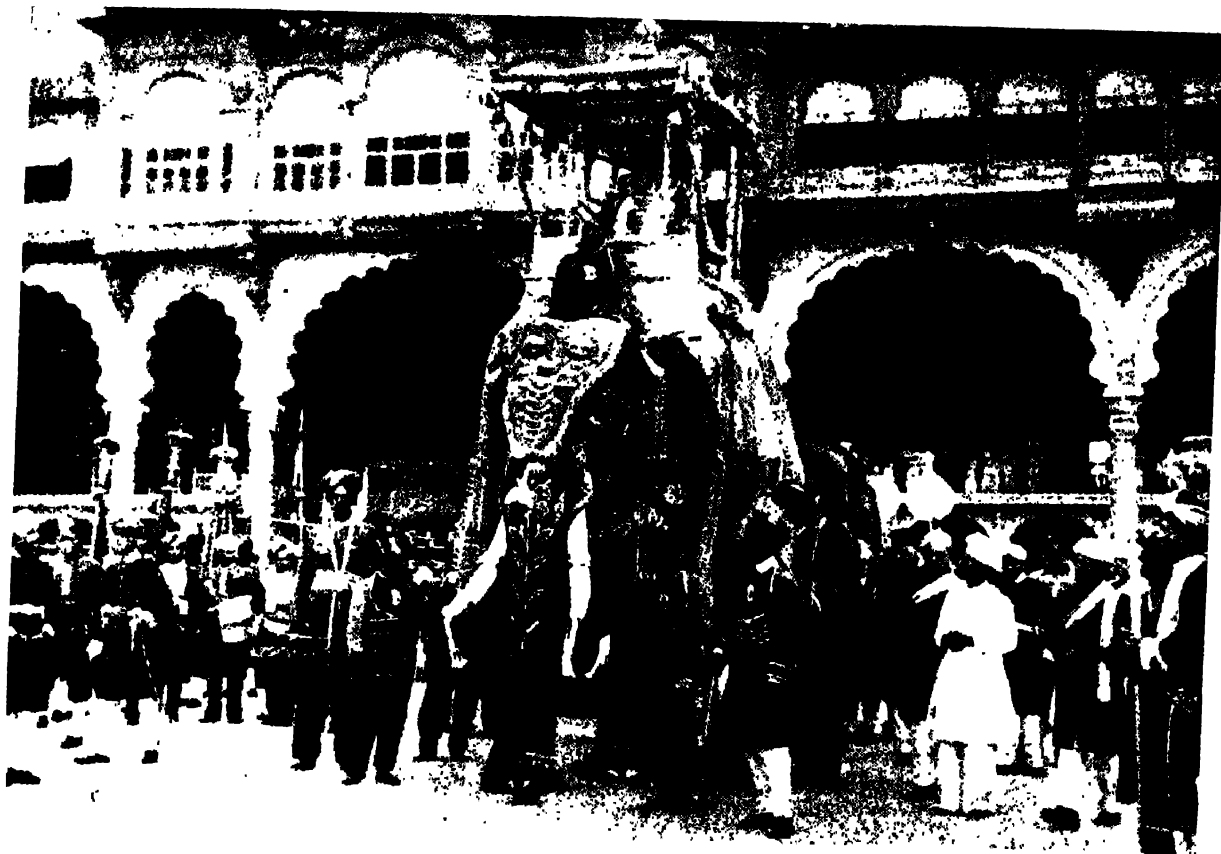
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Edited by the Principal Information Officer to Government.

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications
at the Government Press, Bangalore.



STARTING OF THE DASARA PROCESSION FROM THE PALACE.



PROCESSION INSIDE THE FORT ON THE AYUDHAPUJA DAY.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XV

Bangalore, October-November 1951

[Nos. 7 and 8

SPIRIT OF DEDICATED SERVICE.

"What is needed in Institutions, more than anything else, is not so much of mere talent, but more of the spirit of dedicated service."

The Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore, presiding over the variety entertainment at the Mount Carmel College, Bangalore, on 31st October 1951, said as follows:—

I have always felt it inappropriate to make a speech on an occasion like this. While I am very grateful indeed for the authorities of this College for giving me the opportunity to attend this interesting and entertaining function, I was in great doubt as to what I should say on this occasion.

Warmest congratulations

At the outset, I would like to convey to all those who have participated in the various items of this variety entertainment, my warmest congratulations and heart-felt thanks. You will all agree with me that you have witnessed very interesting items of entertainment during the course of the last an hour and a half, which I believe, have come direct from the inmates of this Institution. We have witnessed delightful dramas, heard splendid music and enjoyed exceedingly entertaining dances, and I am very happy indeed that there is so much talent in the country, and that educational institutions like this are doing their best to foster that talent. Secondly, I welcome this opportunity, because I am in a position to say a few words of appreciation about the excellent working of this Institution during the last three years and more.

Progress of the Institution

I remember very vividly indeed the

privilege and pleasure, I had more than three years ago, in inaugurating this College in this building. It was in July 1948 or thereabouts that the Sisters of this Institution, who were running a sister Institution in Trichur had, for what reasons I do not know, shifted the venue of their activities. And fortunately for us, they have chosen Bangalore. At the time of inaugurating the college, I said that Trichur's loss was Bangalore's gain, and I am quite sure that you will all agree with me that, what I said then has now turned out to be completely true. It was a little disappointing and depressing when the Institution started with only 32 students with a staff consisting of 22 persons. That was how the Institution had begun, but I had no doubt, on that occasion, about the future of this Institution. And as most of you are aware, the position of the College to day is that there are more than 400 students studying here. The rush for admission is ever on the increase, and this speaks of the excellent way this Institution is being run during the last three years.

Spirit of dedicated service needed

I have always expressed my considered opinion that *what is needed in*

Institutions, more than anything else, is not so much of mere talent, but more of the spirit of dedicated service, and a large measure of this spirit is often found displayed in these missionary institutions. I have always been struck by the amount of zeal, persistence, enthusiasm and spirit of service that actuate these Sisters to work unceasingly for the progress and welfare of this Institution. Not once or twice but several times they have approached the Government authorities to secure the necessary facilities to run this Institution, and I was somewhat instrumental, if I may say so, to start with, in giving a habitation for this College. Although the building, "Rathnavilas", could have been utilised for housing of some important offices of Government, for which there was immediate need at that time, I thought that we could put the building to the best use by making it available for this Institution. First, we rented it out and later we took the earliest opportunity to transfer the building to the authorities of this Institution. Government also sanctioned a grant and the authorities of this Institution themselves found half of the cost of the building. They have added certain additional structures since then and the Institution is growing from strength to strength. I am glad that, in the absence of a report dealing with the achievements of the Institution, I am bringing out these facts on their behalf.

Developing character.

It is a matter of supreme gratification that the working of this Institution has been exceedingly satisfactory as it has almost reached the top rank in the university examination results. But what is more important than the results, I sincerely believe, is that the pupils, who are undergoing training here, are given every facility to develop their *culture and character*. In a larger sense, a religious

and moral bias is being given to all the instructions given in this Institution. I have no doubt whatsoever that *a moral and religious bias in education, not only assists the growth of complete personalities but ultimately also becomes instrumental to the establishment of peace in the world.* If we do not have composite and complete personalities of the kind we would like to have, there would be no peace and harmony in this World, and I think this Institution is doing real service by growing such personalities by the kind of training which is given here.

A new venture.

I would like on this occasion to refer to a new venture, a new objective of this Institution, and that is to start science courses from the intermediate classes. And let me take this opportunity to publicly wish their endeavour in this direction every success. On the occasion of opening of this College, I said that private enterprise was very necessary in order to supplement the efforts of Government to promote the education of the youth of our country and I am happy that the enterprise of this College has met the educational requirements of our girls in Bangalore. There are many parents, present here, of the girls who are studying in this College, and I hope they will have nothing but commendations with regard to the manner in which all round training is imparted within the precincts of this Institution.

Friends, I should not keep you long. Let me convey my good wishes and those of all who have gathered here for the progress of this College in the years that lie ahead. I take this opportunity, once again, to thank the organisers of this College for having given me this unique opportunity of being amidst them this pleasant evening to preside over the very delightful variety entertainment.

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, presided over the fifth anniversary celebrations of the Mysore Government Press Employees' Association, on the 28th October 1951. The following is the text of the Hon'ble Minister's speech :—

“ Selfless service should be the primary consideration of the worker though monetary return which cannot be altogether ignored, should be only secondary. The books that are printed in this Institution for which the workmen are responsible in no small measure are read by many children who are the future citizens of the country. This is a work of love and invisible service to the country of which every workman should be proud and is a proper return in itself”; said Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour.

Continuing, the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, referred to the increase in the wage level side by side with the increase in the price levels and declared that the only panacea for this evil was to lower the price level. But even the lowering of prices beyond a certain minimum was not conducive to economic stability, particularly in the case of agriculturists.

It was unfortunate, said the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, that the pay and wages of the official and labour classes which were fixed in the State in 1947, in consonance with the conditions prevailing then, are now inadequate on account of the rising prices. But due to the depleted finances of the State and the ever increasing demand for expenditure on education, medical aid and other nation building activities, it was not possible to do much at the present moment. Even a small increase would mean several lakhs of rupees. The only possible solution for this was to bring down the price level.

Referring to the labour, the Hon. Sri Bhashyam said, that they had awakened

to a sense of their rights and privileges. Labour was not vocal formerly and its needs and aspirations were not reckoned at all. With the dawn of freedom it realised its rights and privileges and gave expression to it. Many problems were created as a result of this and required immediate solution. It would be some time before things settled down to normalcy. The increase of industrial wages has great repercussions. This would attract the villager to the city and the field of agriculture and rural development would receive a setback. It was, therefore necessary to fix a minimum wage both for the city and the village so as to afford a convenient living both to the city dweller and the villager, and thus prevent migration to the city.

Concluding, the Hon. Sri Bhashyam said that, now freedom had been attained and the responsibility of the individual had increased. Every one had to think that it was his Government and he had to place himself in the position of those who were having the reins of Government while advocating expenditure. The next and the most important responsibility was to help to increase both industrial and agricultural production in the country. Those were the primary needs of the hour.

The Hon. Sri Bhashyam promised that the requests of the Press employees would receive the most sympathetic consideration of Government.

Earlier the Hon. Sri Bhashyam gave away prizes to the several prize winners in the sports and fancy dress competitions, and certificates to candidates who have passed Hindi examinations.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR HULIMAVU.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam performs opening ceremony

"It is literally DEEPAVALI for Hulimavu to-day. The darkness is removed from this place. I pray God that the darkness from the minds of the people is removed likewise. Most of us are living a life of ignorance; we do not know our duties and responsibilities and the real purpose of life. This darkness should be removed along with the external darkness which has been removed to-day"; so said the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, on the occasion of switching on electric lights at Hulimavu, Bangalore South taluk, on Sunday the 28th October 1951.

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam dilated on the uses of electricity and stressed the necessity of using it for both agricultural and industrial purposes and thus improve

the economic condition of the people. He dwelt at length on the principles of Ahimsa, and selfless service taught by Mahatma Gandhi and stressed the necessity for self-reliance. He invited the co-operation of philanthropic gentlemen of the place to lend a helping hand in the betterment of the place and thus emulate their forefathers who had the noble and sublime character of placing their wealth at the service of God and mankind. The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam thanked the Village Panchayet of Hulimavu for the opportunity afforded to him to be in their midst on that occasion and promised sympathetic consideration by Government of their requests for a Middle School, inter-village communication roads, etc.

STENOGRAPHY—INDISPENSABLE IN MODERN TIMES.

Presiding over the thirty-second anniversary celebrations of the Shorthand Writers' Association of Mysore, Bangalore, on 1st October 1951, the Hon'ble Sri T. Marappa, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Home and Public Works, Government of Mysore, said :—

I am indeed happy to be here this evening and to associate myself with the anniversary celebrations of your Association, and in particular, to unveil the portrait of Sri Ramachandraiya, who did so much for the prosperity and organisation of this Association. It is unnecessary for me to dilate on the qualities of head and heart of Sri Ramachandraiya, because Sri S. G. Narasimhaiya has done it very well and it is not necessary for me to reiterate what he has said. I have a fair recollection of what Sri Ramachandraiya's work was in the field of stenography. I entered the political life about 25 years ago and I had often seen him working for long hours. I have also seen Sri Narasimhaiya working for long hours during those hectic days when we had political struggle on the floor of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. It has been my good fortune to associate myself with most of the stenographers either in the field of journalism or during our work in the Representative Assembly or in the Legislative Council, and I have great admiration for those persons, who are unnoticed or who are not in the lime-light. They have been doing their work well for the country and are giving the best of their service most ungrudgingly.

As Sri Narasimhaiya has put it, it is not given to some of us to realise what exactly the difficulties of stenographers are, particularly when we meet to work for long hours. It is only to-day that I was able to know that even a man like Sri

Narasimhaiya, who has been in the field for over 25 years, has had to stretch his fingers and put them in cold water. Therefore he could get ready again. Mysore has produced some very good stenographers and I think we all owe a duty to the profession of stenographers because they are almost indispensable for any work in modern times. The times are such that we have to work with great speed and that is the reason why stenography is almost indispensable.

Some of us, who are associated with the Assembly and the Council, have found how valuable the assistance of a stenographer is. I know of cases where our speeches are taken down well by the stenographers and at times we find mutilated translations of our speeches coming back to us for correction. We find the greatest difficulty in making out what we have said on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, unless the stenographer has faithfully taken down what is spoken. Most of us are grateful to those stenographers who have been very faithful in rendering our speeches into correct form and I can testify to the fact that most of them have come up to our expectations and have indeed done very good work.

It is in this Association that you have the training ground and members trained will be a great asset to the country at large in the coming years, particularly in a democratic set-up where things are not done by dictation but by discussion and in that field there is a great future for stenographers.

I regret to note, as your secretary has mentioned in his report that there is a dearth for Kannada shorthand writers. That is not a very happy feature and the sooner we remedy that defect the better for the country. In the new set-up that is likely to be ushered in, it is very necessary that we should have very proficient Kannada shorthand writers. I am sure that they have equally a bright future and in the course of 15 or 20 years perhaps they would have the first place and the English shorthand writers must be prepared to take a second place. In this connection, it is gratifying to note that the committee set up to examine the Kannada typewriter have done an exceedingly good job. In fact, Sri Narasimhaiya explained the whole thing to me when he met me in my chambers and it was most gratifying to note that Mysore had not lagged behind in devising a Key-Board for Kannada typewriter. I think the Government of Mysore will take a decision on that matter which will in turn help you in serving the future Legislature. As you are aware, the speeches on the floor of the Legislative Assembly hereafter will be mostly in Kannada and unless qualified shorthand writers are available, it would be very difficult to make that Assembly complete in itself.

I do not think you will expect me to speak on the requests or the demands that have been urged this evening. This is not the forum where you can expect me to give a decision. Only one item related to me and perhaps that is the reason why I was asked to preside over this function. I can assure you that I will consider that

request very sympathetically and perhaps I will not be far wrong if I say that you will be allowed to continue to occupy this building till you collect the money you need to put up a building of your own. It is very necessary that you should be housed well and so long as you cannot afford to have a house of your own, it is but right that the Government should give you suitable accommodation so that you can continue your profession or pursue your studies unhampered by other considerations. Therefore, I am not doing any thing more than you deserve.

The other questions perhaps must be referred to my colleagues and I am sure that your just demands would be fully met with.

Your secretary, in his report, has acknowledged that Government have conceded most of the demands. I am sure the majority of you are aware that we have not been niggardly in conceding the demands of those who labour very hard not only during office hours, but even out-side office hours. I know many cases of shorthand-writers who take down notes for nearly 5 to 6 hours, then go home, transcribe it into long-hand, and come back. Their plight, I can well realise having regard to the conditions of living in Bangalore City. With regard to the other demands, they will be considered on their merits and disposed of very early.

In conclusion, I must thank you again for having given me this opportunity of associating myself with the anniversary celebrations and unveiling the portrait of Sri Ramachandraiya.

DO'S AND DON'TS FOR A VOTER

In the battle of the ballot box the voter would not be a mere pawn, if he realises his rights and responsibilities. In a democratic election the real winner is not the candidate or a party but the collective majority of the voters who choose their representatives.

The voter need not have recourse to any stratagem to win his battle. His strategy should aim at electing the best candidate while his tactics should be fair, legal and correct.

The Do's and Don'ts listed below are intended to make democracy successful and lead the country to prosperity. They do not form a set of commandments imposed by some outside authority but are merely regulations which Parliament of the collective sense of the people has drawn up for itself in order that elections might be free and fair.

Top-most among the list of Do's should be put the citizen's duty to get his franchise right. Our Constitution is built on the edifice of universal adult suffrage—the citizen voter standing at its base. Every voter must therefore verify if he or she is registered correctly in the electoral rolls. Errors can be corrected on the final electoral rolls by applying preferably within 15 days of its publication to the Electoral Registration Officer of a constituency. If the voter does not find his name at all in the electoral rolls, he can get his name included by sending an application to the Election Commission along with a treasury receipt for Rs. 50, any time before the elections.

Qualifications for a Voter.

The general qualifications for a voter are that he should be a citizen of India, of sound mind and 21 years of age and

should not have been convicted of any illegal or corrupt practices or other electoral offences. He should be registered in any constituency if he is ordinarily resident therein, that is to say, if he ordinarily resides in that constituency or owns or is in possession of a dwelling house therein.

For elections to the Legislative Council, a voter should be a graduate of a University, ordinarily resident in the State for which the Legislative Council is to be formed or a teacher in a school not lower than the secondary school or a member of Local Self-Government institutions such as Municipalities, District Boards, Cantonment Boards, Notified Area Committees, etc.

During the election period, all candidates and their supporters would canvass for the vote of the elector. Each elector is perfectly free to choose his own candidate. If a voter intelligently chooses his candidate, it would lead to the good of the country.

There is no compulsion on any voter to exercise his right of franchise. But it is the moral duty of every voter to do so in the interest of the general weal. Apathy or cynicism would not get the Parliament or Legislature the voter wants. His vote is the only means by which he can express his approval or condemnation, acceptance or rejection of policies and systems.

Voting.

Polling day in every place would be a holiday. The voter would have the entire day to discharge his right of franchise. But it would be better if he goes early to the polling station, using his own conveyance, or walking. At the polling station

he would be given an identity slip showing the serial number of the entry relating to his name in the electoral roll and the number of the page where the entry is to be found. He can see the symbol of his favourite candidate outside the polling booth. He will have to take his turn with the other voters in entering the polling booth. Inside the booth the Polling Officers would check up his identity and mark his left forefinger with indelible ink before giving him the ballot paper or papers for election to the Assembly. He has to hand over his identity slip to the peon near the Assembly enclosure in which the boxes of all the candidates will be kept screened. For each candidate there will be a ballot box with his symbol pasted outside. The voter has to choose the box of his favourite candidate and drop the ballot paper without folding or crumpling it into the slit on the top of the ballot box.

After coming out of the Assembly enclosure he will be given the ballot papers for the Parliamentary election. He must again cast his vote for the candidate he favours for the Parliamentary seat.

After he has polled in both the enclosures the voter has merely to walk back home and relax. With this he has done his duty and the results will be known later.

Plural member Constituencies.

There is a special procedure which the voter must know if he is in a constituency which has to elect more than one member for the Assembly or the Parliament. Seats have been reserved in certain constituencies for scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. In these constituencies, the voter will receive two ballot papers instead of one. He has to drop each of these ballot papers into a different box and cannot cast both his votes in favour of the same candidate. If he puts both the ballot papers into the same box, one of the votes would be declared invalid.

There are two constituencies in India where a voter has to elect three members. One is a Parliamentary Constituency in North Bengal and the second is an Assembly constituency in Bombay. In these constituencies the voter must drop his three ballot papers into three different boxes.

The Don'ts.

The Don'ts for the voter are many but quite simple to observe.

He should not get enrolled in more than one place.

If he is a supporter of any particular candidate, he can attend political meetings but should not create any disturbance in the meetings held in support of other candidates. Throughout the election period the police have been given powers to prosecute anyone who disturbs a political meeting and the law prescribes severe penalties for such offences.

The voter should not spend anything for his candidate without being authorised in writing by the candidate himself.

Under no circumstances should the voter barter away his vote for any consideration. It is not only immoral but also a punishable offence to sell his vote. Similarly it is also an offence to intimate or use undue influence like threat of social boycott or divine displeasure on another voter to induce him to vote in a particular way.

On the polling day no public meeting or canvassing is authorised by law. No one should canvass or solicit for a person's vote or ask a voter not to vote at all or not to vote for a particular candidate or hold a meeting for such purpose even in a private place within 100 yards of the polling station. No one should exhibit any sign or notice relating to the election near the polling station. Anyone who contravenes these provisions, can be arrested without warrant and fined up to Rs. 250.



**HIS HIGHNESS BEING TAKEN IN A PALANQUIN INSIDE THE
FORT DURING THE PUJA CEREMONIES ON THE 9TH DAY OF
THE DASARA FESTIVITIES.**

Ban on Conveyance.

It would be an offence if a voter goes to the polling station in conveyance provided by the candidate or his party or by any other person. Even two families ought not to go in the same vehicle unless they have paid for it jointly. A voter should not give a lift to another voter or his family.

At the polling station a voter should not impersonate another or try to vote twice. Impersonation is a criminal offence and severe penalties are provided.

Secrecy of Ballot.

No one should violate the secrecy of the ballot. A voter should not tell even his near and dear ones to whom he has given his vote. A penalty of three months' imprisonment with or without

fine is prescribed against the offence of violation of the secrecy of the ballot.

Inside the polling enclosure a voter should not take a long time. The Polling Officers will look into the enclosure if they have reason to suspect any mischief. The voter should not tamper with any ballot box or the symbols pasted on them. The arrangement of the boxes should not be disturbed. No one should remove a ballot paper from the polling booth or tamper with it in any manner. This is a cognisable offence and carries a penalty of one year's imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 500. Aiding or abetting the removal of any ballot papers is equally a crime.

A person who is found guilty of any of these offences will not only be liable to the penalties prescribed but also lose his right to vote in future elections as his name will be struck off in the electoral rolls.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MYSORE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1949-50.

Finances.

The total amount realised from July to March 1950 under Revenue Heads stood at Rs. 949'09 lakhs and the net Expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 950'08 lakhs resulting in a net deficit of Rs. 0'99 lakh. The total receipts and payments including Service and Debt Heads were Rs. 1,335'30 lakhs and Rs. 1,639'53 lakhs respectively and the cash balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 41'22 lakhs.

Excise.

The total demand under Excise Revenue including the arrears of Rs. 2,83,172 outstanding at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,54,60,287; of this, a sum of Rs. 1,49,08,139 towards the current demand and Rs. 19,537 towards old arrears were collected and a sum of Rs. 3,997 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,28,613 at the close of the year. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 7,00,919 as against Rs. 8,38,277 during the previous year. Prohibition was extended to Chickmagalur and Shimoga Districts with effect from 1st July 1949. The Mysore Prohibition Act was amended whereby Government was empowered to allow tapping of toddy-yielding trees in prohibition areas.

Sales-Tax.

There were 20,755 registered dealers at the close of the year. The amount of registration fee collected was Rs. 97,026. The total net demand, collection and balance were Rs. 1,22,16,965, Rs. 92,53,742 and Rs. 29,63,223, respectively. A sum of Rs. 18,470 was collected

in the shape of fines and penalties. A sum of Rs. 16,92,611 was allowed as rebate on articles of industrial manufacture sold and delivered outside the State.

Gold Mining.

The total out-put of gold and silver was 160,838'049 (180,039'771) ozs. and 11,274'98 (12,796'66) ozs. respectively. The total value realised was £ 3,696,565 (£ 4,077,242). The total demand for the year under royalty on gold and silver was Rs. 25,93,116 (Rs. 16,84,575) inclusive of Rs. 3,60,296 of the previous year. On the recommendation of the Gold Duty Relief Committee, a net relief of Rs. 21,86,000 (Rs. 1,04,97,000) was sanctioned after deducting royalty and tax.

Electrical Department.

The Department handed over the entire Automatic Telephone Exchange System to the Post and Telegraphs Department. The Department made good progress on major schemes like the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works, expansion of High Tension Transmission Lines and distribution of power to the remote villages in the several Districts of the State.

New service to 8,820 installations for both industrial, agricultural, lighting and heating and domestic purposes was given raising the number of live installations to 94,490.

Twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty-seven street lights of varying capacities from 60 C.P. to 1,000 C.P. in towns, cities and major municipalities were in existence.

The gross receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,51,705.

for nine months as against Rs. 1,33,26,510 for 12 months during the previous year.

Railways.

The open line mileage owned by the State and the District Boards was 721.55. Of the total mileage, 9.88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway Branch which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 786.99 lakhs. The gross earnings of all the State lines were Rs. 179.37 lakhs. The working expenses excluding contribution to the Depreciation Fund amounted to Rs. 123.32 lakhs, the *surplus* profits being Rs. 0.79 lakh.

Road Transport Department.

On 31st March 1950, there were 136 buses. The total mileage performed daily by all the vehicles worked out to 13,345. The number of bus services was gradually increased to 170 routes. The first stage of the scheme has been implemented and the bus services radiate from or converge to Bangalore and touch all District Headquarters and important taluks in the State.

The gross earnings during the period was Rs. 22,52,702 yielding an average of 131.2 pies per vehicle mile, as against Rs. 13,17,163 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 19,86,953. The net revenue realised after charging off depreciation, vehicle tax, road cess, etc., was Rs. 2,65,749, which works out to 16.3 per cent per annum on the capital invested.

Trade.

The total trade in merchandise registered an unprecedented increase from 25.18 million railway maunds in 1948-49 to 32.04 million railway maunds in 1949-50. There was a general increase in the

imports which totalled 24.84 million railway maunds in 1949-50. The volume of imports under "Food, Drink and Tobacco" recorded a further increase from 5.84 million railway maunds in 1948-49 to 7.79 million railway maunds during the year. There was also a similar increase in the imports under "Raw Materials" the quantity imported in 1949-50 being 9.96 million railway maunds. The total exports rose further from 6.84 million railway maunds in 1948-49 to 7.20 million railway maunds in 1949-50. The number of commercial and industrial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department was 273.

Industries.

Mysore has been a pioneer in establishing several industries which have not only attained a high standard of efficiency but have earned reputation for their products both in India and abroad. The speedy expansion of both large and small-scale industries in the State has been facilitated by the abundance of Hydro-electric power supply and adequate supply of raw materials.

The inflatory condition in the State as in the rest of India still continued during the year. The deterioration of the economic condition, the troublesome attitude of labour resulting in strikes, vicious spiral of wages and prices, scarcity in essentials, declining production, the difficulties with regard to foreign imports consequent to the devaluation, etc., have effected adversely the general industrial and commercial conditions in the State.

There were 508 large industrial establishments each employing on an average ten or more persons per day. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 99,306. Of these establishments, 477 were perennial and the remaining 31 seasonal.

Land Revenue.

The seasonal conditions during the year were not so favourable. The rainfall was less than the average of 35 years, untimely in some parts and inadequate in many Districts. The several concessions granted under the Grow More Food scheme continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 312,052 acres of land was granted under the scheme from the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year.

The year's demand including Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 1,48,50,781. A sum of Rs. 1,04,39,520 inclusive of remission of Rs. 1,61,931 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,49,330 at the end of the year. The scheme of subsidisation of irrigation wells was in operation in all the Districts of the State with a view to stepping up food production in the State, food crops only were ordered to be grown for a period of five years under wells for which subsidy was sanctioned. A grant of Rs. 10,00,000 in the annual budget for 1949-50 was sanctioned. Eight hundred and sixty-seven wells were completed. All the concessional measures for the production of more grains continued during the year.

Food Supplies.

Statutory rationing was continued in the four Cities, viz., Bangalore (including Civil Station), Mysore, Kolar Gold Field and Davangere and informal rationing was continued over the rest of the State.

The State, being as usual deficit in respect of all foodgrains, had necessarily to depend upon import assistance for maintaining controlled distribution even at the existing scales. The State was promised a ceiling quota of 1,00,000 tons of foodgrains for 1949, which was subsequently raised to 1,20,000 tons, but

the actual supplies exceeded a little over 1,30,000 tons.

Consequent on partial decontrol, private dealers were allowed to trade in fuel after obtaining a licence from the Municipal Corporation. The net deficit to the Food Supplies Department from the inception of the scheme up to the end of the year was Rs. 5,85,63,657.

Civil Supplies.

With a view to afford relief to some of the Textile Mills with huge stock of cloth in surplus zones, the Government of India permitted in September 1949 all composite Mills in the Indian Union to sell freely one-third of their monthly production of cloth to licensed dealers of their own choice and from November 1949 onwards the Mills were allowed to export outside India unlimited quantities of cloth.

The supply position of paper of all varieties was quite steady and there were no fluctuations either in the rates or in the supplies during the year.

The Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Act, 1948 continued to be in force during the year. A number of cases were detected and prosecutions launched.

Agriculture.

The rains were timely and adequate early in the season and in many districts, preparation and sowing were well done. But heavy rains late in September and early in October blighted the rich promise held out by the early season. Tanks which usually received their supplies during October either failed or dried up. The virtual drying up of the Krishnarajasagar not only rendered summer cropping in the Visvesvaraya Canal System impossible but led to a whole scale drying up of standing crops particularly young cane. Of the several post-war schemes introduced in June 1948, the Rural

Compost Scheme and the Seed Multiplication and Distribution Schemes were continued. To encourage the natural competition that exists in progressive rural communities for purposes of stepping up food production, prizes and crops competitions were instituted.

Department of Food Production.

A separate Department of Food Production was started in the State from October 1949. A three-year plan for augmenting food production and attaining self-sufficiency in food within the State was drawn up with the approval of the Central Government. The total cost of the three-year scheme of Food Production is estimated to be about Rs. 9,60,95,001. The present gap of scarcity of foodgrains in the State is estimated to be 2,41,554 tons. The Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 42,63,223 in January 1950. Besides, a sum of Rs. 29,50,000 was also sanctioned during April 1950 to supplement the State resources in order to execute the schemes taken on hand during 1949-50. Fifteen schemes were sanctioned by the Government of India in this connection. A total extent of 10,967 acres of new land was granted for cultivation under the Grow More Food drive during the year and the estimated additional foodgrains under this scheme was 1,097 tons.

Several measures adopted under the Food Self-sufficiency Drive covered a total area of 2,45,305 acres for augmenting production of foodgrains. Of this, an area of 24,563 acres of new lands were brought under cultivation of foodgrains. The aggregate additional production of foodgrains was estimated at 43,440 tons. The majority of food production schemes sponsored by the Government related primarily to works of permanent nature such as irrigation works.

Sericulture.

Inadequate production of local silk owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions and stoppage of imports brought out an abnormal condition in the market. Prices were very unsteady with wide fluctuations.

The price of reeling cocoons per lb. varied from Rs. 1-6-0 in July 1949 to Rs. 3-4-0 in March 1950. The price of charka silk likewise rose from Rs. 21 to Rs. 42 per lb. The area under mulberry cultivation in the State was about 80,000 acres.

The number of Mysore disease-free layings of foreign races distributed free of cost among the seed cocoon rearers was 17.79 lakhs and nearly 35 crores of seed cocoons were produced. About 19 crores of cocoons were used for seed purposes in the State and the rest were purchased by Kollegal sericulturists and local reelers.

Practical training was given in the central farm to 34 students, four of whom were from the United Provinces, Bihar and Ceylon.

The deputation of five non-official gentlemen connected with the Silk Industry for a visit tour in Japan by the grant of a subsidy, viz., Rs. 2,000 each was sanctioned as also the deputation of a departmental officer to Japan.

Live Stock.

The Kunigal Stud Farm was transferred from the Mysore Military Department to the Department of Animal Husbandry Services. Twenty thousand three hundred and thirty-eight inoculations and vaccinations were conducted against rinderpest. One thousand four hundred and sixty-four cases of black-quarter were registered. Two lakhs eleven thousand and two hundred and fifteen cattle were vaccinated against the disease. Four hundred and sixty-six

cases of *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia* were registered and 90,226 animals were protected from the disease. There were 187 veterinary institutions at the end of the year. There was approximately one institution for every 26,687 heads of cattle in the State.

The bull *cum* milk scheme at Hessarghatta sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 3,00,000 in June 1948 was implemented in August 1949 with the available buffaloes and cows from Sulekere Calf Nursery and Hebbal Dairy Farm supplemented to some extent by the animals obtained from the Indian Research Institute, Bangalore, and the Government Cattle Farm, Junagadh in Sowerashtra.

Co-operation.

The number of members of all the societies at the close of the year was 4,70,360. The starting of Multi-purpose co-operative societies under the Rural Development Scheme has contributed to the increase in the membership of the societies. The total working capital of all the societies amounted to Rs. 5,41,19,780 as against Rs. 4,47,18,511 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 94,01,269 during the year. There were 98 house-building societies at the end of the year.

With a view to reclaiming cultivable Government waste lands and bringing them under cultivation, a scheme at a cost of Rupees one lakh was sanctioned during the year for the introduction of co-operative farming in the State. Large tracts of Amrit Mahal Kaval Forest lands and Date Groves were released for joint farming.

Forests.

The total area of State Forests and plantations, reserved lands and village and minor forests at the close of the year was 4,704'64 square miles.

With the abolition of levy of fees for grazing in the State Forests sanctioned in August 1948, there was unrestricted grazing in all the forest areas, the number of cattle so resorting also being heavy.

The total revenue of the Department was Rs. 74,37,142 inclusive of the Sandal Oil net receipts of Rs. 39,14,954.

In order to conserve the teakwood which is in short supply and to fully utilise the less known secondary hard varieties of wood in the manufacture of articles of furniture, a central wood working factory under the direct control of the Forest Department was sanctioned in September 1949.

Medical.

A low incidence was reported of plague, small-pox and cholera, and as a preventive measure, 3,20,583 anti-plague inoculations, 9,34,131 anti-small-pox vaccinations and 4,84,231 anti-cholera inoculations were done. The total deaths reported was 73,604, live births registered was 1,33,282 the death rate being 9'3 and the birth rate 17'1 as compared with 9'4 and 14'8, respectively in the previous year.

At the commencement of the calendar year 1950, there were 470 medical institutions. There was on an average, one institution for every 62'7 square miles of area and for every 15,594 of Population. The total number of beds in all the institutions was 5,404. Of these, 2,313 were for men and 3,091 were for women and children.

Donations for medical relief amounting to nearly Rs. 1,15,000 were received from the philanthropic public.

Irrigation.

Water supply in the Visvesvaraya Canal was completely stopped from 3rd March 1950 consequent on the abnormal fall in the level of Krishnarajasagar.

Regarding extension of irrigation by opening pick-up channels, a total area of 2,161 acres was brought under Kar Ragi and Kar Paddy cultivation in the Visvesvaraya Canal Area during the summer of 1950. The block system of irrigation by triennial rotation of crops with distributories as units was continued during the year. An extent of 1,047 acres of Government waste land was disposed off for cultivation.

In view of the urgency to develop lift irrigation in river valleys and to speed up other small short term projects, eight projects sub-divisions with the necessary staff were sanctioned.

Stores Purchase Committee.

The total value of stores the purchase of which was arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several Departments of Government both from firms in India and abroad amounted to Rs. 1,22,45,741. The value of orders placed with firms in India was Rs. 86,31,943 and the value of orders placed with foreign countries was Rs. 36,13,798 during the year.

Anti-Corruption.

Of the total number of petitions received, 225 containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into, the allegations made in 102 instances were found to be either false or incapable of proof; and investigations in respect of 29 cases in which the allegations were substantiated resulted in seven Government servants being compulsorily retired from service, one reduced, three depromoted and five fined and admonished. The entire staff of a Government Middle School and a clerk of the Food Section of the Office of the

Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, were warned and transferred.

Efficiency Audit.

Fifty-seven inspections were conducted during the year. The inspections disclosed a number of cases of leakages and loss of revenue amounting to about Rs. 26,850 apart from a contribution demand aggregating to Rs. 74,000 which had not been booked and no effective action taken for its recovery. Among the more important matters investigated or enquired into in pursuance of the petitions received were alleged irregularities in several Government Offices and misappropriation of Government money in some offices, etc.

Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.

The refugees in the State were classified as follows:—

		<i>Families</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1	Sindh	...	1,249
2	Punjab	...	373
3	North-West Frontier Province, etc	104	407

For the immediate rehabilitation of ladies who wish to resettle themselves by tailoring, the Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons decided to grant to each of the applicants one sewing machine at a cost of about Rs. 689 and a cash of Rs. 150 for purchase of equipment required for tailoring and the Revenue Commissioner was empowered to grant loans to displaced ladies so as to facilitate the quick rehabilitation of displaced women.

Interim relief to the extent of Rs. 11,417 has so far been granted to the refugees who had no means of livelihood. Medical assistance was also afforded to the needy refugees. Clothes were also issued free to them.

COMPOST MANURE.

"Return to the earth whatever you take from it—Nature's Law."

Manure occupies an important place in agriculture. Plants require air, water, nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, sodium, iron and several other metals for their growth and development. Nature provides air and water, but plants have to take in the remaining materials from the earth. Nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium are the more important among these ingredients, as they constitute the richest diet for plants. These materials are provided to the earth by the help of manures. Crops grow abundantly when these materials are in sufficient quantity in the earth.

A plant, like man, has life. Hence, if it is deprived of its food (manure) in the earth, it is certain that it would either become diseased or completely die out. We did not pay much attention to the need of scientific manuring in India. We have been taking out crops year after year and remained quite unmindful of the earth which gave us our food. We are now reaping the consequences of this negligence. Our country, which was once a land of plenty and prosperity, has now to look forward for grains to other countries. Our farmers transgressed the natural law which enjoins "Return to the earth whatever you take from it". As a result, our lands are becoming unproductive. Still this condition can be remedied by the production of proper manures in sufficient quantity.

The compost manure is made by collecting the excreta of men and animals and useless parts of vegetables. All farmers fully know the utility of cowdung manure but it is a matter of deep regret that 60

per cent of it is burnt up as fuel by making cowdung cakes and even of the remainder no proper manure is made. If even to the remaining cowdung are added all the necessary materials such as stems, grass, leaves, etc., compost manure in sufficient quantity can be made.

Compost manure is chiefly of two kinds—one is made out of the excreta of men and town refuse and the other is made of dung and refuse in the villages. Municipal Committees are putting into operation schemes to make manure out of human excreta and farmers have begun to utilize that manure also. As a result of this scheme, about ten lakhs carts of compost manure is being utilized by the farmers in India to-day. In the same way schemes are being developed in villages also in certain States to prepare this manure. Madhyabharat has also recently started a scheme to make compost manure in the village.

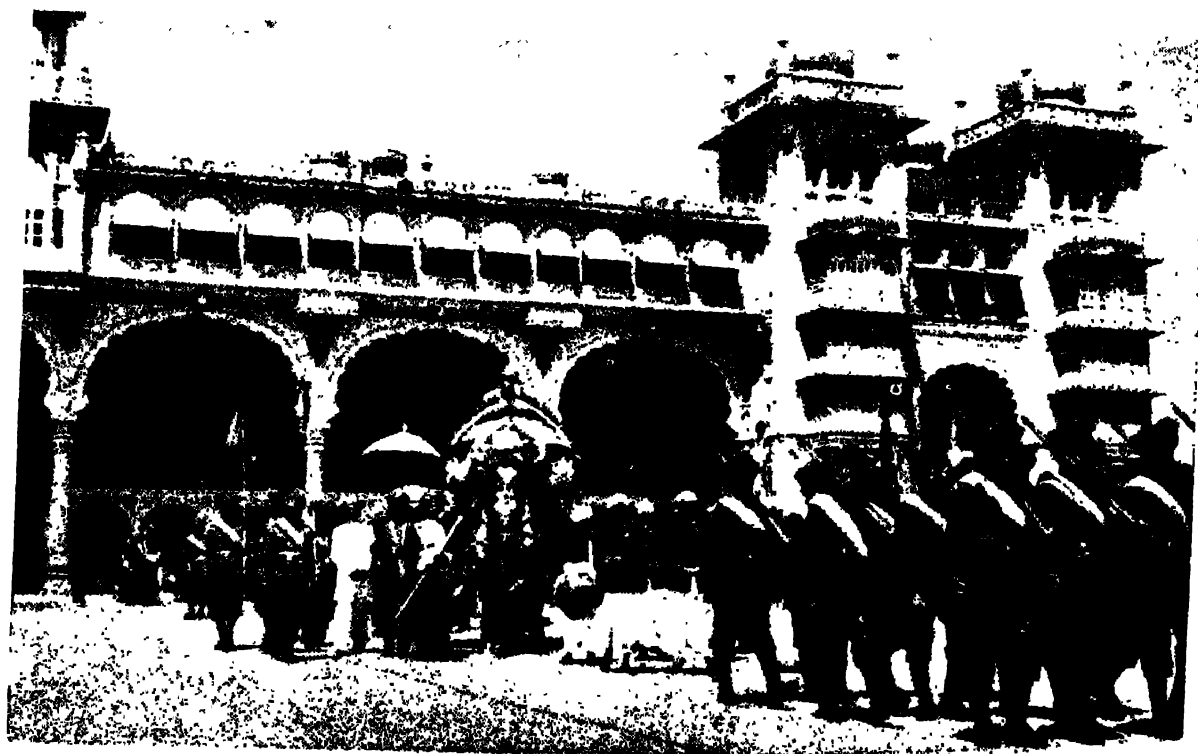
To prepare high-class compost manure in the villages farmers should bear in mind the following points:—

1. It is necessary that the manure is made in pits. A pit 20 ft. long, 5 ft. broad and 3 ft. deep should be constructed near about the sheds of the animals on a somewhat raised ground. The pit will be serviceable for six months for five to ten animals.

Those farmers who have more animals will have to make more pits proportionately. The pit should be filled in parts. A part of two or three feet length at first should be filled. When that part has been filled one foot high, it should be smeared with dung or clay and then the



WORSHIP OF THE STATE ELEPHANT



THE STATE ELEPHANT BEING TAKEN IN PROCESSION INSIDE THE FORT.



WORSHIP OF THE STATE HORSE ON THE AYUDHAPUJA DAY.



HIS HIGHNESS PERFORMS PUJA BEFORE GETTING ON THE HOWDAH ON VIJAYADASAMI DAY.

other part should be taken up for filling. The pit should be filled by as much quantity of dung and refuse as can be collected.

The Indian farmers are completely neglecting this significant fact that the animal urine contains more manure than the dung. The productive capacity of the earth can be greatly increased if this urine is properly collected and used in the preparation of the manure. If we get one maund more of grain by a cartful of dung-manure alone, we can get $1\frac{1}{2}$ mds. of more grain by a cartful of manure prepared out of both dung and urine combined. The following points should be borne in mind in utilizing urine for manure purposes:—

1. The earth should be spread under the animals and after two or three days when it has soaked with the urine, it should be collected from there and thrown in the manure-pit. If earth is not easily available, the grass left by animals from eating, should be spread under them and dropped in the manure pit after 24 hours. The stems of *arhar*, a kind of pulse, and such other materials which take time to decay, should be spread at such places where animals traverse and carts go by. These shall be broken into pieces within two or four days. Then these should be spread under the animals for the above purpose.

Where there are plastered floors for animals, a drain should be constructed so that the urine passes through it and is collected in an earthen vessel and finally sprinkled over the refuse in the manure-pit.

Besides dung and urine manure, good compost manure can be prepared out of sugarcane leaves also. It can also be made by shrub leaves which can be collected from the nearby forest. The dung should be mixed with water and sprinkled over sugarcane leaves or shrub leaves to hasten their decay.

During rains, when the pits are of filled up with water, dung manure should be prepared on the earth in piles. A platform 8' x 8' should be constructed on which daily refuse and dung should be kept till it assumes the shape of a cupola. When it becomes three or four feet high from ground level, it should be smeared with dung and clay.

The manure can be made out of human excreta easily in villages also. For want of proper latrines, villages are mostly full of nasty smell and become unhealthy places to live in. A trench 25 feet long, 2 feet wide and 3 feet deep should be dug outside a village and divided into six parts. By covering it with thatched roofs, six latrines can be got constructed. Dirt and clay should be used to cover the excreta. Such lavatories are constructed very cheap say in about 150 rupees and 60 men can utilize them. If such latrines are properly utilized in villages, a village of one thousand population will produce 150 carts of compost manure, which will be sufficient for 25 acres of land. This arrangement will not only lead to disappearance of foul smell from villages but also to the improvement of the health of villagers.

The farmers will obtain sufficient quantity of good quality manure if they prepare it in the way mentioned above. They shall not have to look to other people for their requirements of manure. It is time that they took up this work in right earnest. Our land is favouring us with grains every year, but we keep her hungry. We have already paid very dearly for our ungratefulness. It is high time for us to awaken and pay the debts we owe to our land. A comparison with other countries will reveal that the yield there per acre is more than ten times the yield we obtain from our lands. Farmers in China give very great importance to manure. These farmer wishes that a traveller his bowels in his field. They do

not waste even the least matter used for preparing manure. They are fully conscious that to burn dung cakes is to burn grains. Let the farmers of India take inspiration from them, and pay off the

dues of their lands by making the maximum quantity of manure according to the latest methods and giving it to the soil.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAMME IN MYSORE.

RESULTS OF THE FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE DURING 1949-50 AND 1950-51.

It is during 1949-50 that plans were drawn up for the Grow More Food Campaign and the Department of Food Production was organised to implement the schemes in accordance with the policy laid down by the Government of India. A greater emphasis was laid on the schemes of permanent benefit to the agricultural classes. A report of the progress achieved in the first year of operation during 1949-50 was published during November 1950. The present report deals briefly with the results of the activities of the campaign during 1949-50 and 1950-51.

The idea underlying the plan was to step up or help stepping up food production to meet the food deficit in the State. During normal years, the State was self-sufficient in millets and it was importing rice to the extent of 60,000 tons. The food position of the State, however, began to deteriorate since 1943 due to stoppage of imports from other parts of India and outside and due to adverse seasonal conditions. The increase in population has further aggravated the already deficit food situation.

The schemes are broadly divided into three categories—

- (1) Works schemes,
- (2) Supply schemes, and
- (3) Miscellaneous schemes.

(1) WORKS SCHEMES.

These include the construction and restoration of major and minor tanks, construction and improvement of river, tank and feeder channels, sinking of irrigation wells, lift irrigation in river

valleys, construction of pick-up *anes*, and reclamation of waste lands. Among these schemes, priority is given to short-term irrigation projects which make available or assure water supply to the lands already under cultivation and those which would bring new areas under cultivation in a period of three years.

(A) Construction of Irrigation wells.

A scheme of granting a subsidy of Rs. 500 and a loan not exceeding Rs. 500 for each well sunk is in operation. As a result of the drive, 1,776 wells were completed during these two years benefiting an area of about 3,552 acres. The estimated additional food production realised under the scheme is 710 tons. The subsidy paid during the two years is Rs. 11,08,868. It is reported that 1,509 wells are under various stages of progress and are expected to be completed before 1952.

(B) Construction of major irrigation works.

Under this scheme, 18 major works costing about Rs. 1,03,26,000 were undertaken to be completed before the end of 1952. These works when completed are estimated to provide water supply to the lands which would yield approximately 6,636 tons of additional foodgrains. Out of these, six works are completed during these two years benefiting an area of about 812 acres of old atchkat and 7,958 acres of new lands resulting in an estimated additional food production of about 4,140 tons of foodgrains. The remaining

12 works are under various stages of progress and are expected to be completed before 1952. The outlay incurred on all these works during the two years is Rs. 29,57,616.

(C) Restoration of major and minor tanks and desilting of tanks.

The importance of restoration of major and minor tanks was prominently kept in view and a programme for the restoration of 1,060 tanks was drawn up. Of these 300 tanks were completed before the end of June 1951 and 641 works are in different stages of progress and are expected to be completed before the close of 1952. The outlay incurred on all these works during these two years is Rs. 14,20,748.

Desilting of tanks.

A programme of deepening the minor tanks by mechanical means was undertaken and use was made of the bulldozers that were available with the Department of Food Production. Nine tanks were desilted by mechanical means and 15 tanks were desilted by means of manual labour. The estimated additional production realised as a result of restoration and desilting of tanks is 2,990 tons.

(D) Lift Irrigation in river valleys.

Not much success was met with in the Government sponsored schemes of lift irrigation and an area of 310 acres was brought under cultivation by pump-sets installed under Government auspices resulting in an estimated additional production of 93 tons of foodgrains. But power lines were drawn in areas where there were irrigation wells existing with a view to help the raiyats to instal pump sets. The Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for this purpose. Arrangements have already

been made to provide power for about 1,083 irrigation pump sets.

There are 2,610 electric pump sets now working in the State serving an area of about 7,830 acres.

(E) Construction and Improvement of river tank and feeder channels.

Owing to long neglect, river, tank and feeder channels were not functioning efficiently. Improvement works on a large scale had to be undertaken to make them effective. A programme of works for 571 items was drawn up under the scheme. 182 works were completed during these two years at a cost of Rs. 71,67,792 benefiting 7,000 acres of old land and 1,257 acres of new land, and resulting in an estimated additional production of 1,651 tons of foodgrains.

(F) Land Improvement Schemes.

Under this scheme, the following kinds of works which add to the productive capacity of the land apart from bringing under cultivation such areas that had been thrown out of cultivation, were taken up:

- (i) Drainage and clearance of swamps in marshy areas;
- (ii) Reclamation of saline and alkaline lands;
- (iii) Construction of pick-ups, contour bunding, terracing, etc.

The areas mainly under the Visvesvaraya Canal, Sulekere Valley, Vanivilas Sagar, Marconahalli and Anjanapur Reservoir tracts were taken up. Out of 234 works executed 87 works were completed. The total outlay incurred is Rs. 12,25,304. This scheme has brought under cultivation 791 acres of new land and 5,190 acres of old land resulting in an estimated additional production of 1,226 tons of foodgrains during 1950-51.

2 SUPPLY SCHEMES.

The supply schemes consists of the following :—

- (a) Distribution of seeds and manures.
- (b) Preparation and distribution of urban and rural compost.
- (c) Supply of agricultural implements.
- (d) Tractor and bull-dozer service.
- (e) Supply of tractors, diesel oil and electrical pump sets on hire purchase system.

A. Distribution of seeds and manures.

A scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds is in operation. A total quantity of 5,925 tons of improved paddy seeds of the value of Rs. 16,35,300 was distributed.

A quantity of 2,61,110 tons of fertilizers and manures valued Rs. 35,55,030 (excluding the cost of compost) was distributed during the year 1950-51 as against 1,22,871 tons in the previous year—

	Tons
(i) Ammonium sulphate	... 3,470
(ii) Superphosphate	... 1,976
(iii) Bone meal	... 32
(iv) Groundnut oil cake	... 11,034
(v) Compost (both urban and rural)	... 2,44,236
(vi) Green manure	... 32
(vii) Other manures	... 330
Total	... 2,61,110

The area covered under the scheme during 1950-51 was 1,68,740 acres. It is estimated that as a result of using improved seeds and fertilizers, an additional production of about 42,185 tons of food-grains is obtained. The Department of Food Production conducted sample survey to ascertain the estimated yield of food-grains per acre. It was disclosed during the enquiry that 17 per area under cultivation had been sown with the improved variety of paddy seeds supplied by the Department of Agriculture and 7 per cent of the area was

supplied with fertilizers. Special mention may be made of the districts of Mandya and Mysore where improved varieties of seeds were found to have been sown over an area of 60 per cent and 85 per cent, respectively, out of the total extent under paddy cultivation.

To help the agriculturists, a scheme for giving manure loan up to a limit of Rs. 100 in each individual case was put into operation. The scheme proved very popular and manures of the value of Rs. 7,62,677 were issued to the raiyats during 1950-51.

B. Preparation and distribution of rural and urban compost.

A concentrated drive in the preparation and use of urban and rural compost is in operation. Municipal and Village Panchayet Acts were amended making it obligatory on the Municipality and the village panchayet to prepare compost out of organic waste. Financial assistance was also extended to the local bodies. It is reported that 42,085 new manure pits were dug and 42,307 old pits were brought into service in the rural areas during these two years. It is estimated that 2,81,306 tons of compost was prepared and used in the rural areas and a quantity of 65,924 tons was prepared in urban areas. Almost all the Municipalities responded to this call and evinced great interest in the preparation of compost. Special mention may be made of the efforts made by the Hassan Municipality which produced 2,200 tons of valuable compost manure. A sum of Rs. 2,750 was given to this municipality out of compost grants. The total expenditure incurred on the compost scheme during the two years is Rs. 1.14.576.

C. Supply of agricultural implements.

The total quantity and value of the several kinds of agricultural implements

supplied to the raiyats during the two years are indicated below :

	Number (tons)	Value Rs. a. p.
(i) Light ploughs of various types.	6,177	1,12,751 3 0
(ii) Heavy ploughs of various types.	4,386	3,01,709 14 0
(iii) Cultivators and other implements.		1,25,323
(iv) Cart materials ...	7,381	27,68,162
Total	33,07,946	8 0

In addition to the above, galvanised pipes to the extent of 34,780 feet valued at Rs. 1,19,150 were procured and supplied to the raiyats for irrigation pumps during 1950-51.

D. Tractor and bull-dozer services.

A great difficulty was experienced in organisation and maintenance of tractor and bull-dozer service on account of inadequate supply of spare parts, absence of a fully-equipped workshop and paucity of trained personnel. However, every effort was made to afford facilities to the raiyats. During the two years under report, 40,532 acres of land was tractor ploughed as detailed below :—

	Acres
(i) Extent of virgin lands ...	17,925
(ii) Extent of lands once cultivated ...	16,477
(iii) Extent of fallow lands	4,461
(iv) Extent of lands disc-ploughed	1,669
Total	40,532

The bull-dozer equipment was used to desilt tanks and reclaim and level agricultural land as noted below :—

(i) Desilting	1,42,832 cubic yards (9 tanks).
(ii) Reclamation	680 acres
(iii) Levelling	69,000 cubic yards

E. Supply of tractors, diesel oil and electrical pump sets on hire purchase System.

A scheme to make these available to raiyats was sanctioned and put into effect.

As many as 20 tractors of the value of Rs. 2,50,870 were issued to the raiyats on Hire Purchase System during the year 1950-51, 97 diesel Oil pump sets of the value of Rs. 2,29,048 and 246 electric pump sets were issued to the raiyats. In all 874 private pump sets were serviced at a cost of Rs. 21,41,010. The area benefited by pump sets issued under Hire Purchase System is roughly 1,029 acres resulting in an estimated additional production of 205 tons of foodgrains.

III. MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES.

A. Protection of food crops against pests, diseases and wild animals.

The several protective measures adopted covered an area of 1,64,050 acres resulting in the savings of 65,000 tons of foodgrains. The amount spent during the period was Rs. 1,15,528. To protect the food crops against ravages of wild animals the grant of gun licenses was liberalised and 6,440 gun licenses were issued to the raiyats during the two years.

B. Grant of lands for cultivation.

A total extent of 1,65,899 acres out of Government fallow land, date' grove and Amrit Mahal Kavals was granted and this is estimated to have yielded about 12,442 tons of additional foodgrains. The Mysore Cultivation of Fallow Lands Act, 1951, was enacted with a view to bring under cultivation the fallow lands belonging to private individuals, 41,960 acres of such fallow lands were brought under cultivation and this is estimated to have yielded an additional production of 4,196 tons of foodgrains.

C. Financial assistance to agriculturists.

A sum of Rs. 4,50,751 under Takavi Loan and a sum of Rs. 2,55,395 under Land Improvement Loan were sanctioned during the two years.

D. Co-operative Farming

With a view to consolidate small and uneconomic holdings, create better farming facilities, and encourage community methods of agriculture co-operative farming methods were introduced in some parts of the State. Seventeen Co-operative farming societies were started upto the end of 1950-51. Out of a total of 7,571 acres of land coming under co-operative farming, an extent of 1,850 acres was brought under food crops during these years. A sum of Rs. 2,21,000 as loans and a sum of Rs. 1,61,000 as grants were granted to these co-operative farming societies.

E. Cultivation of subsidiary food crops.

The raiyats in malnad districts were encouraged to grow subsidiary food crops like tapioca, sweet potatoes, etc. Large quantities of tapioca cuttings were procured from Madras and Travancore and distributed to the raiyats. The Women's Food Council in Bangalore, amongst its several activities, did good propaganda to encourage the use of non-cereal foodstuffs in the daily menu of the people and also the cultivation of vegetables in kitchen gardens.

F. Propaganda

Large number of pamphlets useful to the agricultural classes, were published from time to time. Display of maps, charts and posters and also demonstration of tractors, bull-dozers, improved ploughs, etc., were arranged at the several exhibitions held in the State. Educative films on food production and improved methods of agriculture were also screened at the public gatherings.

G. Activities of the several departments and private organisations assisting the Grow More Food Campaign.

The Department of Horticulture grew some quantities of kar-ragi at one of its

farms during the year 1949-50. The "Grow More Vegetable" activities were continued during these two years. The Department of Animal Husbandry, apart from its other activities distributed 82,096 eggs and 2,042 birds and cockrels to the public. Thirty-one bee-keeping centres were opened and 10,822 lbs. of honey was extracted. One lakh, eight thousand, six hundred and forty pounds of fish was also distributed.

The various Government Institutions such as the E.M.E. Centre, Jalahalli Jails, the Beggars Colony at Bangalore, Industrial concerns like the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravathi, the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan contributed their mite towards food production.

In order to assess the results of the food production campaign, a reorganised Statistical Section was attached to this Department and general experiments under the sample survey scheme were conducted. Work on assessment of result of the Grow More Food Campaign by random sample survey was also taken up.

The total production over the surveyed areas was as follows:—

	Tons.
(1) Summer paddy	... 37,400
(2) Monsoon paddy	... 5,42,628
(3) Monsoon ragi	... 5,61,545

The estimated additional production for the year 1950-51 works up to about 69,828 tons of foodgrains.

CONCLUSION

Having reviewed the progress achieved under the several Grow More Food schemes for the past two years, it is necessary to know where we stand at the end of second year of the campaign. The estimated additional production at the end of the year 1950-51 from the several schemes works up to 69,828 tons as against 43,440 tons during the year 1949-50.

The fact that this additional production has been reflected in the procurement of foodgrains can be gauged by comparing the procurement figures for the year 1948-49, (i.e., before the commencement of the food production drive) with those of the years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

		<i>Rice.</i>	<i>Milletts.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		Tons	Tons	Tons
1948-49	...	83,184	27,617	1,10,801
1949-50	...	85,646	46,066	1,31,712
1950-51	...	88,548	43,194	1,31,742

(Up to 24th September 1951).

It may be seen from the above that during the two years 1949-50 and 1950-51, there has been an additional procurement of 20,911 tons and 20,941 tons, respectively over and above the quantity procured during 1948-49. The procurement for the year 1950-51 is still incomplete.

Though the progress so far achieved under the several schemes is considerable, it may not look very spectacular at the first sight. While considering the direct results of Grow More Food Campaign, we cannot ignore the extent to which the schemes have helped to enrich the soil, thereby enhancing the value of the lands and adding to the national wealth of the country. It is to be noted that most of the schemes sponsored under the campaign in the State consist of irrigation works of a permanent nature which confer assured benefits for long periods. In places where fresh areas have been brought under irrigation, the value of land has risen enormously.

While assessing the progress achieved under the Grow More Food campaign, it is necessary to mention the several difficulties which came in the way of achieving the anticipated results during these two years.

Owing to the failure of early rains during the year 1949-50 most of the big reservoirs in the State, inclusive of the biggest lake, Krishnarajasagar, went dry,

seriously affecting the paddy crop raised under them during that year.

The double cropping programme according to which an area of 70,000 acres of land was expected to yield an additional production of 35,000 tons did not materialise beyond a scanty realisation of 2,988 tons during 1949-50 due to insufficiency of water in the Krishnarajasagar and other major tanks in the State.

The programme of bringing of an area of 3,50,000 acres of current fallow lands calculated to give an additional production of 30,000 tons, did not also materialise due to want of financial assistance proposed to be secured from the Government of India. Persuasive measures in this direction were able to bring only a small area of 41,960 acres under cultivation during the year 1950-51.

The response from ryots in sinking irrigation wells under the subsidy scheme, did not come up to the expected mark.

The growing tendency on the part of the ryots to divert some of the food areas towards commercial crops worked as a handicap to the progress of the campaign.

The deviation of the areas from food crops towards cultivation of cotton, under the Integrated Agricultural Production Plan also reduced the area under food crops to some extent.

The abnormal growth of population in the recent years has upset the calculation of our food deficit. The deficiency of 2,41,554 tons was arrived at on the calculation that the population of the State would be 82.5 lakhs in 1951. But the recent census has disclosed that the population of the State is 90.27 lakhs, and this therefore has widened the gulf between our requirements and production. This perhaps is one of the causes for the persistence of food scarcity even after rigorous application of the Grow More Food campaign during these two years. However, it may be mentioned that the



THE STATE COW BEING WORSHIPPED DURING THE AYUDHAPUJA DAY.



THE SILVER CHARIOT.



SRI SUNDARA MURTHY, WHO HAS SPECIALISED IN DUMMY HORSE DANCING, GAVE A DISPLAY AT THE JEEVANARAYANA KATTE AUDITORIUM DURING THE DASARA EXHIBITION.

deficit in foodgrains would have been much more if the Grow More Food campaign had not been in operation.

But, the psychological atmosphere created has made every one in the country realise that the food problems is of an emergent nature and that it has to be tackled with all the resources available. Above all, the ryot on whose initiative and hard work the success of the campaign

depends, is showing signs of increased interest in stepping up production with the several facilities provided by Government. With this alround co-operation it is hoped that the deficit still remaining to be covered, will be achieved early subject to the blessings of nature, since more than 80 per cent of our crops are dependent on the vagaries of monsoon.

INDIA'S VOLUNTEER LAND ARMY.

New Allies of the Farmer.

One day, not long ago, in the brilliant glare of the morning sun, President Rajendra Prasad walked, unconventionally, spade in hand, and turned up clods of silt in the 60-year old Nangloi drain, which travels through nine villages, in its twelve-mile stretch.

The day was June 6, 1951; the place Shahibabad, a village fifteen miles away from the capital; and the occasion: inauguration of the First Recruitment Centre for India's Land Army.

There was more than what met the eye in that simple Presidential gesture. It was at once the birth of a new concept in which a volunteer army of selfless workers would spark, in a co-operative effort, an agrarian renaissance, and a simple effective remedy to cure the malaise of rural India.

India's Land Army seeks to achieve "Land Transformation", that is to develop all the available resources of land, water and livestock to the maximum, and to assure the rural people a decent standard of living. Its members have to stimulate the necessary enthusiasm among the rural population towards the development of agricultural extension work, by continuous contact with the farmers.

The work includes improvement of, and efficiency in, agricultural production. The Land Army, as an ally of the tiller of the soil, will take in its stride even such personal aspects of village life as that of developing the saving habit in rural areas.

The band of non-official workers of the Land Army will work the extension schemes in the villages. On them devolves

the task of undertaking studies of agricultural conditions, the formulation of recommendations for rural development.

India's Land Army comprises two types of personnel: the Regulars and the Auxiliaries. The first come from the rural population, especially from those connected with agriculture and allied occupations. The auxiliaries are recruited from all classes of the urban population—from students of schools and colleges, members of Parliament and other public-spirited men and women who offer their voluntary services for the betterment of village life.

The Regulars have round-the-year work. They are entrusted with schemes which are designed to bring improved and better standards of living for the villagers. Within their purview come questions such as yield of crops, improvement of the fertility of the soil, use of better seed, better implements, care of cattle, control of pests, prevention of soil erosion, improvement of village sanitation and roads, tree planting, crops competitions, destruction of wild animals, and plant protection measures.

In the case of Auxiliaries is honorary, but their transport needs will be met. The essence of their services will be that they will actually work with their own hands on projects which come within their sphere. The schemes on which they will be employed will be seasonal, and will comprise of one or more of the items of work done by the Regulars. Auxiliaries receive suitable training before they take on the work they are expected to do.

¹ Feature story issued by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India.

There will be different training centres in each State for the different categories. As far as possible, both Regulars and Auxiliaries are to be trained together. The training of Regulars will be seasonal and will be done with the help of agricultural and other extension service staff.

A district non-official organiser will maintain proper co-ordination between the two units of the Land Army. He will be the Executive Secretary of the Board of the district in which the District Magistrate will be the Chairman. Approval of plans for village improvement formulated by the units of the Land Army lie with the Board. Each State has a

Director of Extension to co-ordinate the activities of the Land Army in the various Districts.

For its central authority, the Land Army has the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Commissioner of Extension at the Centre and the Joint or Deputy Directors of Extension in the States from the General Staff; and all official and non-official workers connected with agricultural extension work in the Districts constitute the corps of officials, who will hold study circles, compare notes, and evolve the best methods for stimulating agricultural improvement.

***PROGRESS OF THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1951.**

1 ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL ACTS.

(a) The Mysore Weights and Measures Act.

During the month under report, 4,264 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 4,620 units of weights and measures in the previous month and 8,628 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and that 4,025 units of weights and measures were certified for their correctness as against 4,349 in the previous month and 7,986 units in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 599 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 645-14-0 in the previous month and Rs. 457-4-6 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A total number of 349 units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 485-8-9 were sold by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures working in the State as against 416 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 632-12-0 in the previous month and 413 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 608-6-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to 31 old cases, that were pending, 8 new cases (5 in Mandya, one in Chintamani, one in Tumkur and one in Mysore) were launched during the month. Out of the total number of 39 cases, 9 cases (3 in Mandya, 2 in Chintamani, one in Mysore and 3 in Chikmagalur) ended in conviction and a case at Mysore was acquitted. A total sum of Rs. 106-8-0 was realised as fines as against Rs. 61 in the previous month and Rs. 170 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The remaining 29 cases (2 in Bangalore City, one in Civil Station, 7 in Chintamani, 6 in Mandya, 2 in Tumkur, 7 in Chikmagalur, one in Shimoga and 3 in Hassan) are pending. The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was highest in Bangalore City with 615 units and Mysore came next with 533 units.

(b) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

(1) *Regulated Market at Mysore.*—During the month under report 34,160 pallas of groundnuts, 2,15,799 coconuts, 3,083 pallas of Til seeds, 1,774 bags of Jaggery, 1,050 maunds of Tamarind, 381 maunds of Chillies, 295 maunds of Soapnut, 474 pallas of Horsegram, 132 pallas of Castor seed, 42 pallas of Niger, 24 pallas of Greengram, 33 pallas of Avare, 21 pallas of Urd and 82 pallas of

Cowpea were auctioned in the Market. A sum of Rs. 2,677-1-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, License fee, etc.

(2) *Regulated Market at Davangere.*—During the month under report, 3,67,482 maunds of Groundnut Pods, 32,375 maunds of Groundnut seeds, 6,606 maunds of Cotton (kapas), 375 maunds of Cotton seeds, 1,382 maunds of Chillies, 1,091 pallas of Bengalgram, 379 pallas of Thogare, 22 pallas of Castor seeds, 103 pallas of Greengram, 9 pallas of Blackgram, 8 pallas of Avare, 313 pallas of Coriander and one palla of Cowpea were sold in the Market. A sum of Rs. 4,178-12-6 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, License fee, etc.

(3) *Regulated Market at Chitaldrug.*—During the month under report, 2,766 maunds of Small Cotton, 6,883 bags of Groundnut, 802 maunds of big Cotton, 1,158 pallas of Coriander, 1,181 pallas of Blackgram, 452 pallas of Horsegram, 209 pallas of Greengram, and 178 pallas of Gingelly seeds were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 644-0-8 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, License fee, etc.

(4) *Regulated Market at Tiptur.*—During the month under report, 28,091 bags of Copra, 438 carts or 3,34,751 Coconuts and 36 Carts or 34,300 lbs. of Seegu were auctioned in the Market. A sum of Rs. 1,148-6-6 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, License fee, etc.

(5) *Regulated Market at Arsikere.*—The Voter's List for the election of Traders representatives to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted at Arsikere was published during the month.

(c) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act.

The four Egg Grading Stations continued to work during the month. The number of eggs graded and their value is as follows:—

Name of the Egg Grading Station	No. of eggs graded	Value	Total grading fee collected
1 Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore ...	5,189	Rs. a. p. 730 2 0	...
2 Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore...	36,923	4,159 0 0	71 4 0
3 Government Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta...	2,951	441 7 0	...
4 Free Egg Grading Station, Civil Station, Bangalore ...	19,683	2,542 8 0	...
Total ...	64,746	7,973 1 0	71 4 0

II COLLECTION AND COMPILATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS.

Information regarding the availability of fruits, vegetables and other articles of food in Bangalore market during the month of July 1951 was collected and furnished to the Military Authorities and other Military Contractors.

A monthly report of weekly market rates of copra, coconuts and coconut oil as at Tiptur and Arsikere was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam, for publishing the same in their monthly bulletin.

III CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

The milk handled during the month by some of the Milk Co-operative Societies in the State is as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (1) The Mysore Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd., Bangalore. ... | 25,000 lbs. |
| (2) The Milk Supply Society, Mysore. .. | 1,800 seers. |
| (3) The Milk Supply Society, Chitaldrug. ... | 300 seers |

IV MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

The arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the All-India Radio, Broadcasting Station, Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish daily market rates in some of the local newspapers such as "Deccan Herald", "Janavani" and "Viswakarnataka" for the information of the public. The weekly market rates of arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Societies at Shimoga, Sringeri and Arakalgud and those of coconuts products received from Delhi and Kanpur to the Secretaries of Arsikere Coconut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society, Arsikere and Regulated Market Committee Tiptur. The auction rates of coffee as prevailing at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Central Government. The weekly market rates of different varieties of the arecanut as prevailing at Bangalore were furnished to the State Marketing Officer, Madras.

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1951

I ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL ACTS

(a) The Mysore Weights and Measures Act.

During the month under report, 3,694 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 4,264 units in the previous month and

3,989 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and that 3,490 units of weights and measures were certified for their correctness as against 4,025 units in the previous month and 3,715 units in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 484-9-0 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 599 in the previous month and Rs. 565-2-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A total number of 335 units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 436-6-6 were sold by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures working in the State as against 349 units of Weights and Measures valued at Rs. 485-8-9 in the previous month and 768 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 1,214-3-9 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to 28 old cases that were pending, 4 new cases (one in Mandya, one in Chintamani and 2 in Tumkur) were launched during the month. Out of the total number of 32 cases, 11 cases (one in Civil Station, two in Mandya, four in Chintamani, one in Tumkur and three in Chikmagalur) ended in conviction and one case at Shimoga was withdrawn. A sum of Rs. 86-10-0 was realised as fines as against Rs. 106-8-0 in the previous month and Rs. 141-0-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The remaining 20 cases (one in Bangalore City, five in Mandya, four in Chintamani, three in Tumkur, four in Chikmagalur, and three in Hassan) are pending.

The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was highest in Bangalore City with 799 units and Mysore came next with 419 units.

(b) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

1. *Regulated Market at Mysore.*—During the month under report, 1,86,297 coconuts, 68,621 pallas of Groundnuts, 5,250 Maunds of Jaggery, 817 maunds of Tamarind, 1,400 pallas of Til seeds, 1,791 Maunds of Chillies, 251 Maunds of Soapnut, 597 pallas of Horsegram, 271 pallas of Castor seed, 34 pallas of Niger, 7 pallas of Avare, 294 pallas of Greengram, 246 pallas of Cowpea and 3 pallas of Urd were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 2,821-5-3 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, License Fee, etc.

2. *Regulated Market at Davangere.*—During the month under report, 7,25,775 maunds of groundnut pods, 4,157 maunds of Groundnut seeds, 2,571 maunds of cotton (Kapas), 2,297 maunds of chillies, 504 pallas of Thogare, 213 pallas of Sesamum, 140

pallas of Blackgram, 46 pallas of Horsegram, 58 pallas of Coriander, 92 pallas of Greengram, 240 maunds of Cotton seeds, 209 pallas of Bengalgram and 7 pallas of Niger were sold in the Market. A sum of Rs. 8,863-4-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, Licence Fee, etc.

3. *Regulated Market at Tiptur*.—During the month under report, 19,268 bags of Copra, 592 carts or 4,51,241 coconuts, and 41 carts or 41,400 lbs. of Seegu were auctioned in the Market. A sum of Rs. 944-13-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, Licence Fee, etc.

4. *Regulated Market at Chitaldrug*.—During the month under report, 3,887 bags of Groundnuts, 2,789 pallas of Gingelly, 648 maunds of small Cotton, 674 pallas of Coriander, 169 maunds of Big Cotton, 263 pallas of Horsegram, 178 pallas of Blackgram, 22 pallas of Greengram and 82 pallas of Castor seed were auctioned in the Market. A sum of Rs. 759-15-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, License Fee, etc.

5. *Regulated Market at Arsikere*—The final voters' list for the election of Traders' representatives to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted at Arsikere was republished during the month under report as per calendar of events.

Five nominations were received for the five seats of Traders in the Regulated Market Committee to be constituted at Arsikere and all the five candidates were declared to be duly elected.

(c) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act.

The Five Egg Grading stations continued to work during the month. The number of eggs graded and their value is as follows :—

Name of the Grading Station	No. of Eggs graded	Value	Total grading fee collected
		Rs.	Rs.
1 Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society, Bangalore.	5,189	730-2-0	...
2 Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore.	86,923	4,159-0-0	82-11-0
3 Government Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta.	2,951	441-7-0	...
4 Free Egg Grading Station, Civil Station, Bangalore.	19,683	2,542-6-9	...
5 The Provincial Dairy and Farm Products Co-operative Society, Bangalore City.	400	48-0-0	...
Total ...	65,146	7,921-1-0	82-11-0

COLLECTION AND COMPILATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS.

Information regarding the availability of fruits, vegetables and other articles of food in Bangalore Market during the month of September 1951 was collected and furnished to the Military authorities and other military contractors.

A monthly report of weekly market rates of copra, coconuts and coconut oil as at Tiptur and Arsikere was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam, for publishing the same in their monthly bulletin.

III CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

The Milk handled during the month by some of the Milk Co-operative Societies is as follows :—

1 The Mysore Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd., Bangalore.	26,000 lbs.
2 The Milk Supply Society, Chitaldrug.	410 seers
3 The Milk Supply Society, Chikmagalur.	450 "
4 The Milk Supply Society, Kolar.	1,550 "

IV MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

The arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the All India Radio Broadcasting Station, Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish daily market rates in some of the local Newspapers such as "Deccan Herald", "Janavani" and "Viswakarnataka" for the information of the public. The weekly market rates of the Arecanut received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Societies at Shimoga, Sringeri and Arkalgud and those of coconut products received from Delhi and Kanpur to the Secretaries of the Arsikere Coconut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society and Regulated Market Committee Tiptur. The auction rates of Coffee as prevailing at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Central Government. The weekly market rates of different varieties of the Arecanut as prevailing at Bangalore were furnished to the State Marketing Officer, Madras.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

RAINFALL.

The rainfall during this year has been considerably less than normal all over the Mysore State. There has been a total failure of rains for over two months in the middle of the cultivating season. Consequently, dry crops all over the State have been generally affected and to a considerable extent, in the Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts. Standing dry crops have withered completely in several parts of the State and the recent rains may not, it is feared, resuscitate them.

Representations have been made from all parts of the State for increased allotments of foodgrains in view of the increased dependence of rural population on Government resources. The Government of India have been apprised of the adverse seasonal conditions in the Mysore State and have been requested that sufficient allotments may be made to Mysore immediately.

Government have also sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs for starting relief works to afford employment to agricultural classes who are hard hit owing to the failure of standing crops.

(Press Note dated 1st October 1951).

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

Report for the fortnight ended 15th August 1951

Prevalence of Rinderpest among cattle in Sagar Taluk was reported during the fortnight. Out of 10 animals affected, only one died of the disease. The staff of the Department have protected 47 animals in the infected village and 698 animals in the neighbouring villages. The disease appears to be under control, while the preventive measures are continued to be enforced.

A cow and calf show of artificially bred animals was organised on the premises of the Veterinary Hospital in Bangalore City on 1st August 1951 under the immediate presence of Hon'ble Sri K. M. Munshi, Food and Agricultural Minister to the Government of India, who also distributed medals and certificates to the successful exhibits. Nearly 300 artificially bred calves and their mothers participated in the Show. On this occasion an exhibition of the Departmental activities was also arranged on the premises. The show was a phenomenal success and was much appreciated by the public which had gathered in large numbers.

It was a matter of no small gratification that the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Ministers of Finance, Revenue, Home and Local Self-Government were pleased to attend the show. Among the other distinguished visitors who attended the show, mention may be made of Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Mayor of Bangalore and several distinguished officials and non-officials.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was graciously pleased to visit the Amritmahal cattle of the State in the Singapur Kaval of Holalkere Taluk on 10th August 1951, during His Highness' tour in Chitaldrug District.

His Highness the Rajpramukh was also graciously pleased to declare open, the imposing building of the Rural Veterinary Dispensary at Nagavalli in Tumkur Taluk on 10th August 1951 during His Highness' tour in Tumkur District. The building is donated by Sri Kempahonniah of the place.

At the two Artificial Insemination Centres in Bangalore and Mysore, 143 cows were artificially bred during the fortnight under report.

(Press Note dated 4th October 1951).

FOOD OFFENCES.

(1) Bangalore Corporation Area for the fortnight ended 15th September 1951.

For hoarding of rationed foodgrains, two persons of Bangalore City were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court with fine of Rs. 20 each.

For unauthorised transport of rationed foodgrains, one person was convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

For having run unauthorised catering establishments, six persons were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay fines ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.

Two foodgrains licensees, one of IX Division and the other of I Division, Bangalore City, were both administered warning for certain irregularities, the former having further been levied with penal rate for 7½ lbs. of sugar found short.

For having incurred a heavy shortage of 66½ lbs. in sugar, a licensee in II Division, Civil Area, was fined Rs. 25, with levy of penal rate for the shortages.

For non-replenishment of stocks in time, a licensee of III Division, Civil Area, was fined Rs. 25.

Two licensed fuel dealers of II and V Divisions respectively of Civil Area were fined Rs. 25 each, for short weighments and other irregularities in the issue of fuel.

The quotas of flour and sugar to a Bakery in Bangalore City were suspended from 8th September 1951 pending final orders, for selling bread at a rate higher by 5 annas than the notified one.

(II) Mysore City Area.

Two persons for transporting 60 seers of paddy, and one person 17 seers of rice, were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court with fines of Rs. 125, Rs. 75 and Rs. 20, respectively.

One person for catering 'Kushka' prepared out of rationed articles, and two for running hotels without licences were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court, with fine of Rs. 80 each, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one month.

Two licensees and one Society were fined Rs. 25 each for having allowed cheques to be dishonoured for want of sufficient funds at credit in the Bank.

(Press Note dated 4th October 1951).

MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS.

Due to continuous failure of rains for about two months in the middle of the cultivating season this year, dry crops all over the State have suffered seriously and in several parts the standing crops have withered completely. Even the recent rains may not resuscitate them.

2. With a view to relieving the distress caused in the rural areas on account of failure of crops, Government have, in modification of their Press Note No. 2631-40, dated 6th July 1951, ordered that the relaxation of control over movement of foodgrains permitted under the above Press Note, may be extended to inter-district movements as well. In effect, landless persons and partial holders, e.g. persons who have grown foodgrains not sufficient to last till the next harvest, as per basic scale of rations, are permitted to transport without permits, rationed food grains as a temporary measure up to thirty (30) seers by means of headloads only for *bona fide* consumption from one non-rationed area within a District to not only another non-rationed area in the same district but also to any non-rationed area in any other District.

(Press Note dated 4th October 1951).

FATAL ACCIDENT DUE TO ELECTROCUTION

Government note with deep regret the fatal accident due to electrocution to Major K. Koshy, Major K. Elliot and Miss Margaret Miranda on 7th October 1951 at Brigade Road, Bangalore.

The accident happened as a result of a live primary High Tension conductor snapping due to shattering of the insulator carrying the conductor on account of the lightning that prevailed at the time of the accident. Also there was heavy rain at the time.

Government wish to invite in this connection particular attention of the public to previous notifications and press communiques issued regarding the rules of caution for the guidance of the public against the danger to life and property from electric power lines, particularly to the para wherein it is mentioned that electric wires fallen on the ground should not be handled by anybody unless they are standing on a dry board and use dry sticks to release a person entangled with a live wire.

Government wish to convey their deepest sympathy to the bereaved families.

(Press Note dated 8th October 1951).

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,266 persons during the month of September 1951, of whom 248 were ex-service personnel, 27 women and 991 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 107, and from Private Employers was 19 thus bringing the total to 126.

Three hundred and fifty-nine persons (103 ex-Service Personnel and 256 others) were referred to Employers against the reported vacancies.

Ninety-nine persons were placed in Employment during the month as against 343 in the previous month. Of those placed 23 were Ex-Servicemen and 76 others.

The registrations of 277 ex-service personnel and 930 Civilians lapsed during the month. 617 ex-service personnel and 3,317 civilians were on the live register of the Exchange at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of September 1951, 55,281 persons were registered 20,098 were submitted against reported vacancies and 4,160 were placed in employment.

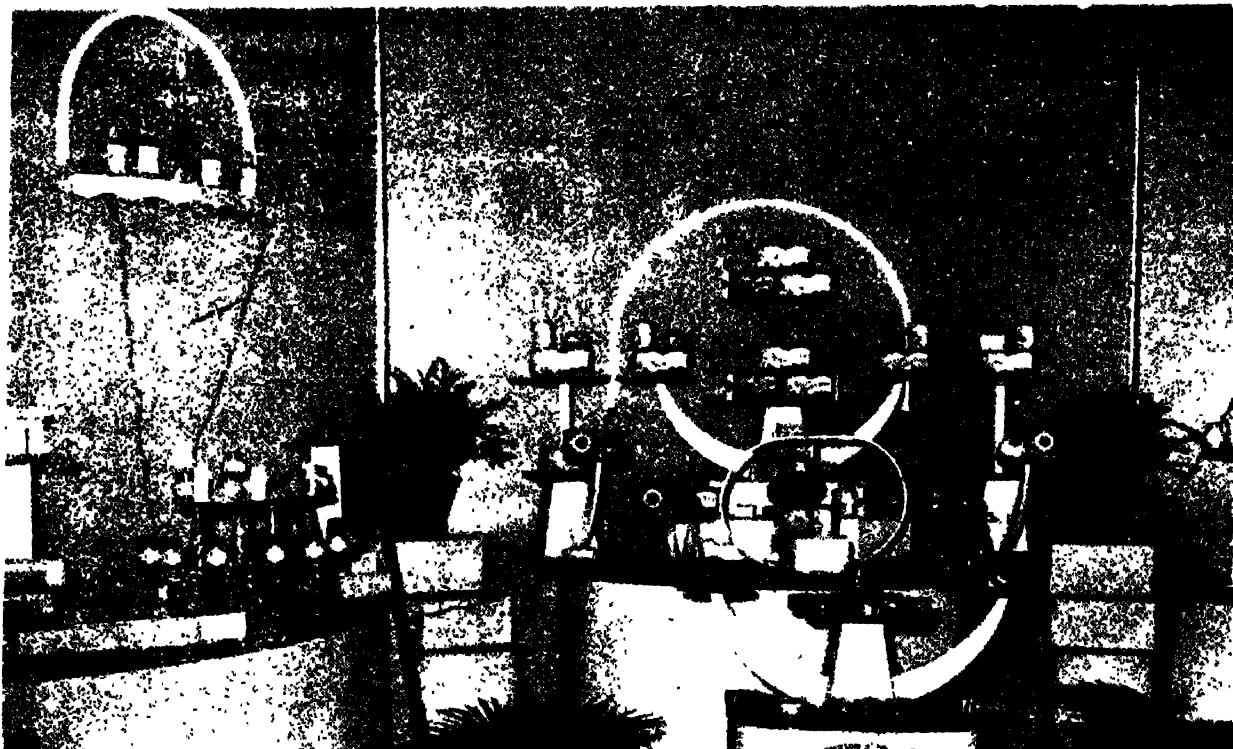
(Press Note dated 8th October 1951).



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WOODEN FIGURES OF MAHATMAJI AND KASTURBA, EXHIBITED
BY THE CANNANORE ARTS WORKS, DURING THE DASARA EXHIBITION.



PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE EMBROIDERY WORK, DISPLAYED BY THE SEVA SADAN OF
BANGALORE AT THE DASARA EXHIBITION.



PRODUCTS OF THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY DISPLAYED AT THE RECENT MYSORE
DASARA EXHIBITION.



DEMONSTRATION OF THE PRINTING OF SAREES AT THE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES SECTION
OF THE DASARA EXHIBITION.

SUPPLY OF WHEAT AND MILO.

The attention of the Government has been drawn to a leading article in a local daily on the question of adequate supply of wheat and milo in Mysore City. The allegations were enquired into and they are found to be baseless. It is true that the wheat supply in Mysore City was low during the last week of September, but supplies were rushed immediately and the position is now eased. It may be stated that the off-take of wheat during September 1951 was 3,686 pallas as against 4,677 pallas during August 1951, and there was a short issue of 991 pallas which was issued on 30th September and 1st October 1951. It is now ascertained that there is enough stock of wheat in all the Depots in the City. The statement regarding edibility of milo is incorrect. The stock of milo was inspected by the local Inspection Committee and then it was released to the card-holders. It is significant that 200 pallas of milo have been voluntarily exchanged for wheat and this belies the statement that the milo was not in a fit condition for human consumption. The Government desire to make it clear that they are doing their best, consistent with the stocks on hand and the stocks that are received from outside Mysore. Every precaution is taken to see that adequate quantities of food grains are supplied to the card-holders according to rules.

(Press Note dated 8th October 1951).

ISSUE OF PILGRIM PASSES.

The Government of India have intimated the Government of Mysore that the same authorities as have been appointed to issue Pilgrim Passes to Pilgrims proceeding to Hejaz on pilgrim ships, may also be appointed to issue Pilgrim Passes to Pilgrims proceeding to Iraq, Iran and the Hejaz via Iraq.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts who are now functioning as the authorities to issue Pilgrim Passes to Pilgrims proceeding to Hejaz on pilgrim ships have now been authorized to issue pilgrim passes also to the places referred to.

Persons desirous of obtaining pilgrim passes to go on pilgrimage to Iraq, Iran and the Hejaz via Iraq may apply for the issue of such passes to Deputy Commissioners of Districts in whose respective jurisdiction they ordinarily reside.

(Press Note dated 15th October 1951).

UNESCO FELLOWSHIPS SCHEME.

Under the Unesco-French Government Fellowships Scheme, 1951, it is intended to award two more Fellowships to Indian students for a period

of six months for observation and study in logical subjects in France. Candidates must have a good knowledge of French. Particulars of the Award are as follows:—

The value of the stipend for the Fellowship is 40,000 French francs per month (72'5 francs = One Rupee). The passage expenses from India to France have to be met by the selected fellow or his sponsors. Return passage (if class) will be paid by Unesco—French Government.

Candidates may choose one of the following subjects:—(i) Electrical Technique (construction of power stations, dams, distribution, etc.); (ii) Technique of the building, upkeep and repair of roadways and artificial works; (iii) Technique for the preparation of plans and for the development of the upkeep and operation of telephone, telegraph and radio services; (iv) Technique of railway transport; (v) Technique for the reconstruction of harbour works and for the upkeep of ports, as well as for their approaches, their installations and operational facilities; (vi) Technique and industrial methods used in the exploitation of Agricultural, mineral and forestry resources.

Candidates must be first class graduates or hold equivalent academic qualifications. They must be mature persons engaged in scientific and technological research or in organising and assisting the scientific and technological development of India in the various branches indicated above. They must give a guarantee that on completion of their Fellowship they will return to India and use the knowledge and training acquired for the development of the country. No application (which is to be submitted in triplicate) will be considered complete unless the following documents are duly completed:—(i) Prescribed application form; (ii) Language certificate (Candidates must have a good knowledge of French); (iii) Medical Certificate (They should be signed by a registered medical practitioner); (iv) Detailed plan of study (Candidates should indicate clearly what they wish to study in the field of their specific competence); and (v) Financial guarantee to cover expenses of outward journey.

Applications must reach the Ministry of Education, Scholarships Division, New Delhi, on or before 31st October 1951. If the candidate is employed, his application must be forwarded through proper channel.

(Press Note dated 6th October 1951).

FOOD GIFTS.

(For the fortnight ended 15th September 1951)

The following statement regarding food gifts to scarcity areas in Bihar and Madras, furnished by

the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of the Districts of Chikmagalur, Hassan, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, and the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Davangere, is published for general information :—

Place	Rice	Rag	Paddy	Wheat	Cash
Districts.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	Rs a. p.
Tumkur	...	0 14½	...	0 2	66 5 0
Mysore	0 32	1 26 (Jola) 0 5	1 97	0 34½	
Mandya		7 85½	8 30		
Hassan	2 14		0 59	0 27½	60 0 0
Shimoga	0 18		5 79		5 0 0
Chikmagalur	1 34½		18 58½		30 0 0
Chitaldrug			0 45		24 0 0
Cities.					
Bangalore	0 42	0 12 Millets)	0 45	0 33	8 5 0
Mysore	0 21½	...		0 2	...
Davangere	0 56½	0 5½ 0 12 Millets)		0 40½	11 5 0

(Press Note dated 6th October 1951).

FOOD GIFTS TO SCARCITY AREAS.

(For the Fortnight ended 30th September 1951).

The following statement regarding food gifts to scarcity areas in Bihar and Madras, furnished by the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of the several cities and districts in the State, is published for general information :—

Place	Rice	Ragi	Paddy	Wheat	Cash
Districts.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	Rs a. p.
Bangalore	...	...	0 30	...	...
Kolar	0 10	0 42½	...	5	93 1 0
Tumkur	0 76	0 61 0 88 (Jola)	2 66	0 37 0 20 (Navane)	4 15 0
Mysore	4 71½	7 85½	8 30	...	...
Mandya	...	0 10	...	...	52 7 0
Hassan	0 87½	...	...	...	7 0 0
Shimoga	1 71½	...	14 2	...	27 7 0
Chikmagalur	...	...	...	1 96½	5 0 0
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	3 3 0
Cities.					
Bangalore	0 1	...	...	0 15½	...
Davangere	...	0 90	...	0 86 (Milo)	...
Kolar Gold Field	0 88½	...	...	4 26½	...

(Press Note dated 18th October 1951).

KEROSENE OIL.

In view of continued and easy supply of Kerosene Oil in adequate quantities, the Government of Mysore have, with immediate effect,

removed all controls over Kerosene Oil by repealing the Kerosene Control Order, 1948. In effect, any person is free to deal in Kerosene Oil without any restrictions whatsoever as to the price, quantity, etc., as in the pre-control period.

(Press Note dated 18th October 1951).

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK.

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Haemorrhagic-septicæmia, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth, Sheep-pox, Ranikhet, Gastro-enteritis, and Contagious-goat pleuropneumonia were encountered in the State during September 1951. Altogether 236 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 297 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Tumkur, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Mysore Districts, while Mandya, Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 993 attacks of which 690 succumbed. The departmental staff conducted 30,017 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

An outbreak of Rinderpest among sheep was registered in Davangere taluk accounting for 35 attacks, of which 10 succumbed. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the department to check its spread and 4,580 animals in the infected villages and 117 cattle and 275 sheep and goats in 2 neighbouring villages were protected against this disease. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Disease caused by internal parasites were reported from 95 villages accounting for 7 deaths as against 103 villages accounting for 7 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units of the department dosed 6,385 animals as against 6,164 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the livestock remained free from diseases during the month, and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note dated 23rd October 1951).

FOOD OFFENCES.

(For the Fortnight ended 30th September 1951).
I Bangalore Corporation.

1. For unauthorised transport of rationed foodgrains, four persons in Bangalore City and five

in Civil Area were convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25.

2. For unauthorised hoarding of rationed food articles, a person in Bangalore City was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

3. For use of short measures in the issue of rations, a licensed retailer of II Division, Civil Area, was fined Rs. 50.

4. A licensee of I Division, Civil Station, was fined Rs. 100 besides the levy of penal rate for shortages and recovery of the cost of excess stock, for having had abnormal excesses and shortages in stocks held by him on 19th July 1951.

5. A retail licensee of II Division, Bangalore City, was administered a warning for excess collection of nine pies and for not noting the issue of 1/2 viss of sugar in the relative ration card.

6. For unauthorised excess issue of 1½ viss sugar and 2 seers of rice on two ration cards, a licensee of III-B Division, Bangalore City was severely warned.

7. Two fuel licensees of III and IV Divisions, respectively, of Civil Area were severely warned for certain irregularities in the issue of fuel.

II. Mysore City.

1. For transporting paddy without permit, two persons were convicted and sentenced to S.I. till the rise of the Court with fine of Rs. 125 and 75, respectively.

2. For transporting rice and paddy without permits, four persons were convicted and sentenced to S.I. till the rising of the Court with fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60.

3. For preparing 'Kushka' out of rice and catering the same, a hotel-keeper was convicted and sentenced to S.I. till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 80.

4. For running hotels without licenses, two persons were convicted and sentenced to S.I. till the rising of the Court with fine of Rs. 80 each.

5. For giving room for certain grave irregularities in the issue of sugar, the license of a ration depot was cancelled.

6. Two depot licensees were fined Rs. 50 each for allowing the cheques issued by them for the commodities supplied to them, being dishonoured for want of sufficient funds at their credit in the Bank.

(Press Note, dated 25th October 1951)

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER.

In pursuance of the policy of Government of supplying electric power as expeditiously as possible to areas where the need is felt acutely, there has been a sustained progress in making power available to irrigation pumping sets, for lighting and heating purposes. The following statement shows the progress achieved during September 1951.

Sl. No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chick-magalur	Chital-drug	Hassan	Shimoga	Total
1	Lighting	885	141	27	76	15	55	30	55	40	874
2	Heating	48	5	...	...	...	2	3	8	2	68
3	Power	21	8	1	...	1	2	1	2	3	42
4	Irrigation Pumping Sets	15	5	...	13	23	...	34	1	...	91
5	Cinemas	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
6	Street Lights	20	...	...	...	...	10	...	13	3	46
7	Villages electrified	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3

The total number of installations in the State as on 30th September, 1951, is as follows :-

Lighting	...	99,505	Cinemas	...	188
Heating	...	5,705	Street Lights	...	26,350
Power	...	6,634	Villages Electrified	...	494
Irrigation Pumping Sets	...	2,764			

(Press Note, dated 26th October 1951.)

BASELESS NEWS

The "Jwala" of 26th October 1951 has published an article alleging that the Hon'ble Minister for Law and Labour got angry with a policeman on duty two weeks ago for stopping his car on the road near the railway goods shed, in order to give the right of way to a lorry and a bullock cart. The article is a mere fabrication and has no basis in

fact. The Hon'ble Minister for Law and Labour is not aware of any such incident at all and he has had no occasion to threaten any policeman so far in his life.

It is regretted that currency should be given to such baseless allegations.

(Press Note dated 26th October 1951).

SUB-EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AT MYSORE.

The Assistant Director, Resettlement and Employment in Mysore, Bangalore, has notified for the information of the employers and employment seekers that a Sub-Employment Office has been opened at Mysore to cater for the needs of those residing in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan and Mandya. Employers are specially requested to make the best use of the National Employment Service Organisation and to canalise their recruitment through the Employment Exchange. The employment seekers residing in the Districts mentioned above are requested to approach the Sub-Employment Office, No. 9, Yelwal Road, Mysore, for employment assistance.

(Press Note dated 1st November 1951.)

CEMENT CONTROL ORDER.

In continuation of the Notification No. 9301—51-52 dated 28th August 1951, issued by the Controller of Civil Supplies and Chief Cement Rationing Authority in Mysore, relaxing the Cement Control Order in the State by permitting the licensed Cement Stockists at Bangalore City including Bangalore North and South Taluks and Civil Station to sell cement to *bona fide* consumers within their jurisdiction up to one ton (20 bags) during the month, freely without permits, as a tentative measure for a period of two months from 1st September 1951, it is hereby notified for the information of the public that in view of further improvement in the supply position of cement in the above places, the above concession is further relaxed and the licensed cement stockists at Bangalore City including Bangalore North and South Taluks and Civil Station, Bangalore, are permitted to sell cement to *bona fide* consumers within their jurisdiction up to fifty bags during the month without permits, as a tentative measure for a period of two months with effect from 1st November 1951.

(Press Note dated 2nd November 1951.)

FOOD OFFENCES.

For the Fortnight ended with 15th October 1951.

1. Bangalore Corporation.

Seven persons of Civil Station and one of the City were convicted and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 20, for unauthorised transport of rationed foodgrains.

For illegal hoarding of rationed food articles, one person of the City was convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court with a fine of Rs. 50.

For running catering establishments unauthorisedly, two persons of the City were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each.

A retailer in IX Division, Bangalore City, was fined Rs. 200 for certain misappropriation of rationed foodgrains, besides levy of penal rate for the quantity so misappropriated.

For non-replenishment of stocks in time a licensee of IV Division, Civil Station, was administered a warning.

For incurring heavy shortages in sugar, a licensee of III Division, Civil Area, was fined Rs. 25 besides levy of penal rate for 90-5—8 lbs. of Sugar found short.

A fuel licensee of II Division, Bangalore City, was administered warning for issue of fuel in excess of the scale fixed to the ration card holders.

For not opening his firewood shop for sales on 18th August 1951 without obtaining permission, a licensee fuel dealer of VII Division, Bangalore City, was warned.

A licensee of IV Division, Civil Area, was fined Rs. 30 for certain grave irregularities in the issue of fuel.

The Mysore City.

One Depot Licensee was fined Rs. 50 for issuing cheques towards the cost of commodities supplied to him without having sufficient funds at his credit in the Bank.

(Press Note dated 5th November 1951.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO PATELS AND SHANBHOGS

Government have made it clear to all Shanbhogs and Patels in the State that they are expected, during the coming General Elections, so to conduct themselves as not to give room for the slightest suspicion that they are favouring any party or any candidate and that any Shanbhog or Patel found violating this rule of conduct and canvassing in any manner in favour of any candidate will render himself liable to stern disciplinary action. Suitable instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to cause a notice to this effect served on all Shanbhogs and Patels in their respective areas and to bring immediately to the notice of Government cases of violation of this rule of conduct.

(Press Note dated 5th November 1951.)

SALE OF THE PEOPLE ACTS.

There is a keen demand from the public for the two Representation of the People Acts of 1950 and 1951 and the Rules issued thereunder and the Order delimiting the Parliamentary Assembly constituencies in Mysore. These publications are

sold by the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, or by booksellers dealing with the publications of the Government of India, but so far they were not available at Bangalore or the other District Headquarters. Arrangements are now made to stock and sell these at the Government Central Book Depot at Bangalore. A local book-selling firm,—the S. S. Book Emporium, Mount Joy Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore, also sells these publications.

(Press Note dated 5th November 1951.)

THE ADMINISTRATOR—GENERAL'S ACT

Under the Part B States Laws Act, 1951, the Administrator-General's Act, 1913 (Central Act III of 1913) and the Official Trustees' Act, 1913 (Central Act II of 1913) have been extended to the Mysore State from 1st April 1951. The Government of Mysore have accordingly created the posts of an Administrator-General and Official Trustee and General Administrator-General and Deputy Official Trustee and have appointed the present Registrar and Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Mysore to those posts until further orders.

The two enactments concerned *viz.*, the Administrator-General's Act and the Official Trustees' Act are advantageous to the public in several ways and the scope of those enactments is therefore explained in this Press Note.

The Administrator-General and the Official Trustee constitute each a corporation sole with perpetual succession.

Administrator-General

The greatest advantage the public would derive if the Administrator-General is appointed executor or if he applies for probate or letters of administration is that he is not required to furnish any security. But it is not so in the case of a private administrator as the Courts always insist on security before probate or letters of administration is granted. The Administrator-General may be appointed executor of a will just as a private person may be and such a course is advantageous as the Administrator-General is free from the necessity of finding any security for his acts of administration and he can proceed with his petition for probate immediately. It would be a great convenience to the Administrator-General if persons who either nominate or intend to nominate him as executor would kindly notify him of the fact.

The effect of probate or letters of administration granted to the Administrator-General is that such a grant affords full indemnity of all debtors paying their debts and all persons delivering up the assets belonging to the deceased to the Administrator-General.

Official Trustees

Similarly the official Trustee may be appointed to administer a trust in any of the following cases:—

1. A person intending to create a trust (a settler) may appoint the official trustee, trustee of any property.

Thus, the Official Trustee may be appointed trustee for the debenture holders of a limited liability company, trustee of a settlement made upon marriage or one made for the benefit of the settler's wife and children or other persons. He may also be appointed to take charge of funds intended for charitable or religious purposes.

2. The Official Trustee may administer the estate of a deceased person if, as pointed out above, he is expressly appointed *sole* executor of and *sole* trustee under the will of such person [Section 7 (6)].
3. The Official Trustee may be appointed trustee under a will without having appointed executor thereof.
4. The interest of an incapacitated person (*i.e.* an infant or lunatic) entitled to a gift, legacy or share of the assets of a deceased person, may be transferred to the Official Trustee.
5. The Official Trustee is not to be required by any Court to enter into any bond or security upon any of these appointments referred to above and is therefore in a better position than a private trustee.

General

The Office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee in Mysore being public institutions provisions will be made in the rules to get the accounts of these offices duly audited by the Comptroller of State Accounts in Mysore. Necessary facilities will also be afforded for the inspection of the accounts of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee by any person interested in the administration of an estate. It will thus be seen that persons utilising the services of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee have the guarantee of Government that the properties or trust as the case may be, will be efficiently administered with the minimum expenditure possible.

The jurisdiction of the Administrator-General Official Trustee extends to the whole of the Mysore State. His office is situated in the High Court building and further details can be obtained from him direct.

(Press Note dated 6th November 1951.)

FOOD GIFTS.

The following statement regarding food gifts to scarcity areas in Bihar and Madras, furnished by the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, and the cities of Davangere and Kolar Gold Field, is published for general information :

For the Fortnight ended 15th October 1951.

Sl. No.	Districts				Rice		Ragi		Paddy		Wheat		Cash		Jola	
					P.	Srs.	P.	Srs.	P.	Srs.	P.	Srs.	Rs.	as.	P.	Srs.
1	Kolar	...	...	...	0	...	0	81½	...	...	0	13½	...	...	...	...
2	Tumkur	...	...	...	0	26½	...	...	...	...	0	89½	...	...	...	...
3	Mandya	...	...	...	0	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	0	...	...
4	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Shimoga	...	...	...	0	69	...	...	0	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chitaldrug	...	...	...	0	10	...	...	...	...	0	19	17	2	...	...
CITIES																
7	Davangere	...	...	...	0	10	...	...	...	...	0	19	...	...	...	...
8	Kolar Gold Field	...	...	...	0	18	...	...	...	...	0	59½	...	...	0	50

The following statement shows the food and cash gifts collected in Shimoga District from 15th June 1951 up to 15th September 1951 :

Sl. No.	Period				Paddy		Rice		Ragi		Jola		Cash	
					P.	Srs.	P.	Srs.	P.	Srs.	P.	Srs.	Rs.	as.
1	15th June 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	30th Do	...	...	...	14	03	2	70	...	...	...	...	19	6
3	15th July 1951	...	...	...	14	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	0
4	31st Do	...	...	...	22	9½	2	17	...	...	...	...	89	12
5	15th August 1951	...	...	...	0	41	1	98½	0	6	...	...	...	...
6	31st Do	...	...	...	6	52½	1	3½	2	10	...	...	36	7
7	15th September 1951	...	...	...	13	58½	1	34½	...	...	...	...	30	0
Total					72	21½	9	54	2	15	...	...	170	9

(Press Note, dated 6th November 1951)

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

The Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,096 persons during the month of October 1951 of whom 227 were Ex-service personnel, 35 women and 834 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Department and State Governments was 115 and from Private Employers was 510 thus bringing the total to 625.

Three-hundred and ninety-three persons (221 Ex-service Personnel and 173 others) were referred to Employers against the reported vacancies.

One-hundred and seventy-four persons were placed in Employment during the month as against 99 in the previous month. Of those placed, 94 were Ex-servicemen and 80 others.

The registrations of 101 Ex-service personnel and 1,121 civilians lapsed during the month. 630 Ex-service personnel and 2,948 civilians were on

the live register of the Exchange at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of October 1951 56,377 persons were registered 20,491 were submitted against reported vacancies and 4,334 were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 9th November 1951).

EX-SERVICE WOMEN'S WELFARE FUND

The Ex-Service Women's Welfare Fund started in 1946 with a donation from His Excellency the Viceroy's of the Women's Auxiliary Corps (India) undergoing training for re-settlement in civil life. In 1947 the scope of the fund extended with the approval of Lady Mountbatten and was made available to all the deserving ex-service women.

The fund is being administered by a Central Committee at Delhi and Regional Committees set up in the States.

¶ The Administrative Committee for Mysore Region began functioning from 13th January 1951. The set up of the Committee is as follows:—

- 1 Srimathi Yashodhara Dasappa (Chairman)
- 2 Dr. C. V. Shankarambal, F.R.C.S., Member
- 3 Mrs. F. Collinson, do
- 4 Lady Ranganadhan, do
- 5 Srimathi Frabhavath Keshaviengar, do
- 6 Mr. F. W. Corbett, do
- 7 Sri D. M. R. Manay, do
- 8 Assistant Director, Resettlement and Employment, Bangalore. (Secretary).

1 The objects of the above Committee are to assist Ex-service women to resettle in business or self-employing occupations by providing them with a small amount of raw materials, tools, etc.

2 To enable ex-service women to complete courses of further education and training.

3 To help ex-service women in distress or destitution by providing minimum expenses required towards boarding charges, clothing, train fares, etc., for a very limited period till they can find employment.

For fulfilling the abovesaid objects the fund of Rs. 2,000 was allotted for this region.

The Committee called for the applications from ex-service women who required financial assistance. Nearly 160 applications were received by the Committee and the same were classified in the following group according to the nature of help they wanted:—

- 1 Those requiring assistance for payment of medical bills for medical treatment;
- 2 Those requiring assistance for clearing debts, maintenance charges, etc;
- Those requiring training facilities;
- Those already employed;
- Those who are employable in view of their qualification;
- Di-abled;
- Those requiring assistance to start small business concerns of their own.

After interviewing all the candidates, the Committee sanctioned Rs. 885 to 18 candidates in way of financial assistance. The Committee also recommended one candidate to Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute for training in Tailoring and sanctioned Rs. 50 as an outright equipment allowance to find necessary books and other articles and a monthly allowance of Rs. 20 for the donation of the training to meet some part of her boarding and lodging charges. A further meeting of the Committee was held on 15th September 1951 and the Committee decided to purchase two second-hand sewing hand machines and to lend the same to the ex-service women on obtaining necessary undertaking to the effect that they shall not lend or deal with those machines. Two machines have been purchased and lent to two ex-service women.

Among the ex-service women who had applied for financial and other kind of help but who could

be employed were found jobs as Bus Conductresses in the local bus service and thus nearly fifteen candidates have been employed.

The Committee is still finding ways and means of giving financial help and other kinds of help to the Ex-service Women's Auxiliary Corps (India).

(Press Note, dated 9th November 1951).

EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF TOLLS.

The attention of Government has been drawn to an article in a local newspaper regarding the exemption of vehicles engaged in the conveyance of food grains from payment of tolls as per Notification, dated 14th September 1951 under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls Act 1951. Government wish to point out that the exemption now granted applies to vehicles engaged by Government for the transport of foodgrains both on the forward and return journeys, whether loaded or unloaded. It must however be remembered that the exemption is subject to the production of a Certificate by an officer of the Food Department duly authorised by the Director of Food Supplies, specifying the route. This exemption applies to Municipal Tolls also. Government believe that this information will remove the ambiguity, if any, in respect of the Notification under reference.

(Press Note, dated 8th November 1951).

REVISED PETITION RULES.

Government wish to notify for the information of the public that according to the revised petition Rules approved in Government Order No. M. 7136-236—G M. 31-50-5, dated 25th July 1950 and published in the "Mysore Gazette", dated 3rd August 1950, no endorsement or reply will be sent to communications addressed to Government, unless postal stamps of value of two annas are enclosed. These rules are applicable to all Government Offices and to local bodies also. The public are requested to enclose the necessary postal stamps to all communications addressed to Government Offices and to local bodies, if they want an endorsement or reply will be issued when the necessary postage is not enclosed.

(Press Note, dated 8th November 1951).

ENTRIES IN THE DEATH CERTIFICATES.

In the issue of Death and other certificates from the Office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the various entries, etc., have to be investigated before such certificates can be issued. If all the details are supplied beforehand by the applicants, it would be possible for

that office to issue the certificates within a fortnight of the application. Where such details are not forthcoming the papers will have to pass through various officers involving a great delay. Hence applicants are requested to fill in all the details necessary before submitting their applications, and wait for a fortnight at least before they can obtain such certificates. It may be remembered that there will not be any delay at any stage if all the required details are recorded at the time of registration of either the birth or the death.

(Press Note, dated 14th November 1951).

MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS.

Since the harvest of paddy commences by about the middle of November 1951, the free movement of foodgrains not exceeding 30 seers (Thirty seers) from one non-rationed area to another non-rationed area allowed so far is withdrawn in respect of paddy or rice only, with effect from 15th November 1951. Free movement of foodgrains other than paddy or rice not exceeding thirty seers in all, by any means of conveyance, is continued to be allowed for the present.

(Press Note, dated 14th November 1951).

MAHATMA GANDHI AND TRADE MARKS.

The following Press Note dated 2nd August 1951 issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, New Delhi, is republished for general information :—

"Instances have come to the notice of the Government of India where the name or representation of Mahatma Gandhi has been used in *trade marks* and for other business purposes. While it would be possible to take action under the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950, to stop such practice, the Government of India consider that legal measures should not be necessary where the Father of the Nation is concerned and that public opinion and the good sense of the business community should be sufficient to prevent the exploitation of his name. The Government of India, therefore, hope that whenever such instances come to the notice of members of the public they will draw the attention of the persons responsible to the desirability of discontinuing the practice. Members of the public may also bring such instances to the notice of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, or of the State Government concerned, with a view to suitable action being taken."

(Press Note, dated 16th November 1951).

THE PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION ACT.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that certain persons who intend to stand for election to the Mysore Legislative Assembly are members of Committees appointed by the Government of India and it is felt that such membership may amount to a disqualification under Article 191 of the Constitution for candidature to the State Assembly. Parliament has recently passed the Parliament Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1951 (Central Act LXVIII of 1951) for removing the disqualification of members of Committees appointed by the Government of India or any State Government, so far as it relates to elections to Parliament. As it is considered necessary that similar action should be taken in the State, and as the matter is very urgent, His Highness has been pleased to prorogue the Legislative Assembly, so that an Ordinance can be promulgated for removing the disqualification.

The prorogation of the Assembly does not affect the bills pending in the Assembly and they can be continued when the Assembly is summoned again.

(Press Note, dated 17th November 1951).

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE.

(1) Weather Conditions.

Rainfall during the fortnight ended 15th October 1951 was poor and the condition of dry crops in Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts has not improved. The recent rains have however helped the standing crops in Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Chikmagalur Districts. Owing to continued failure of rains, the prospects of the season are not favourable. The Deputy Commissioners are watching the situation closely.

(2) Work Schemes.

Thirty-three Irrigation wells were completed and a subsidy of Rs. 16,341 was paid. The several works taken up by the Public Works Department under the Grow More Food Campaign are being executed expeditiously. The restoration of nine minor tanks was completed. Six electrical and five diesel oil engine pump sets were supplied to ryots under the hire purchase system for affording lift irrigation facilities. Power was made available to 91 irrigation pumping sets during September 1951 by the Electrical Department.

The following quantities of seeds and manures, etc., were supplied to the ryots :—

Paddy	... 1,436—76 pallas
Ragi	... 26—00 "



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE RECENT DASARA EXHIBITION AT JEEVANARAYANA KATTE, MYSORE. THE VEGETABLE DEMONSTRATION PLOTS OF THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT ARE SEEN IN THE FOREGROUND.



SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE BY THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT FOR DEMONSTRATING THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES. PHOTO SHOWS A PLOT OF HEALTHY TOMATO PLANTS.



FINE ARTS SECTION OF THE MYSORE DASARA EXHIBITION



MODEL CONCRETE HOUSE, WHICH CAN BE BUILT AT A COST OF RS. 2,500, WAS EXHIBITED BY THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS DURING THE DASARA EXHIBITION.

Jola	23—70 Pallas
Groundnut oil cake	391—11 Tons
Ammonium sulphate	315—59 "
Super phosphate	419—32 "
Mixtures	2—40 "

Three hundred and Twenty-eight and seventy-four tons of groundnut oil cake, 21—40 tons of Ammonium sulphate and 207—40 tons of s pers were procured and supplied to the distributing centres for supply to ryots. One thousand two hundred and forty-two compost pits were dug in the several districts. Three hundred and eighty-six acres and ten guntas of new Government lands were granted for cultivation in four districts. Rs. 5,900 of Takavi loan and Rs. 1,370 manure loans were sanctioned. One hundred and twenty-three new gun licences were sanctioned during the period to afford protection to food crops and cattle. Five hundred and eighty tons and 18 cwts., of iron materials were procured and supplied to the distributing centres. Thirteen thousand and nineteen feet of pipes required for Lift Irrigation purpose were also distributed to the ryots. Four hundred and fifty-nine acres of lands both virgin and cultivated was ploughed by means of the departmental tractors. Bulldozer services were also extended to the ryots wherever requisitioned.

(Press Note, dated 19th November 1951).

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The Government of Mysore have issued the following instructions for the strict guidance of their officers in relation to their conduct in connection with the forthcoming general elections in the State :—

"The ensuing General Elections to the Legislatures in the State and in the Centre will be the first of their kind under the Constitution of India and will be conducted on the basis of adult franchise. According to the Election Programme, the actual polling will take place in the State in January 1952. The number of voters to be dealt with, the number of polling centres to be arranged and the supervision of arrangements for the record of votes, etc., will all be on a scale considerably bigger than in any election, which has been held in the past.

The coming elections, therefore, throw a great responsibility upon Government servants of all categories, whether they are directly connected with the elections work or come into contact otherwise, with the public in their official capacity. They also throw a great responsibility upon the Government in power to ensure that the elections

are conducted in an absolutely fair manner and that the part of the Government servants in the election work is one of scrupulous impartiality.

The Standing Orders of Government already lay down that a Government servant may not take part in or subscribe in aid of any political movement. Nor may he attend any political meeting, his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness. If there is room for doubt whether any action of a Government servant will contravene these provisions, he should refer the matter for the orders of the Government authority to whom he is immediately subordinate. A Government servant shall not canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence or take part in any elections to a legislative body, provided that a Government servant who is qualified to vote at such election may exercise his vote, but if he does so, shall not give any indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted.

His Highness the Maharaja desires that the forthcoming General Elections should be conducted with absolute impartiality and maximum efficiency, and to this end enjoins upon every Government servant connected with the election work,—whether he is a Returning Officer, Presiding Officer, Polling Officer or a Police Officer, Peon or a Village Officer deputed for duty at a polling station, that a scrupulous regard for integrity, impartiality and efficiency in the discharge of work should be exercised. It is imperative that Government servants connected in any manner with the election work should familiarise themselves with the provisions of Law, Rules and the Circular Instructions laid down for guidance in their work and avoid committing any irregularities in the election procedure and duties entrusted to them.

Though public servants should be scrupulously guided in their conduct and discharge of duties by attention to the Standing Orders referred to above, they should give their prompt and zealous attention and utmost care to all the details of the election work. While Government will be glad to recognise special efficiency, and integrity in the discharge of duties connected with the elections in assessing the merits of officers for promotion, it should be understood by all the officers that inefficiency, indifference to work and want of strict impartiality will be liable to disciplinary action being taken.

His Highness the Maharaja feels confident that officers of Government will take action according to these instructions and will maintain the best traditions of the State in regard to the ensuing General Elections."

(Press Note, dated 19th November 1951).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS.

Under the United Nations Economic Development Fellowships and Scholarships Programme for 1952, fellowships and scholarships are proposed to be offered for training and study abroad in fields such as "Economic Development", "Administration" and "Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development". The duration of fellowships is normally three to six months, and scholarships normally one year. Application forms and other details may be had from the office of the Education Secretary to Government, Old Public Offices, Bangalore.

Intending candidates should send their applications in the prescribed form in triplicate so as to reach the Education Secretary to Government on or before the 25th instant.

(Press Note, dated 19th November 1951.)

FOOD GIFTS TO SCARCITY AREAS.

(For the fortnight ended 31st October 1951.)

The following statement regarding food gifts to scarcity areas in Bihar and Madras, furnished by the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug, and the cities of Kolar Gold Field and Davangere, is published for general information :

Particulars	Rice	Ragi	Jola	Wheat	Cash
Districts :	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	Rs.
Kolar				...	9 0 0
Tumkur	0 43½		1 7	0 88½	2 1 0
Mysore	...		1 50	...	46 8 0
Hassan	0 88½			...	
Shimoga	1 21½			...	
Chikmagalur				...	7 0 0
Chitaldrug				0 20	5 0 0
Cities					
K.G.F.	0 42½	0 64	1 68½	1 1	
Davangere				0 20	

(Press Note, dated 21st November 1951.)

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK.

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Haemorrhagic-septicaemia, Antrax, Foot and Mouth, Ranikhet, Sheep-pox, Contagious-goat pleuro-pneumonia, Goat-pox and Gastro-enteritis were encountered in the State during October 1951. Altogether 279 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases,

as against 236 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore districts, while Shimoga, Mandya and Chikmagalur districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 2,978 attacks of which 745 succumbed. The departmental staff conducted 45,826 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Three outbreaks of Rinderpest of which one was among sheep were registered in Bagepalli and Sorab taluks accounting for 14 attacks among cattle and 51 attacks among sheep, of which 4 cattle and 41 sheep succumbed. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the department to check its spread and 2,341 cattle and 315 sheep and goats in infected villages and 1,026 cattle in 5 neighbouring villages were protected against this disease. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 78 villages accounting for 13 deaths as against 95 villages accounting for 7 deaths during the previous month. Special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units of the department dosed 6,344 animals, as against 6,385 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the live-stock remained free from diseases during the month, and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note, dated 21st November 1951.)

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL.

The following Public Notice Issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, regarding Import Trade Control, is published for general information :

"Attention is invited to para 20 of Part I of the Red Book on Import Trade Control for the July-December, 1951, period, according to which Japan was treated a hard currency country. It has now been decided that, with immediate effect, Japan should be treated as a soft currency country.

Accordingly all current import licenses which are valid for the import of goods from soft currency countries or those which will be issued hereafter (except those which are valid for import from particular countries alone on account of a Trade Agreement or for any other similar consideration) will be valid for import from Japan also. No specific amendment in the licence is necessary. Customs authorities will allow import of goods from Japan against valid soft currency licences.

Separate Notification amending Open General Licence's Nos. XVI, XXI and XXIII are being issued."

(Press Note, dated 21st November 1951.)

RETAIL SELLING RATES OF FIRE-WOOD.

It is reported that after derationing of petrol, firewood is being sold at $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds to 3 maunds per rupee in the Mysore City for which there is no justification. With a view to affording relief to the public, Government have directed in their Notification No. S.D. 6795/C. 25-50-56, dated 21st November 1951, that fire-wood shall be sold in retail within the Municipal limits of Mysore City at not less than the following rates by any person dealing in fire-wood:—

Fire-wood split ... 3 maunds per rupee.
Firewood unsplit ... $3\frac{1}{2}$ " "

(Press Note, dated 21st November 1951.)

FOOD OFFENCES.

(During the fortnight ended 31st October 1951.)

I. BANGALORE CORPORATION.

For unauthorised transport of rationed food grains, three persons in Civil area and two in City were convicted and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30.

For running catering establishments unauthorisedly, three persons in the City were convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

For unauthorised possession of rationed food grains in his shop, a licensee in IV Division, Civil Area, was fined Rs. 100 besides recovery of cost of excess stock of rice and levy of penal rate on shortages found in other grains.

A Licensee of IV Division of Bangalore City was eliminated from the Rationing Scheme for having sold 25 seers of rice to a person, of any ration document.

For unauthorised closure of his Depot on 28th August 1951, a licensee in VII Division, Bangalore City, was administered a severe warning.

For allowing his ration depot go dry, a licensee of VI Division, Civil Area, was administered a severe warning.

For using uncertified weights in the issue of fuel, a licensee of VII Division was warned.

For issuing short weightment of fuel to a card holder on 4th April 1951, a licensed fuel dealer of II Division, Bangalore City, was fined Rs. 10.

The fuel licence of a fuel dealer in IV Division, Civil Area, was cancelled for certain serious irregularities.

II. MYSORE CITY.

For running hotels without license, 2 persons were convicted and sentenced to Simple Imprisonment till the rising of the Court, with fines of Rs. 75 and 25 respectively.

A Co-operative Society was surcharged for showing shortages in rationed food articles.

For selling bread at a rate higher than the controlled, two weeks quota of two bakeries was cancelled and one baker, severely warned.

Two Depot licensees were fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 respectively for having allowed cheques issued by them for commodities supplied to them to be dishonoured by the Bank for want of sufficient funds at their credit.

(Press Note, dated 23rd November 1951.)

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL.

The following Public Notice issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, regarding import trade control has been published for the information of the public:—

"It has been reported that owing to a strike in the Atlantic Ports of United States of America there has been delay in the actual shipment of goods covered by the licences issued by the licensing authorities in India.

It has, therefore, been decided that import licences (other than those granted under Open General Licence No. XI and XV Concession Schemes) which were valid for shipment from the U. S. A. and which expired on and after the 1st October 1951 will be deemed to be valid for shipments from the U. S. A. at any time up to and including 15th January 1952 without any additional grace period."

(Press Note, dated 24th November 1951.)

ANTI-CORRUPTION WORK.

(For the quarter ending 30th September 1951.)

The services of Sri A. L. Muniyappa, Food Depot Clerk, Ramachandrapuram, Bangalore, who was found guilty of misuse of foodgrains and tampering with official records were ordered to be terminated with a direction that the value of gunny bags and the grains found short be recovered from him.

Sri S. Srinivasachar, Inspector of Schools, Kolar Gold Fields, who was found guilty of misappropriation of Government funds and of receipt of illegal gratification from an applicant for an appointment, was reduced by Rs. 6 and his further increment stopped for a period of one year. The sum misappropriated was also ordered to be recovered.

Suitable action was taken against Sri C. P. Ramachandra Rao, Sub-Inspector of Police, Gundlupet, who had drawn food rations in two places.

Sri Mylariah, Head Clerk of the Office of the Inspector of Schools, Banavar Range, was ordered to be transferred out of the Range Office, as he was suspected of demanding illegal gratification and supplies from teachers.

The pay of Janab Hyder Ali, compounder, Medical Stores, Bangalore, who was found guilty of having misappropriated the medicines from the Stores was ordered to be reduced and the cost of the medicines so misappropriated was ordered to be recovered from him.

Sri Padmanabha Naidu, Head Constable, who was found guilty of harassing a member of the public and of receiving illegal gratification, etc., was reduced as a police constable.

The iron quota held by Janab Syed Mahaboob Sab, blacksmith, Goribidnur, who had misused iron supplied to him was ordered to be reduced. In the same town, the iron quota of Janab Syed Sab, blacksmith, was ordered to be cancelled, as he was found to have been unauthorisedly diverting his stocks.

On information that Sri S. D. Ramiah, Salesman, Petrol Bunk, Seshadri Road, was indulging in the black-marketing of petrol coupons, a trap was laid. He was prosecuted in a Court of Law and the case resulted in his being convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 and in default to undergo R. I. for three months. A similar trap was laid against two hardware merchants, one of Mysore and another of Tumkur, who were engaged in blackmarketing of iron and steel. Action is being taken to prosecute them.

Charges have been framed against one Head of a Department, one Executive Engineer, two Health Officers, three Food Depot Managers, two Police Inspectors, three Sub-Inspectors, three Police Constables, one Clerk of a taluk Office, one Surveyor and one clerk of the Public Works Department.

Orders of Government are awaited on final reports submitted to them in respect of two Police Inspectors, one Sub-Inspector, two Sub-Registrars, two Revenue Inspectors, one Head Master, one sales-tax office clerk, one Food Depot manager and one Camp Supervisor of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

(Press Note, dated 26th November 1951).

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER.

In pursuance of the policy of Government of supplying electric power as expeditiously as possible to areas where the need is felt acutely, there has been a sustained progress in making power available to irrigation pumping sets, for lighting and heating purposes. The following statement shows the progress achieved during October 1951:—

Sl. No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chik-magalur	Chital-drug	Hassan	Shimoga	Total
1	Lighting	361	105 (5 temp)	18	67	70	55	78	28	82	864 (5 temp)
2	Heating	41	6	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	62
3	Power	16	4	1	7	...	2	8	2	3	43 (3 temp)
4	Irrigation Pumping Sets.	9	2	1 (3 temp)	8	28	...	12	...	1	61
5	Cinemas	...	1 (temp)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2 (1 temp)
6	Street Lights	17	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	8	42
7	Villages Electrified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total number of installations in the State as on 31st October 1951, is as follows. It is noteworthy that the number of lighting installations has now exceeded the figure of one lakh.

Lighting	...	1,00,369 (5 temp)	Irrigation Pumping Sets	...	2,825
Heating	...	5,57	Cinemas	...	190
Power	...	6,677 (3 temp)	Street Lights	...	26,392 (1 temp)
			Villages Electrified	...	494

(Press Note, dated 27th November 1951).

FOOD GIFTS.

For the Fortnight ended 15th November 1951.

The following statement regarding food gifts to scarcity areas in Bihar and Madras, furnished by the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug, and the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere, is published for general information:—

Place	Rice	Ragi	Jola	Wheat	Cash
Districts.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	P. Srs.	Rs. a. p.
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar ...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur ...	0 11	...	...	0 30	2 3 0
Mysore ...	0 10	0 50	...	...	46 8 0
	(Paddy)				
Mandya ...	...	...	...	...	9 6 0
Hassan ...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	0 46	...	...	...	...
	(Paddy)				
Chikmagalur ...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug ...	...	...	...	...	...
Cities.					
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	0 50	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Fields ...	0 27	...	...	0 71	...
Davangere ...	...	0 17	...	...	...
		(Milk)			

(Press Note dated 28th November 1951).

LICENSING OF IMPORTS OF MOTORS

The following Public Notice issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, regarding Licensing of Imports of Motors, is published for the information of the public:—

"The attention of importers is invited to public Notice No. 23—I.T.C. (P.N.)—61, dated the 2nd February 1951, as subsequently amended.

2. The voltage of Motors of prohibited types specified in para 1 of the Notice referred to above should be read as "400/440" instead of "400/400".

3. The provisions of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Public Notice No. 23—I.T.C. (T.N.)—51, dated the 2nd February, 1951 as subsequently amended apply to all types of licences including C.G., H.E.P., and M.T.C. issued on or after the 2nd February 1951.

4. Where in the case of a licence issued subsequent to 2nd February 1951 for the import of machinery including Motors of restricted types as an integral part of the machinery, the precise number and specifications of the banned motors have not been specified, the licence-holder should return the licence to the licensing authority who issued the licence, for necessary endorsement. Failure to do so may cause difficulties in clearance."

(Press Note dated 30th November 1951).

INDIAN BOILER REGISTRATIONS, 1950

The following Notification issued by the Ministry of Works Production and Supply, Central Boilers Board, Government of India, regarding Amendment to Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, is published for the information of the public:—

"The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, which the Central Boilers Board propose to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th November 1951.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, Ministry of Works, Production and Supply, North Block, New Delhi.

Draft Amendment.

In regulation 382 of the said Regulations, to the list of the States with their distinguishing letters, the following States with their distinguishing letters shall be added, namely:—

Hyderabad ...	...	H. D.
Madhya Bharat ...	...	M. B.
Mysore ...	...	M. Y. S
Patiala and East Punjab State		
Union ...	...	P. U.
Rajasthan ...	...	B. J.
Saurashtra ...	...	S. A.
Travancore-Cochin ...	...	T. C.

(Press Note dated 30th November 1951).

IMPORT OF BUILT-UP CARS INTO INDIA.

The following Instructional Memorandum No. 14--51, C.C.I. (General) issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, regarding the import of Built-up Cars into India, is republished for general information:—

"Reference Instructional Memorandum No. 13--C.C.I. (General), dated the 27th August 1951 on the above subject.

The following further decisions have been reached:—

(1) The import of Estate Cars, Station Wagons, Jeeps and similar vehicles may be allowed as baggage from dollar countries also as in the case of soft currency countries.

(2) The import of buses and transport vehicles should not be allowed as baggage whether from soft currency countries of dollar countries.

(3) Import of motor vehicles need not be confined to one unit permit per family. A passenger and his wife may both bring a car from doller area provided each of them satisfies the conditions regarding residence, ownership etc., in respect of the vehicle which they are bringing out.

(4) The concession of bringing a car and a motor cycle should be treated as mutually exclusive. In other words no passenger can bring both.

(5) No individual should be allowed to bring a motor vehicle oftener than once in two years. For this purpose it would suffice if a declaration to this effect that he had not brought a car within the preceding two years is obtained from the passenger".

(Press Note, dated 30th November 1951.)

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

I. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BANGALORE.

1. Chief Minister	Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, B.A., B.L.
2. Minister for Finance and Industries	...	...	Sri H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B.
3. Minister for Law and Labour	...	...	Sri K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, B.A., B.L.
4. Minister for Revenue and Excise	...	...	Sri H. Siddalya, B.A., LL.B.
5. Minister for Home Affairs	...	...	Sri T. Marlappa, B.A., LL.B.
6. Minister for Local Self-Government	...	...	Sri R. Chennigaramiah.

II. SPEAKER—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, BANGALORE.

Sri V. Venkatappa

III. HIGH COURT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE.

1. Chief Justice	...	...	Rao Bahadur P. Medapa, B.A., B.L.
2. Judge	...	...	Sri R. Venkataramaiya, M.A., LL.B.
3. Judge	...	...	Sri N. Balakrishnaiya, B.A., LL.B.
4. Judge	...	...	Sri T. N. Mallappa, B.A., LL.B.
5. Judge	...	...	Sri B. Vasudeva Murthy, B.A., LL.B.

IV. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BANGALORE.

1. Chairman	...	...	Rajamantrapravina H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L.
2. Member	...	...	Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, B.A., LL.B.
3. Member	...	...	Mr. George Matthan, B.Sc.

V. THE PALACE, MYSORE.

1. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.	...	...	Sri Safi Darashah, B.A.
2. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.	...	...	Sri H. N. Pallegar, M.A., LL.B.

V. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE.

1. Vice-Chancellor	...	...	Dr. B. L. Manjunath, B.A., M.Sc. (Lond), D.Phil. (Oxon.)
2. Registrar	...	...	Sri C. Rangachar, B.Sc., M.Ed.

VII. SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, BANGALORE.

1. Chief Secretary to Government	...	...	Sri E. V. Ganapati Iyer, B.Sc.
2. Secretary to Government, Education Department.	Sri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, B.A.

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| 3. Secretary to Government, Development Department. | Mr. R. J. Rego, M.A. |
| 4. Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department. | Sri K. Balasubramanyam, M.Sc. |
| 5. Financial Secretary to Government ... | Sri M. Shamanna, M.A. |
| 6. Law Secretary to Government . | Sri N. R. Jaya Rao, M.A., LL.B. |
| 7. Revenue Secretary to Government ... | Sri B. T. Kempanna, B.A., LL.B. |
| 8. Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments. | Sri S. Biligiri Rao, B.E. |
| 9. Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Departments. | Sri N. Puttarangaswamy, B.Sc. |
| 10. Secretary to Government, Medical and Public Health Departments. | Janab Mohamed Rahmathulla, M.A., LL.B. |

VIII. LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

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|--|--|
| Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri K. Srinivasan, B.Sc. |
| Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore, and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Janab Mir Safdar Hussain, B.A. |
| Commissioner for Rural Development in Mysore and Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, Grain Merchants' Bank Building, Chamarajpet, Bangalore. | Sri K. Thipperudriah, B.A. |
| 4. Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.). |
| 5. Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, M.Sc. |
| 6. Senior Surgeon in Mysore and Inspector-General of Prisons, Bangalore. | Dr. V. Lakshmana Rao Padke, M.B.B.S. |
| 7. Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri B. S. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L. |
| 8. Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning and Secretary, Economic Conference in Mysore and Census Commissioner in Mysore, Residency Buildings, Bangalore. | Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A. |
| 9. Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore. | Mr. George Chandy, M.S.E.E. (Acting). |
| 10. Chief Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore ... | Sri N. Neelakantappa, B.A., B.E. |
| 11. Special Chief Engineer, Bangalore ... | Sri D. S. Venkanna, B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.E. |
| 12. Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A. |
| 13. Director of Public Health in Mysore, Bangalore. | Dr. T. Chandrasekhariah, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.P.H. |
| 14. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri K. Guru Dutt, B.A. |
| 15. Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri K. H. Srinivasan, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.). |
| 16. Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri P. M. Narayanaswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P., So.D., (Ger.) F.F.A.S. (Fr.) |
| 17. Director of Geology in Mysore, Bangalore ... | Mr. Charles S. Pichamuthu, D.Sc. (Glas.), Ph.D. |
| 18. Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri R. Ramakrishna, M.Sc., E.E., M.A.I.E.E., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., F.A.Sc., F.N.I. |
| 19. Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A. |

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| 20. Director of Anti-corruption and Efficiency Audit, Bangalore. | Sri K. Henjerappa, B.A., B.L. |
| 21. Director of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore ... | Sri L. Narasimhachar, M.A. |
| 22. Director of Printing, Stationery, and Publications, Bangalore. | Sri B. Krishnaswamy Chetty, B.E., A.B.P.S., M.A.S.M.E. |
| 23. General Manager, Government Road Transport Services, Bangalore. | Janab A. S. Khaleel, B.A. |
| 24. Director, Department of Sericulture, Bangalore. | Janab K. Shamsuddin Khan. B.A. |
| 25. Secretary, Government Insurance Department. | Sri M. S. Narasimha Sastry, B.A. (Acting). |
| 26. Examiner, Local Fund Accounts | Sri D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc. (Hons.). |
| 27. Kannada Translator to Government, Bangalore. | Rajasevasakta C. K. Venkataramayya, M.A., LL.B. |
| 28. Trade Agent for Mysore in London ... | Sri T. Venkatasiva Reddy, LL.B. (Wales). |
| 29. Principal Information Officer to Government, Old Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.). |
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VEHICLES OF KNOWLEDGE.

"Reading maketh a full man; Conference a ready man; and writing an exact man."—*Francis Bacon*.

The following is the List of Books added to the Mysore University Library from the
1st September to 1st October 1951.

General and Reference Works.

Adler, M. J.	...	...	...	How to Read a Book. (028).
—	...	...	...	Art and Art Appreciation. (016·7)
Natesan, G. A.	...	...	...	The Indian Review: Golden Jubilee Number 1900-1950. (050).
Ranganathan, S. R. and Sivaraman, K. M	...	...	...	Library Manual. (020).

Philosophy.

Dewey, J. and A. F. Bentley	...	...	...	Knowing and the Known. (104)
Fabber, M. (ed.)	...	...	...	Philosophic Thought in France and the United States. (104)
Schweitzer, A.	...	...	...	The Wit and Wisdom. (104/921—922)

Psychology.

Bartlett, F. and Mackworth, N. H.	...	...	...	Planned Seeing: Some Psychological Experiments. (141)
Bartlett, Sir Frederic	The Mind at Work and Play. (140·4)

Aesthetics.

Pepper, S. C.	The Basis of Criticism in the Arts. (160·4)
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Religion.

Busenbark, E.	Symbols Sex and the Stars in Popular Beliefs. (280)
Muni Ratna Prabha Vijaya	Sramana Bhagavan Mahavira Life. 5 Volumes. (233)

Sociology.

Bergstraesser, A.	...	...	...	Goethe's Image of Man and Society. (300·4/881b)
Lesch, E. B.	...	...	...	Social Science Research in Sarawak. (300·4)
Morris, C. (ed.)	...	...	...	Social Case Work in Great Britain. (300·4)
Williams, R. M.	...	...	...	American Society. (300·4)

Politics and Administration.

Bush, V.	...	...	...	Modern Arms and Free Man. (385)
Ernst, M. L.	...	...	...	The First Freedom. (320·4)
Great Britain	...	...	...	Memorandum by the Civil Service Commissioners on the use of the Civil Service Selection Board in the Reconstruction Competitions. (352)
Inkeles, A.	...	...	...	Public Opinion in Soviet Russia: A Study in Mass Persuasion. (320·4/946)
Irion, F. G.	...	...	...	Public Opinion and Propaganda. (320·4)
Kambli, H. V.	...	...	...	Convincing the Common Man. (320·4)
Marx, F. M. (ed.)	...	...	...	Foreign Government: The Dynamics of Politics Abroad. (350·4)
Meier, N. C. and Saunders, H. W. (ed.)	...	...	...	The Polls and Public Opinion. (320·4)
Rance, Sir Hubert	...	...	...	Development and Welfare in the West Indies. 1947—1949. (353)
Ridges, E. W.	...	...	...	Constitutional Law by G. A. Forrest. (323)
Smith, B. L. and Others	...	...	...	Propaganda, Communication and Public Opinion—A Comprehensive Reference Guide. (320·4)

Economics.

Bergson, A.	...	...	...	The Structure of Soviet Wages. (330·4/338a)
Brimelow, T.	...	...	...	Cuba—Economic and Commercial Conditions in Cuba. (330·9b)
Commonwealth Economic Committee	...	...	...	Reports—Thirty-Fourth. A Survey of the Trade in Fertilisers. (331/631·8)

Great Britain:	...	...	Report of the United Kingdom Industrial Mission to Pakistan 1950 (335)
Kesava Iyengar, S.	...	...	Rural Economic Enquiries in the Hyderabad State 1949-1951. (830'9b/831'1)
Lester, R. A.	...	...	Economics of Labor. (832)
New Horizons in the East	...	...	The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia. (830'9b/950)
Roberts, N. S. Sweden:	...	...	Economic and Commercial Conditions in Sweden. (830'9b)
	...	...	World Outlook and State of Food and Agriculture 1950. (831'1/830)

Education.

Great Britain :	...	...	Report of the After-Care Committee of the Scottish Advisory Council on Child Care. (870'6/872)
Great Britain :	...	...	Report of the Boarding-Out Committee of the Scottish Advisory Council on Child Care. (870'6)
—	...	...	Report of the Committee of Enquiry into Problems Relating to Children with Defective Hearing. (871'912)
—	...	...	Report of the Department Committee on Children and the Cinema. (871'83523)
—	...	...	Report of the Homes Committee of the Scottish Advisory Council on Child Care. (870'6/872)
Housden, L. G.	...	...	The Teaching of Parent Craft. (871)
—	...	...	The Future Development of Higher Technological Education. (870'6)
Lockhart, L. W.	...	...	The Basic Teacher. (871)
—	...	...	Manual of Guidance Special Services No. 1. (870'6)
Mathematical Association.	...	...	The Teaching of Trigonometry in Schools. (871'80510)
Primary Education,	...	...	A Report of the Advisory Council on Education in Scotland. (872)
Sixth Congress of the Universities of the British Commonwealth 1948.	...	...	Report of Proceedings. (878'41)
Styler, W. E.	...	...	How to Study. (871'8)
The Teaching of Science in Secondary Schools.	...	...	(871'805/873)
UNESCO. Sargent, J. and Orata, P. T.	...	...	Report of the Mission to Thailand. (870'6)
Pep	...	...	The University Student: Selection and Awards. (878)

Anthropology.

Fenton, W. N.	...	...	The Roll Call of the Iroquois Chiefs. (892)
McIlwraith, T. F.	The Bella Coola Indians. Vol. I and II. 892)

Philology.

Chaudhuri, S. C.	Lingua Indica Revealed. (450'4)
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Science.

Chilton, D.	The Science of Weather (551'59)
Constants,	Formulae and Methods used in Transverse Mercator Projection. (528'8)
Fisher, C. and Lockwood, M	...	...	Astronomy. (520)
Gamow, G.	...	...	The Birth and Death of the Sun. (523'2)
Great Britain:	...	...	The Meteorological Glossary. (851'5)
Kolin, A.	...	...	Physics, Its Laws, Ideas and Methods. (580)
Shepherd, W	...	...	A New Survey of Science. (509)
Taylor, F. S.	...	...	Science Past and Present (500)
Tranter, C. J.	...	...	Integral Transforms in Mathematical Physics. (580'8)
Wightman, W. P. D.	...	...	The Growth of Scientific Ideas. (509)

Useful Arts.

Acock, A. M.	...	...	Progress and Economic Problems in Farm Mechanization. (631'8)
Great Britain,	...	...	Human Milk. (612'644)
Hartigan, J. D. B.	...	...	Planning a National Forest Inventory. (634'926).
Hanser, G.	...	...	Look Younger, Live Longer. (618)
Hyams, E.	...	...	From the Waste Land. (630/831'1)

Fine Arts.

Dinamoore, W. B.	...	...	The Architecture of Ancient Greece. (720)
Firth, A.	...	...	French Life and Landscape, Vol. I, Paris and the North. (711)
Gardner, H.	...	...	Art Through the Ages. (709)
Goldschneider, L.	...	...	The Sculptures of Michelangelo. (730)
Great Britain:	...	...	Report of the Committee on Qualification of Planners. (711)
—	...	...	Ninth Report of the Royal Fine Art Commission 1948-1949. (706)
Chughtai	...	...	Indian Paintings. (759'956)
Meredith, R.	...	...	Mr. Lincoln's Camera Man Mathew, B. Brady. (770/973)

Needham, J. and Others (Forewords.)	...	...	Contemporary Chinese Woodcuts. (761)
Orpen, Sir William. ...	...	...	The Outline of Art. (709)
Pevsner, N. ...	...	...	An Outline of European Architecture. (080/720)
Ram Gopal and Dadaachanjī, S. ...	...	...	Indian Dancing. (793-8)
Victoria and Albert Museum ...	...	...	Onstable. (750-941)
— ...	...	...	The Raphael Cartoons. (714-5)
— ...	...	...	50 Masterpieces of Pottery and Glass. (733-3/743)
— ...	...	...	A Handbook to the W. G. Gulland Bequest of Chinese Porcelain (733-2)

Literature—General.

Potter, S. ...	...	Some Notes on Lifemanship. (808-7)
Vulliamy, C. E. ...	...	The Anatomy of Satire. (808-8)
Wright, C. K. ...	...	Unaccustomed as I am (8/8-8)

English Literature.

Aldington, R. ...	...	Seven Against Reeves. (080/823-6)
McCleod, J. ...	...	The Passage of the Torch (821-6)
Orwell, G. ...	...	Nineteen Eighty-Four, A Novel. (823-6)
Powell, A. ...	...	A Question of Upbringing: A Novel. (828-6)
Puncheon, E. R. ...	...	Mystery Villa. (080/823-6)
Tasaki, H.	Long the Imperial Way. (828-6)

Kannada.

Narayanaswami Rao, B.	Katha Sangraha. (869k)
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History—General.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools:	...	The Teaching of History. (907)
Plekhanov, G. G. ...	...	The Role of the Individual in History. (904)

Geography and Travels.

Calder, R. ...	...	Men against the Desert. (914)
Rand McNally ...	...	Cosmopolitan World Atlas. (910-8)
Tolmachoff, I. P.	Siberian Passage, An Explorer's Search into the Russian Arctic. (914-4)

Ancient and Medieval History.

Glanville, S. R. K. (ed.)	The Legacy of Egypt. (931)
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History—Europe.

Leaf, R. Iceland:	Yesterday and Today. (949)
New, C. W. and Trotter, R. G.	Modern History. (940-9)

History—France.

Ritchie, R. L. G. (ed.)...	...	France, A Companion to French Studies. (943-09)
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Biography.

Buckler, F. W.	Harmun'ul-Rashid and Charles the Great. (923-2)
Butler, H.	Confident Morning. (923)
Gorky, Maxim. ...	...	Autobiography. 3 Volumes. (928/853b)
Graham, S. ...	...	Peter the Great: A Life of Peter I of Russia. (923-2/946)
Kruif, S. Paul, D. C. ...	...	Life among the Doctors. (926-1)

The following is the list of books added to the Mysore University Library
from 1st October to 1st November 1951.

General and Reference Works.

Haines, H. E.	...	...	...	Living with Books. (002)
London	...	...	...	The Calendar of the London School of Economics and Political Science 1951-52 (378-41)
Stewart, J. D. (ed.)	...	...	...	The Reference Librarian in University, Municipal and Specialised Libraries, by G. H. Bushnell and Others. (023-72)

Philosophy.

Belinsky, V. G.	...	...	...	Selected Philosophical Works. (104)
Brinton, C.	...	...	...	Ideas and Men. (120-4)
Foulquie, P.	...	...	...	Existentialism. (125).
Heidegger, M.	...	...	...	Existence and Being. (193/104).
Jaspers, K.	...	...	...	Way to Wisdom (104).
Kuhn, H.	...	...	...	Encounter with Nothingness: An Essay on Existentialism. (125).
Paton, H. J.	...	...	...	In Defence on Reason. (192).
Russell, B.	...	...	...	Let the People Think. (080/104).
Sherrington, I.	...	...	...	Life's Unfolding. (080/104).
Spencer, H.	...	...	...	First Principles. (080/193)

Psychology.

Allport, G. W.	...	...	...	The Individual and his Religion. (149e).
Centers, R.	...	...	...	The Psychology of Social Classes. (143).
Chambers, E. G.	...	...	...	Psychology and the Industrial Workers. (147).
Darwin, C.	...	...	...	The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals. (080/140-4-146)
Jones, E.	...	...	...	Essays in Applied Psycho-Analysis. Vol. II. (149n/290)
Katz, D.	...	...	...	Gestalt Psychology. (140-92b).
McKenzie, J. G.	...	...	...	Nervous Disorders and Religion. (149e/210).
Mander, A.E.	...	...	...	Psychology for Everyman and Woman. (080/140-4)
Money-Kyrle, R. E.	...	...	...	Psychoanalysis and Politics. (149h/320-4).
Night, R. and Margaret	...	...	...	A Modern Introduction to Psychology. (140-4)
Robinson, J. H.	...	...	...	The Mind in the Making. (060/148).
Ryder, T. A.	...	...	...	Psychology and You. (140-4).

Ethics.

Brochmann, G. and Mumford, L.	...	...	...	Humanity and Happiness. (170-4).
Collier, L.	...	...	...	Flight from Conflict. (080/170-4).

Religion.

Bayley, H.	...	...	...	The Lost Language of Symbolism. (290).
Berdyaev, N.	...	...	...	Freedom and the Spirit. (224/210).
	...	...	...	The Destiny of Man. (224/310).
	...	...	...	Spirit and Reality. (224).
	...	...	...	Solitude and Society. (324).
	...	...	...	The Origin of Russian Communism. (224/229).
	...	...	...	Slavery and Freedom. (224/338a).
Bowen, M.	...	...	...	The Church and Social Progress. (080/274).
Coulton, G. G.	...	...	...	Friars' Lantern. (080/324)
Huxley, J.	...	...	...	Religion Without Revelation. (080/204).
Robertson, A.	...	...	...	Jesus: Myth or History. (080/224).
Smith, A.D.H.	...	...	...	In Search of the Real Bible. (080/224).

Sociology.

Arendt, H.	...	...	...	The Burden of Our Time. (800-4).
Carter, D.	...	...	...	Sin and Sciences. (801b/364).
Drucker, P. F.	...	...	...	The New Society. (300-4/330-4).
Ridley, G. N.	...	...	...	Man: The Verdict of Science (080/800-4)
Roberts, M.	...	...	...	The Estate of Man. (800-4).
Rowntree, B. S. and Lavers, G. R.	...	...	...	English Life and Leisure—A Social Study. (800.4).

Statistics.

Brookes, B. C. and Dick, W.F.L.	...	...	Introduction to Statistical Method (810.4).
Cochran, W. G. and Cox, G. M.	...	...	Experimental Designs. (810.4).
Control Chart Method of Controlling Quality during Productions, Approved April, 1942. (American War Standards)	...	...	(810/44).
Deming, W. E.	...	...	Some Theory of Sampling. (811.2).
London University	...	...	Random Sampling Numbers by L. E. C. Tippett. (810.8).
	...	...	Tables of the Logarithms of the Complete T-Function by E. S. Pearson 1932 (810.8).
Shewhart, W. A.	...	...	Statistical Method from the viewpoint of Quality Control. (811).
Statistical Inference in Dynamic Economic Models.	...	...	Ed. by Tjalling C. Koopmans. (390.8/810.4).

Politics and Administration.

Anderson, W. and Weidner, E. U.	...	...	American City Government. (329e).
Bailey, T. A.	...	...	America Faces Russia. (329g).
China	...	...	China Accuses. (329g).
Curtis, L.	...	...	Civitas Dei. (820.4).
Degras, J. (ed.)	...	...	Soviet Documents on Foreign Policy. Vol. I. (320.6/329g).
Fyfe, H.	...	...	The Illusion of Nation Character. (080/324.4).
Laski, H. J.	...	...	Reflections on the Constitution. (322).
Lasswell, H. D. and Kaplan, A.	...	...	Power and Society. (320.4)
May, Sir Thomas Erskine	...	...	Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings and Usage of Parliament. (329a).
Schumpeter, J. A.	...	...	Imperialism and Social Class. (321).
Sharma, M. P.	...	...	Social Self-Government in India. (329e/967).
Spencer, H.	...	...	The Man Versus the State. (080/320.4).
UNESCO Contemporary Political Science	...	...	A Survey of Methods, Research and Teaching. (320.7).

Economics.

Cole, G. D. H.	...	...	The British Co-operative Movement in a Socialist Society. (388b).
Dewar, M.	...	...	Soviet Trade with Eastern Europe 1945-49. (320.7/385).
Digby, M.	...	...	Agricultural Co-operation in the Commonwealth. (381.1).
Great Britain	...	...	Ministry of Supply—Directorate of Royal Ordnance Factories. (881.810.6).
Hayek, F. A. (Von)	...	...	Collectivist Economic Planning. (380.4).
India	...	...	The First Five-Year Plan. A Draft Outline. (330.4).
	...	...	First Report of the National Income Committee April 1961. (380.6/386).
	...	...	Industrial Awards in India—An Analysis. (332).
	Report of the Central Pay Commission. (334).
	Report of the Expert Committee on the Future Markets. (385).
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	White Paper on Indo-Pakistan Trade Relations. (336).
Jones, J. H.	The Economics of Private Enterprise. (330.4).
Lenin, V. I.	...	...	Marx Engels-Marxism. (388a).
Lythe, S. G. E.	...	...	British Economic History since 1760. (380.9b).
Stone, R. and others	...	...	Income and Wealth. Vol. I. (334).
Torr, O.	...	...	Marx on China 1863-1860. (388a)
Wilson, T. and Andrews, P. W. S. (eds.)	...	...	Oxford Studies in Price Mechanism. (380.4).
Zinkin, M.	Asia and the West. (380.9b).

Law.

India	The Adaption of Laws Order, 1950. 344).
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Bachmeyer, A. C. and Hartmen, G. (ed.)	The Hospital in Modern Society. (362.11).
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Education.

Allen, R. B.	Medical Education and the Changing Order. (378.99).
Asbford, M. (ed.)	Trends in Medical Education. (378.99).
Challenge and Response	...	...	An Account of the Emergency Scheme for the Training of Teachers. (871).
Dobinson, C. H. (ed.)	Education in a Changing World. (370.4).
Great Britain	Visual and Aural Aids. (370.6/871.385).
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Commerce and Communication.

India	Indian Railways--1949-50.
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Philology.

Emery, D. W. and Kierzek, J. M.	English Fundamentals. (410).
Kierzek, J. M.	The Practice of Composition. (428-3)

Science.

Bacon, J. S. D.	...	...	The Chemistry of Life. (060/574-19).
Carter, C. W. and Thompson, R. H. S.	...	...	Biochemistry in Relation to Medicine. (574-19/612-015).
Childs, W. H. J.	...	...	Physical Constants. (530-8/590-4).
Darwin, C.	...	...	The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection. (080/575).
Emmens, O. W.	...	...	Principles of Biological Assay. (574/810-4).
Flint, H. T.	...	...	Wave Mechanics. (530-8/594-1).
Francis, V. J.	...	...	Fundamentals of Discharge Tube Circuits. (530-8/597-22).
Hardy, G. H.	...	...	A Course of Pure Mathematics. (510).
Hogben, L.	...	...	Chance and Choice by Cardpack and Chessboard. (510).
Lankester, E. R.	...	...	Science for the Citizen. (504).
Lepage, G.	...	...	Fireside Science. (080/504).
Levy, R.	...	...	Parasitic Animals. (590).
Lucas, S.	...	...	The Universe of Science. (080/504).
Mann, H. B.	...	...	Modern Ideas of the Atom. (541-2).
Mather, K.	...	...	Analysis and Design of Experiments. (510/310-4).
Porter, A.	...	...	Biometrical Genetics. (575).
Ridley, G. N.	...	...	Thermodynamics. (530-8/595-7).
Smart, W. M.	...	...	Man Studies Life. (080/570).
Stoner, E. C.	...	...	Foundations of Astronomy. (520).
Van Nuy, K.	...	...	Magnetism. (530-8/598).
Williams, R. J. and others	...	...	Science and Cosmic Purpose. (504/104).
Young, J. Z.	...	...	The Biochemistry of B Vitamins. (574-194).
			Doubt and Certainty in Science. (504/570-4).

Useful Arts.

Binger, C.	...	...	More about Psychiatry. (616-8).
Bourne, G. H.	...	...	How Your Body Works. (612).
Eddy, W. H. and Hawley, G. G.	...	...	We Need Vitamins. (614-1).
Hill, A. B.	...	...	Principles of Medical Statistics. (614-1/312)
Karpinski, V. A.	...	...	What are Collective Farms? (630)
Murray, D. S.	...	...	The Search for Health. (080/614)
Sahyun, M. (ed.)	...	...	Proteins and Amino Acids in Nutrition. (612-39)
Wirtschafter, Z. T.	...	...	Minerals in Nutrition. (612-3926)

Fine Arts.

Graves, M.	...	...	The Art of Color and Design. (740)
Hartnoll, P. (ed.)	...	...	The Oxford Companion to the Theatre. (792-08)
Sadhu Vasu.	...	...	Chota Aachee Taspeer. (704)
Ward, R.	...	...	The Design and Equipment of Hospitals. (725-5)

Literature—General.

Allott, K. & Farris, M.	...	...	The Art of Graham Greene. (813)
Altick, R. D.	...	...	The Scholar Adventurers. (810-4)
Auden, W. H.	...	...	The Enchafed Flood or the Romantic Iconography of the Sea. (811)
Empson, W.	...	...	The Structure of Complex Words. (810 4/410)
Worts, F. R.	...	...	Practical Aids to Public Speaking. (808-6)

English Literature.

Bronte, C.	...	...	Shirley. (828-52)
Compton-Burnett, I.	...	...	Man-servant and Maid-servant. (823-8)
	...	...	Two Worlds and Their Ways. (823-6)
Corelli, M.	...	...	The Mighty Atom. (828-6)
De La Mare, W.	...	...	Winged Chariot. (821-6)
Elliot, G.	...	...	The Mill on the Floss. (880/823-52)
	...	...	Essays, Ancient and Modern. (824-6)
	...	...	Adam Bede. 080/823-58)
Lawrence, D. H.	...	...	The White Peacock. (828-6)
	...	...	Women in Love. (823-6)
	...	...	Sons and Lovers. (823-6)
	...	...	Aaron's Rod. (823-6)
Macdonald, W. L.	...	...	Pope and His Critics. (821-42/811)
Marsh, E.	...	...	Essays by Divers Hands. (820-6)
Wordsworth, W.	...	...	Wordsworth at Cambridge. (821-51/928)

German Literature.

Southwell, K. A. ... Signposts in German Literature. (931a)

French Literature.

Camus, A. ... The Plague. (841'8)
Sartre, Jean-Paul. ... The Reprieve. (841'8)
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Geography and Travels.

Stamp L. D. ... The Earth's Crust. (914'9/650'0)

Ancient and Medieval History.

Dange, S. A. ... India from Primitive Communism to Slavery. (930'4/338a)

Russian History.

Sumner, B. H. ... Survey of Russian History. (946)

Indian History.

Dutt, K. G. ... Hindu Culture. (960'4)
Dutt, R. P. ... India Today (960'4)
Gwalior ... Gwaliorrajya-ke-Abhilekh, 1947. (961'1)
Meller, A. ... India Since Partition. (960'9/967)
Spear, P. ... Twilight of the Mughuls. (963)
Raghavachariar, N. R. ... The Constitution of India with Commentaries. (966)

Biography.

De La Bedoyere, M. ... The Life of Baron Von Hugel. (922)
Einstein, A. ... The World as I see It. (080/926)
Farrington, B. ... Francis Bacon. (921)
Guthrie, D. ... Lord Lister. (925)
Kelly, F. & Ryan, C. ... MacArthur. (923'2)
Panton, Sir, P. ... Leaves from a Doctor's Life. (925)
Payne, R. ... Mao Tse-Tung-Ruler of Red China. (928'2)
Robinson, J. ... Tom Cullen of Baltimore. (926'1)

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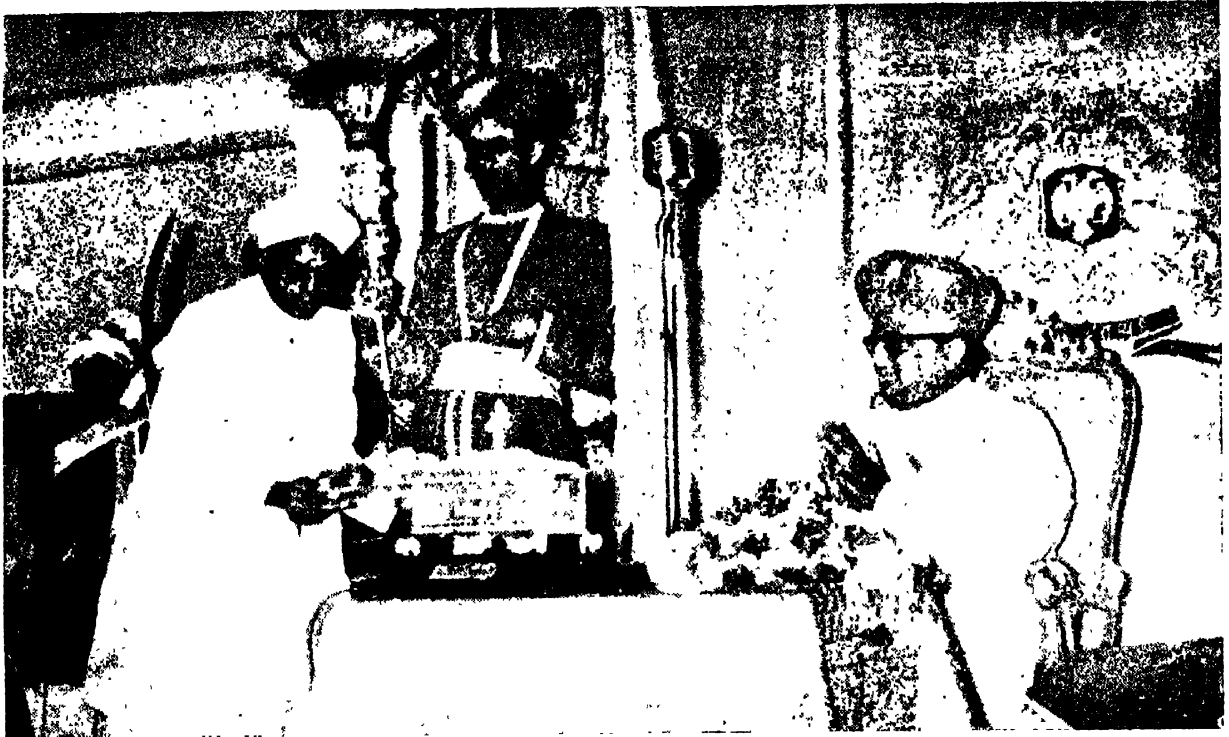
Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications,
at the Government Press, Bangalore.



THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, SRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, WHO ARRIVED IN BANGALORE ON 26TH DECEMBER 1951, WAS RECEIVED AND GARLANDED BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF MINISTER OF MYSORE AND SRI K. HANUMANTHIAH, PRESIDENT OF THE M.P.C.C.



THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF MINISTER IS SEEN INTRODUCING TO THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT THE LOCAL DIGNITARIES ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE BANGALORE AERODROME.



SRI M. C. SHIVANANDA SARMA, SECRETARY, VIDYODAYA HIGH SCHOOL, PRESENTING THE ADDRESS TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE VIDYODAYA HIGH SCHOOL AT T.-NARSIPUR.



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA PRESENTING THE TROPHY TO THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY, WHICH WON THE MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE INTER-VARSITY ATHLETIC MEET ON 30TH DECEMBER 1951, AT THE SAMPANGI STADIUM, BANGALORE.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XV]

Bangalore, December 1951

[No. 9

HIS HIGHNESS' TOUR IN THE MYSORE DISTRICT.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore toured the Mysore District in the second week of December 1951 for about five days. Throughout the tour, His Highness was accorded a rousing reception by the people of the District. The principal engagements His Highness attended during the tour were the opening of hospitals, high schools and bridges. His Highness also paid a visit to the Nugu Project in Heggadadevankote Taluk. His Highness was accompanied, besides his personal staff, by the Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries and the Hon'ble Sri T. Mariappa, Minister for Home Affairs and others.

INAUGURATION OF THE FOURTH AGAMIKA MAHASAMMELAN.

Replying to the address presented by the *Agamika Mahamandali* and the members of the Reception Committee at the inauguration of the *Agamika Mahasammelan*, held at Nanjangud on the 10th December 1951, His Highness was pleased to say that *Agama Shastra* explains the different methods of worship. It incorporates many a great spiritual truths which would enable man to realise himself. It is a happy augury, His Highness added that the Mahasammelan, organised with the object of propagating *Agama Dharma* has been held at Nanjangud, the abode of Lord Srikanteswara. As man cannot attain salvation by following a *Shastra* opposed to *Agama Shastra*, it is our duty not only to protect and preserve it, but also to propagate the same. It is therefore, a matter for great satisfaction that the *agamikas* have been convening the *sammelana* every year unanimously to propagate the fundamental *Agama Shastra* (doctrines of

worship). His Highness further said that Members of the Royal Family like Her Highness Maharani Lakshaminanniavaru, and His Highness Krishnaraya, who realised that righteousness far exceeded charity in actual practice, evinced very keen interest in propagating the exalted doctrines of *Agama Shastra*.

His Highness the Maharaja further said that it is in the fitness of things that the Mahasammelan had been convened under the distinguished presidency of His Holiness Sri Prajavara Sri Padam. His Highness also expressed satisfaction that the contented *agamikas* would offer worship with a keen sense of duty and unflinching devotion. His Highness observed that it was the primary duty not only of the Royal Family and the Mutts but also of the people to promote the welfare of *agamikas*. His Highness hoped that the aspirations of the Agamathraya Mandali would be fulfilled early and that peace and plenty would prevail in the country.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE CAUVERY RIVER AT BANNUR.

On the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the bridge across the Cauvery at Bannur on the 12th December 1951, His Highness, in a reply to the address presented by the members of the Mysore District Board and the Bannur Municipal Council, said that the Cauvery was a heavenly gift for the irrigational development in that area. His Highness expressed that the economic standard of the people of that area would be raised as agriculture and industry would be developed on account of close contact of that part with certain prominent cities like Bangalore and Mysore. The part played by the members of the Mysore District Board, His Highness said, in constructing bridges and roads in the Mysore District, was a matter for deep appreciation and that all the members of the Mysore District Board had realised the responsibilities of local bodies. The Local Boards which would follow high ideals would certainly receive ready help from the public and Government.

Concluding, His Highness expressed that Bannur would become a centre of many-sided developments in years to come in view of the existence of the bridge and assured that the Government would consider the representations prayed for in the addresses.

Address to His Highness.

Presenting an address to His Highness on the occasion, the Chief Engineer said that the construction of bridges across rivers and streams forms part of the road transport system in Mysore without which the development programme could not be completed. He added that in a State like Mysore, where

several rivers of magnitude took their origin and flowed for all the twelve months in the year, the importance of bridge-construction was felt all the more.

The Chief Engineer said that most of the State highways were fortunately bridged throughout except in a few places. The Bangalore-Mysore Road is an important road running through important local centres like Kankanhalli, Malavalli and Bannur. It crosses the river Cauvery near Bannur, about 14 miles from Mysore. During summer season, the river is fordable, but during high floods the river becomes impassable and during rainy season the ferry will be of little value for heavy goods traffic. Connecting as it does, the rich irrigated area round about Bannur and on account of the shortening of the distance between Bannur and Mysore by about 12 miles, the bridging of the river has been a long felt necessity.

The Chief Engineer added that the construction of the bridge will not only relieve the heavy traffic that is now passing over Wellesley Bridge at Srirangapatna and over Sri Krishnarajendra Bridge near T.-Narsipur, but it will also bring the people of the villages in these parts, situated on the northern bank of the river close to Mysore. With the construction of the bridge across Arkavathy near Kankanhalli and the other across Shimsha near Halagur, this through road will enable to divert most of the traffic and relieve congestion on the M.C. Road to a considerable extent. The total estimated cost of the bridge was Rs. 5.29 lakhs. Its construction will meet a long cherished want and the benefits of such an undertaking will contribute in a great measure to the economic well-being of the people of the locality.

OPENING OF THE BRIDGE AT THUMBASOGE.

His Highness was graciously pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the bridge at Thumbasoge in the Mysore District on 14th December 1951.

Replying to the addresses presented by the President and Members of the Mysore District Board and Saragur Municipal Council, on the occasion, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore said that the policy of Government had been to promote the construction of roads and building of bridges across rivers to bring the rural areas into close connection with the big centres of trade and industry. In pursuance of this policy, the Mysore District Board had undertaken this scheme of building five bridges in the Mysore District with financial assistance of Government and the bridge at Thumbasoge, which was completed, was one of those envisaged in the scheme. His Highness expressed that the bridge would play a very important part in promoting the material progress of that area. His Highness congratulated the members of the Mysore District Board on their commendable work done for furtherance of education in the District. His Highness assured that the request for a maternity hospital at Saragur, construction of the town hall building, supply of electricity to that area and financial aid to the Saragur and Heggaddevankote Municipalities, would receive the sympathetic consideration of Government.

Address presented to His Highness.

Presenting an address to His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion, the Chief Engineer said that the bridge had been constructed as a part fulfilment of a big and comprehensive scheme of constructing bridges over all the major rivers and streams coming across the important trade routes in Mysore and to afford better transport and communication facilities to the people. He added that after the assumption of office by the popular ministry in the State, the aspirations and requirements of the people were being accomplished in a planned way. A scheme had been prepared for the construction of 54 new bridges and to effect improvements to and widening of 32 bridges at an approximate cost of Rs. 50 lakhs in a period of five years commencing from the year 1951-52. Construction of 32 bridges, the Chief Engineer continued, had already been taken up and ten bridges had been completed at a cost of Rs. 19.62 lakhs, of which the bridge near Thumbasoge across the Kabbini was constructed in a record time of 20 months at a cost of Rs. 4.22 lakhs. He further added that this bridge fulfils a dire necessity of the local people and by providing a connecting link for the three State highways, viz., Bangalore-Nilgiri Road, Manontoddy Road and Madras-Cannanore Road, it serves a heavy timber traffic, besides the transport of agricultural produce.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE VIDYODAYA HIGH SCHOOL AT T.-NARSIPUR.

Replying to the address presented by the President and Members of the Executive Committee of the Vidyodaya High School, T.-Narsipur, on the 15th December 1951, His Highness expressed his sense of joy in performing the opening

ceremony of the High School. Referring to the migration of the educated young men from the rural to the urban areas, being attracted by the charms of city life, he said that the rural areas should, as far as possible, be also provided with

the modern amenities of living. He added that the educated youth, wherever they are, should consider it their duty to utilise the benefits of modern education and knowledge in the service of the motherland.

His Highness congratulated the donors of the High School Building on their generosity and hoped that many more

persons would come forth with liberal contributions for the progress of education in the State. His Highness was particularly glad to know that the residential system of education as in vogue in the ancient University of Nalanda, was proposed to be introduced in the Vidyodaya High School.

INAUGURATION OF THE MYSORE PANDITS' SAMMELANA.

Inaugurating the 16th Mysore Pandits' Mahasammelana on 15th December 1951, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in reply to the address presented by the Members of the Pandit Mandali, stated, that the moral and material progress of any country could not be achieved satisfactorily only by political reforms and economic variations without cultural development. By adopting Indian culture, His Highness believed, it would be possible to solve the various untackled international problems facing the world to-day. Indian languages, His Highness emphasised, are undoubtedly the mines of

esteemable oriental culture and it would be the primary duty of the learned Pandiths to imbibe this unparalleled culture in the hearts of millions of innocent souls. Discontentment regarding the emoluments of Pandiths in educational institutions His Highness added, had been noticed, and assured that that question would receive the sympathetic consideration of Government. Concluding the speech, His Highness cautioned that while accelerating the growth of internationalism, the rudiments of the ancient culture of India should not be cut at the roots.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE CAUVERY AT CHUNCHANAKATTE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore laid the foundation stone of a bridge across the Cauvery at Chunchanakatte in Krishnaraja Nagar Taluk on the 17th December 1951. Replying to the addresses presented by the President and Members of the District Board, Mysore, and the Trustees of the Sri Rama Temple, Chunchanakatte, on the occasion, His Highness said that it was the avowed policy of Government to open up communications between villages and trade centres and it was gratifying to note that this policy was vigorously pursued by Government and the District Board. The present bridge was one of the major bridges connecting commercial centres

around Chunchanakatte and also the nearest approach to the Hassan-Nilgiri Road.

His Highness commended the work of the Mysore District Board, which had undertaken the construction of school buildings, hospitals and hostels. It was the duty of local bodies, His Highness added, to work for the welfare and progress of rural areas.

Referring to the representations of the Trustees of the Sri Rama Temple for the supply of electricity and a new chariot to the Temple, His Highness assured them the Government's sympathetic consideration.

Address Presented to His Highness.

Presenting an address to His Highness on the occasion, the Chief Engineer to Government said that Chunchanakatte was reputed to be one of those sacred places which were visited by Sri Rama in the course of his sojourns in the great forest of *Dandakaranya* and on account of the sanctity attached to the place, an annual car festival of Sri Rama and a cattle show, one of the biggest in the State, are held during January and attract large numbers of people from all over the State. He added that Chunchanakatte is in the midst of the irrigated tract of the Cauvery Valley above Krishnaraja Sagar and there are four anicuts across the river which irrigate in all a total extent of about 34,000 acres of fertile lands. The tract is served by a net-work of roads connecting important towns and opening out the hinterland of Krishnaraja Nagar and Arakalgud Taluks. But as there are only two bridges at present

across the Cauvery above Krishnaraja Sagar, with an intervening distance of about 25 miles, great difficulty was being experienced by the people of the area to cross the river in this region. Therefore, continued the Chief Engineer, a bridge at Chunchanakatte was a long-felt necessity and it was accordingly sanctioned by Government to be included in the Five-year Plan.

The bridge is proposed to be constructed between the picturesque falls of the river at Chunchanakatte and Ramassamudram Anicut at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.3 lakhs.

Concluding, the Chief Engineer said that in pursuance of the progressive policy adopted by Government for the economic development of the State, nearly 24 bridges are in various stages of construction, besides the 22 bridges completed in recent years. In the Five-year Plan which is to be taken up shortly for implementation, 21 more bridges have been included.

OPENING OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AT DUGGATTI

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to declare open the Primary School at Duggatti, Yalandur Taluk, on the 18th December 1951.

The President and Members of the Mysore District Board and the Duggatti Village Panchayet presented addresses to His Highness. Replying to the same, His Highness thanked them for the loyal greetings and good wishes extended to His Highness and the Royal family. His Highness was pleased to know that Sri Puttalingappa, the President of the Village Panchayet, had entirely contributed towards the construction of the

Primary School building and the teachers' quarters.

He expressed the hope that many more philanthropists would come forward with munificent donations for developing civic amenities in the State.

His Highness appreciated in particular the earnest work done by the Mysore District Board in providing the public with the various amenities in the district, and stated that the requests for water and power supply to some areas of the taluk, as represented in the address, would be considered by Government.

OPENING OF THE COMBINED MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL AT GUNDLUPET.

Replying to the address presented by the President and Members of the Gundlupet Municipal Council on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Combined Municipal Hospital on the 18th December 1951, His Highness said that the provision of adequate health facilities to the poor in India, would depend to a considerable extent on the philanthropy of private individuals and organisations and expressed the hope that liberal-minded people would come forth with greater contributions for humanitarian service in this direction.

Referring to the maintenance of high standards of health and sanitation in the State, His Highness emphasised the duty of the public to co-operate with the Government in their efforts and assured Government support for the water supply scheme for Gundlupet Town.

Adverting to the Municipal Council's representation for financial aid, His Highness pointed out that Government had already worked out a Rupees one lakh scheme for improving the transport facilities in rural areas.

OPENING OF THE HIGH SCHOOL AT CHAMARAJNAGAR.

Replying to the address presented by the President and Members of the Chamarajnagar Municipal Council on the occasion of the opening of the High School building at Chamarajnagar, on the 18th December 1951, His Highness said that it was a matter for great satisfaction that the District Boards, Municipalities and certain philanthropists had come forward with an helping hand for the furtherance of education in recent years. His Highness added that the State Government are already spending a huge sum of nearly about one-fourth of their net revenues on education every year.

Agreeing with the criticism that the present method of education falls short of our needs and requirements, His Highness pointed out that we could not bring about sudden and revolutionary changes in it

but could strive for the right type of education gradually. Besides the dissemination of knowledge, His Highness emphasised the need to inculcate on the students' minds the noble qualities of patriotism, truth, justice and mercy and thus make them worthy citizens.

Adverting to the question of connecting Chamarajnagar with the South Indian Railways, His Highness was pleased to state that as this was a Central subject, the matter was constantly represented to the Government of India who have completed survey and prepared an estimate of the proposed extension of the Railway line.

Concluding, His Highness assured the people that the Government would sympathetically consider the various requests presented in the address.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR KUDERU.

Addresses of welcome were presented to His Highness the Maharaja by the District Board, Mysore, the Chairman and Members of the Kuderu Village Panchayat and Sriyuts K. S. Sivabasappa and Brothers at Kuderu, Chamarajnagar Taluk, on the

occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Sanga Setty District Board High School on the 18th December 1951.

Commending the generosity of the donors of the building, His Highness dwelt on the need and importance of spreading

education, and the training of students on proper lines in the country. He was pleased to note that the District Boards and other local bodies were joining hands with the Government in the ever increasing development of education in the State. His Highness particularly emphasised the

importance of inculcating respect for the moral and spiritual values in the younger generation.

Concluding, His Highness assured the donors that the representations made in their addresses would receive the sympathetic consideration of Government.

THE TWELFTH ALL-INDIA INTER-UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC MEET AT BANGALORE.

The Mysore University conducted the Inter-University Athletics for three days—28th to 30th December 1951. His Highness the Maharaja witnessed some well-contested and final events at the Sampangi Stadium, Bangalore, on 30th December 1951 and presented the Trophy to the Punjab University and certificates to successful competitors and declared the Meet closed. His Highness delivered the following speech on the occasion :—

It has given me the greatest pleasure to be in your midst to-day and to have had this opportunity of presenting the Trophy to the Winning University side and the certificates to the successful competitors in this fine Athletic Meet. The pleasure has been all the greater in that I have had the good fortune of witnessing some really well-contested and thrilling final events, and the fine spirit in which competitors and competing teams have vied with each other for the honours.

This is the first time that the Mysore University has had the privilege of conducting the Inter-University Athletics, and I need hardly say how greatly we have valued this honour. It has been an added pleasure to have among us to-day the representatives of the University of Ceylon who have contributed in no small measure to the success of the meeting.

May I extend my warmest congratulations to the Punjab University for having annexed the beautiful Challenge Trophy presented by Senator Victoria of Ceylon, the Bombay University for having won the Women's Championship, and to the winners and runners-up in the several individual events, and in doing so, may I remind you all of those grand sentiments expressed by Baron Coubertin whose words now form the motto emblematic of the spirit of the great Olympic Games ;

"The important thing in these games is not to win but to take part. The important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well".

If this Inter-University Athletic Meet has been an unqualified success, that has been due not merely to the achievements of those who have won but to the spirit in which every one of you has taken part. How well has it been said that if the game of life is worth playing, the struggle must be the only prize.

We have had before us in this fine Athletic Meet the cream of the youth from some of the country's leading Universities, and may I express the hope that the association fostered here in the pursuit of a great ideal on the field of sport will engender and promote that friendship, co-operation and understanding between the peoples of this great country, which is, for us, the vital need of the hour.

May I wish every one of you all possible success not only on the field of sport but in the greater game of life which lies ahead of you.

I now formally declare closed the Twelfth All-India Inter-University Athletic Meet.

THE SEVENTEENTH CONFERENCE OF THE INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Seventeenth Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society at Bangalore, on the 22nd December 1951, said—

Let me thank the Indian Mathematical Conference for the honour it has done me in asking me to declare this Conference open. Although I have been a student of science, I never had an opportunity of specialising in Mathematics, but it has not prevented me from appreciating the immense contributions which mathematicians have made and are still making towards the advancement of learning and promotion of human welfare.

Moreover as a student of law, I find it easy to understand the basic mathematical methods of analysis and synthesis. In fact, there has always been in our own country a close association between the science of mathematics and science of law. To mention two outstanding examples, I can refer to the late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee and to Sir B. N. Rau. The distinguished career of the latter as a student of Mathematics at Cambridge has since been over-shadowed by his brilliant achievements as the representative of our country at the United Nations. In England too, it is common to find Senior Wranglers sitting as Lords Justices in Courts of Appeal.

As Minister in charge of Labour, I have often had opportunities of appreciating the power of statistical methods in dealing with problems in the social sciences. There was a time when there used to be an implied antagonism between mathematical and biological as well as social sciences. But to-day we find that even in the domain of these sciences, mathematics is finding increasing applications, and perhaps it is

not too much to say that future progress in these sciences will be intimately bound up with mathematics. This has been possible to a great extent by the development of the methods of mathematical statistics and their application in several fields. A striking example is the application of statistics to a systematic study of agricultural problems.

Again, as Minister in charge of the portfolio of electricity, I have been fortunate enough to realise the immense contributions which modern technological developments have made towards human welfare. Electrical engineering being an exact science leans heavily on mathematics. No advance appears possible in this branch of engineering without the application of the methods of advanced mathematics. My science friends tell me that the imaginary unit, the square root of minus one (-1) which we meet nowhere in the world of quantity would help in giving proper shape to the mathematical theories of electricity and magnetism. Here is an outstanding example of purely abstract concepts and concrete facts of experience being intimately related to each other.

Mathematics is an ancient science which, however, keeps ever young and developing. It owes much to the contributions made by India from the most ancient times, and it is the duty of the mathematicians in our country to achieve something worthy of this illustrious past. It is heartening to hear from foreign mathematicians that there is an appearance of a



THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER WITH THE CHINESE CULTURAL DELEGATION AT THE RESIDENCY



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE BANGALORE AIRPORT ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE CHINESE CULTURAL DELEGATION.



SIR M. VISVESVARAYA IS SEEN OPENING A WORKSHOP AT IRAGAMPALLI,
KOLAR DISTRICT.

strong renaissance of mathematics taking place in India, and that Indian mathematics is playing a role of steadily increasing importance in the world of science. In this connection I have heard with much pleasure that some of our young mathematicians who went to Princeton recently won golden opinions from their American colleagues, and definitely put India on the mathematical map of the world. Their work has lain mostly in the most abstruse and abstract branches of mathematics. In fact, I am told that more and more abstraction, postulation, definition, axiomatisation, and unification are the trends in modern mathematics. While such fundamental studies are most desirable and should be pursued vigorously, I would also very much like to see work of a comparable nature in the field of application of these studies to other experimental sciences, and a further consequent extension of these applications to technological developments.

My task in declaring this Conference open has been much lightened by the kindness of Sir C. V. Raman, who has so readily agreed to inaugurate the session. No one who has come in contact with him can have failed to notice his very wide and catholic interest in many branches of science, besides Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Astronomy and Astrophysics have all claimed his interest and been enriched by his profound researches in Optics. By his collaboration and encouragement, he has given the necessary incentive to studies in mathematics even of the purest type. It is safe to say that there is no branch of science in which he has not encouraged creative and original work. It is most appropriate that he should inaugurate the session.

I have great pleasure in declaring this Conference open and in requesting Sir C. V. Raman to inaugurate the proceedings.

CELEBRATIONS OF THE HARVEST FESTIVAL AT ABBUR.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, on the occasion of the celebrations of the "Harvest Festival" under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture at Abbur, Chennapatna Taluk, on the 30th December 1951.

I am glad to be with you on this joyful occasion. "Harvest Festival" will readily catch the imagination of our people; and it is worthwhile being popularised. This is the gay time of the year, cool and pleasing. What though to-day we are in the grip of a food crisis? We know it is only transient and will pass almost unnoticed, the more easily so if we come together in work as in play and bring more land into cultivation and reap richer harvests by adopting newer and more profitable methods. We, who know how to take the rough with the smooth, will not be daunted by this crisis and nothing need come in the way of our enjoying ourselves on a happy occasion like this. To sit moody and curse others will not ease the situation. We must come together and work all the harder to gather bumper crops and tide over the crisis. We cannot do better than celebrate the "Harvest Festival" as we are doing to-day and resolve to emulate each other in the matter of increasing agricultural production. I wish to congratulate those in charge of this festival on their happy idea.

On an occasion like this many thoughts come to our minds. It was at these festivals that our elders cemented their friendships, forgot old feuds and developed cordial relations. Perhaps also the mood of joviality and happy contentment led them to make matches among their children. Perhaps also they talked of improving the village and the conditions of life. Undoubtedly the villagers gave sumptuously out of their harvests to the

village servants and to those that were in need. They were in a generous mood, being endowed with plenty and being happy at it. Perhaps also they exchanged views and experiences, how one peasant grew more this year than he did last year, how another got rid of a pest that threatened his crop, how still another converted his dry land into wet or bagayath, and the like. Every farmer was a scientist in his own way and the results of his researches were passed on to others, enriching general knowledge and increasing the general income. The more income to the village the more money circulated among the villagers and the higher was the standard of life in the village. We may well follow the old example with great profit to ourselves and to the country.

Every farmer should try to grow more on his land. If it is only a dry land, he must try to grow the maximum quantity of crop on it. He must try to convert his dry land into wet or bagayath. The advantage of doing so is too obvious to need mention. Every farmer must use the knowledge available and apply it to his own lands. He must get the soil examined and ascertain what crops could best be grown thereon either as it is or with the help of manures and fertilisers. Fertilisers are useful but care has to be taken in their use. Excess may ruin the crop and perhaps the land also. Researches must be carried on. They are very valuable. In America they have found out a solution which if sprayed on

a paddy field will kill the weeds and serve as manure for the paddy plant. That is a great stride forward in increasing agricultural production at lower cost. The finding of that solution has cost billions of dollars in experimentation but now that the solution has been discovered trillions of dollars are saved every year. Sometimes these researches are so simple and economical that their importance is not really recognised. In the Hosur Cattle Farm, a cow was yielding about $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers per milking. It was given a gentle massaging both morning and evening for about ten minutes each time and as a result it was found to yield two seers rising up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per time. Every owner of a cow can now try this experiment and profit by it. There are varieties of experiments all of which must be tried and all beneficial results passed on to the people at large. That is how the general level of agricultural income has gone up in other countries—an example we may well follow.

Every farmer must maintain statistics so that he may measure his progress from year to year. So also should every village have its statistics. The value of statistics is being increasingly realised in our country and our agriculturists will do well to profit by maintaining statistics. It will help to economise in the cost of production and to increase the volume of production per acre. For instance hardly ten years ago we were content to grow about 30 tons of sugarcane per acre and we felt that 40 tons per acre was record production. But now with the steel plough, fertilisers, selected seedlings like H. M. 320, and C. O. 419 and the spray to avoid the borer and perhaps also with the use of green manures like sunhemp, gram, etc., our farms are growing easily 50 to 60 tons and are trying to reach up to 100 tons per acre. Six to eight pallas of paddy per acre is the average for the State. It need not be so low. Many

places where only ten pallas were being grown per acre, we are now growing 20 to 30 pallas of paddy. You must all have heard of Shri Velliah Gounder of Salem who got the title of "Krishi Pandit" and some substantial rewards in the shape of a tractor and the like for the record production of 12,000 lbs., of paddy per acre which means about 70 pallas. That is almost unbelievable for us who have never grown more than 35 pallas per acre. It only shows the possibilities before us. We must never sit still but must go on experimenting and profit by the results of others experimenting. There are many small, almost insignificant, details each one of which is calculated to yield better results. They must be studied and applied by us. That is the way of life and that is the way of growth.

The Agricultural Department is ever ready to help us. We are maintaining it at the cost of lakhs. We have experts to assist us. We must avail ourselves of their assistance. We must build up agricultural co-operatives. The more forward among us may have to sacrifice a little in the beginning—and it is but a wee little—but as time progresses we shall be richly compensated by the general level of the people around us going up along with our own standards. I expect every genuine farmer to vote for co-operative agricultural production and to do every thing he can to promote his own welfare along with the welfare of those around him.

In inspiring high ideals of conduct and life and in enriching one's life with joy and work, both profitable and pleasant, this kind of "Harvest Festival" is an excellent hand-maid and I wish it increasing popularity throughout the State.

I thank you for the honour and the pleasure you have given me in permitting me to associate myself with this celebration.

***INDIA'S SHOP-WINDOW IN LONDON.**

A review of the future of India's trading relations with Britain.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, Britain's President of the Board of Trade, said in London on November 20 that whatever change of Government took place in Britain the relationship between the U.K. and India remained the same. He was speaking at the official opening of the first of a series of exhibitions at India Exhibition House which aim to present various aspects of Indian life, art and architecture, and trade and industry to the British Public.

While a major part of the present exhibition is devoted to the display of Indian textiles, there are on view representative samples of Indian-made sports goods and gold and silver jewellery. Cottage industries goods, such as artistic brassware, sandalwood carvings and ivory products, figure in the exhibition, while there are also exhibits dealing with India's tourist trade and details of the new Constitution.

Besides Mr. Thorneycroft, those who attended the opening ceremony included General Lord Ismay, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Indonesian and Burmese Ambassadors, and the High Commissioners of Pakistan, Australia and Canada.

Mr. Thorneycroft said he had been very happy to accept the invitation to attend the opening of the exhibition and to demonstrate at an early stage that whatever change of Government took place the relationship between the two countries remained the same. "I compliment you," he said, "on the initiative and

imagination you have shown in staging a series of exhibitions of this character and in bringing under one roof examples of the wealth and the skill of the craftsmanship of India".

Industrial Potential.

As President of the Board of Trade he said it was one of his tasks to study the industrial potential throughout the world, for it was in the development of that potential that the hope for the cure of poverty and the other ills of the world lay. India's strength in that direction, for example in steel and textiles, was growing, and would always be maintained by the skill of her craftsmen in such spheres as metal work and jewellery, in which they were perhaps unequalled in the world.

As far as trade between Britain and India was concerned, Mr. Thorneycroft hoped they would always remain in a position of exchanging large quantities of goods. Recently, he said, it had been his unpleasant duty to announce certain import cuts, but he was glad to say that India still retained the main advantages of Open General Licences.

Looking to the future, he said: "Let us, with all the means in our power, ever seek ways of pooling the wealth of ideas, wisdom and skill of East and West and exchanging our goods. Included in this exhibition are marginal notes on constitutional development and many examples of

(Collected from B. F. Feature No. 1723 issued by the British Information Service.)

your skill. With the great traditions of the past and these examples and notes of your progress towards the future you will, I think, lay the foundations for the future of your great country as well as ours."

Lord Ismay added his best wishes for the success of the exhibition.

Indo-British Trade.

Speaking earlier, the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, outlined the objects of the Exhibition House and said that it was not the intention to sell anything there but merely to acquaint the people of Britain with the economic and trade conditions in India.

Referring to Indo-British trade, Mr. Krishna Menon said that, whereas the total value of the two-way trade in 1938 had been £84,000,000, it was £176,000,000 in the first eight months of this year, with

an estimated total for the full year of £284,000,000. Last year the figure was £194,000,000. India, he added, was Britain's fifth best customer and her seventh best source of supply.

Mr. Menon disclosed that India's net surplus in the dollar pool had increased from \$39,000,000 to \$54,000,000, and she had a favourable balance of trade with the dollar area. The Finance Minister had announced India's intention not to draw too heavily on her sterling balances held in London.

In conclusion, Mr. Menon spoke of the relationship between India and the rest of the Commonwealth which, he said, was more than one of selling goods. It was the far more important one of day-to-day relations. He said he was glad that in Lord Ismay there was in the Commonwealth Relations Office one whom India knew and who had a long association with India at a critical time.

WORKING OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1949-50.

Rainfall and seasonal conditions.

The rainfall was less both during the official year 1949-50 and also during the calendar year 1949, as compared with the preceding official year and the calendar year. The yield of principal food crops was fairly normal during the year, though the out-turn of crops in some parts was less on account of untimely and uneven rainfall. Some of the tanks did not receive adequate supply of water and the wet crops under them consequently suffered. In parts of Kolar District in Mulbagal and Goribidnur Taluks, proposals for grant of seasonal remissions were received. Though for some time there were signs of impending distress in parts of Mysore District, during the latter part of the year due to withholding of Mungar rains, there was no actual distress anywhere in the State, necessitating relief measures.

The health of the cattle was generally good, and fodder and water were available. Public health was also generally good throughout the State except for the prevalence, in a mild form, of plague in parts of Mysore and Shimoga Districts, and small-pox in Kolar and Tumkur Districts. Necessary preventive measures were taken to check the spread of the epidemics. The seasonal conditions were on the whole satisfactory.

Distress.

There were no conditions of famine or widespread distress in any part of the State during the year. But owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions, the tanks in Mulbagal Taluk did not receive adequate supply of water. Proposals for notifying 79 Tanks of this taluk as eligible to get seasonal remissions of half the wet assessment for 1949-50, have been received. The seasonal remissions of half the wet assessment of atchkat lands, under the tanks of Chintamani Taluk, for the year 1948-49, amounting to Rs. 18,595-8-2 were actually sanctioned on the 6 October 1949. There were signs of impending distress in the

Taluks of Chamarajanagar, Yelandur, Gundlupet, and in parts of T. Narsipur and Nanjangud Taluks due to withholding of Mungar rains during the latter part of the year. As there was no actual distress in any part of the State, no special measures of relief were called for. Loans and advances were sanctioned liberally as usual and remissions amounting to Rs. 50,563-8-0 were sanctioned during the year.

Subsidisation of irrigation wells.

The scheme of granting subsidy for sinking irrigation wells in the State, was continued during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 10,00,000, was sanctioned in the annual Budget for 1949-50. Out of 4,968 applications received for the grant of subsidy during the year, 1,371 were disposed of by grant and 1,864 applications by rejection, leaving a balance of 1,733 applications pending at the end of the year. Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 7,51,240 a sum of Rs. 6,18,098 was actually disbursed to the grantees, 867 wells were completed during the year and 954 wells were under progress. An extent of 11,256 acres and 27 guntas of land was brought under cultivation (yielding food grains to the extent of 23,799 pallas and 60 seers). Nearly 2,273 wells were completed from the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year. The scheme has been very popular specially in Kolar, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts.

The special measures sanctioned to ameliorate the conditions of the agriculturists and the concessions shown to them, were continued during the year.

Cultivation of fresh lands.

Out of an extent of 6,85,131 acres and 3 guntas of assessed waste land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 31,184 acres and 26 guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 39,335-10-6 was given out

for cultivation during the year as against 29,844 acres 32 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 37,847-1-9 in the preceding year. The total area relinquished during the year was 2,049 acres and 5 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 2,670-9-0 as against 3,372 acres 12 guntas assessed at Rs. 4,996 in the previous year. There was a net increase of 29,134 acres 37 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 36,665-1-6 in the extent under cultivation during the year.

Amritmahal Kaval Lands.

An extent of 85,739 acres 3 guntas was available for cultivation at the beginning of the year and an extent of 7,713 acres 28 guntas was surrendered, bringing the total area available for cultivation during the year to 93,452 acres 31 guntas. Out of this, an extent of 4,591 acres 34 guntas was disposed of, leaving a balance of 88,860 acres 37 guntas.

A sum of Rs. 10,633-6-9 was realised by disposal of the above area, the assessment levied thereon being Rs. 455-12-0.

Date Reserve Lands.

An extent of 2,53,670 acres 28 guntas of land was available at the beginning of the year and an extent of 418 acres 10 guntas was surrendered during the year bringing the total to 2,54,088 acres 38 guntas, available for disposal during the year. Out of this, an extent of 716 acres 32 guntas of land was disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,53,372 acres 6 guntas at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 40,082-14-0 was realised by the disposal of the above lands and the amount of assessment fixed thereon was Rs. 501-9-6.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

The total area under occupation during the year was 84,00,939 acres as against 82,34,318 acres in the previous year showing an increase of 1,66,521 acres. The net area cropped during the year was 66,64,041 acres as against 64,08,270 acres in the preceding year, showing an increase of 2,55,771 acres.

The percentage of fallow lands compared to the area under occupation for the State was 20.10 as against 21.13 in the previous year.

The percentage of lands allowed to lie fallow was the highest in the Shimoga District and lowest in Bangalore District.

Darkhasts.

The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 7,074 and the number received during the year was 24,107 bringing the total to 31,181. Out of these 22,174 darkhasts were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 9,007 at the end of the year. The percentage of disposal during the year was 71.1. The highest percentage of disposal was 83.4 in Chitaldrug District, the lowest being 48.9 in Mandya District.

The total extent of land disposed of for cultivation and the amount realised thereon during the year was 58,541 acres 27 guntas and Rs. 6,09,210-9-9 respectively. The assessment levied on the above extent during the year was Rs. 61,489-4-10.

An extent of 3,12,052 acres of land (wet 25,098, dry 2,86,954) was granted from the commencement of the Grow More Food Scheme up to the end of the year. A total extent of 16,544 acres of land (wet 2,098 dry 14,451) was granted during the year. An extent of 13,233 acres (wet 17,003, dry 1,96,230) of land has been brought under cultivation up to the end of the year under report.

Irrigation under Special Projects.

Visvesvaraya Canal.—The entire length of the channel of Visvesvaraya canal main, Madur, Keragod, Cauvery branches and the several distributaries of the Lokasara, Hebbakavadi, Nidaghatta, Thurngunur, Shimsha, and Kowdley sub-branches were in action and irrigation was carried on under them during the year.

Twelve villages in T.-Narasipur Taluk, Mysore District, came under irrigation for the first time during the year, the extent irrigated being 3,726 acres 1 gunta of land.

Demand, Collection and Balance of contribution, water rate, etc., under the Visvesvaraya Canal area:—Against a demand of Rs. 90,05,902-5-7 (Rs. 86,85,309-13-8) including arrears, a sum of Rs. 18,86,304-15-6 (Rs. 16,04,665-5-11) was collected during the

year, leaving a balance of Rs. 71,19,597-6-11 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to the demand during the year was 20.4 as against 18.5 during the previous year. The arrears outstanding at the end of the year are very heavy and strenuous efforts should be made for the collection of arrears. The special staff employed for the collection of these arrears and systematising the accounts should be warned against any slackness on their part.

Vanivilas Sagar:—Out of an irrigable extent of 10,180 an extent of 9,371 acres 2 guntas is under occupation. The total extent cropped under 'Kartiki and 'Visakhi' was 8,140 acres 22 guntas (8,698 acres 12 guntas) and 1,690 acres 21 guntas (1,694 acres 30 guntas) respectively. Out of a total demand of Rs. 82,965-4-7 (Rs. 82,594-1-0) including the arrears, a sum of Rs. 77,292-9-5 (Rs. 77,445-1-0) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,672-11-2 (Rs. 5,149-0-0) at the end of the year.

Morconahalli Reservoir:—Out of an extent of 8,668 acres available for cultivation, an area of 8,500 acres was under occupation since 1946-47. Out of a total demand of Rs. 9,63,886-2-5 under water rate and contribution, a sum of Rs. 55,718-8-6 was collected during the year, against Rs. 44,587-6-7 during the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,08,167-9-11 at the close of the year. The arrears outstanding recovery at the end of the year were heavy. The special staff employed for the collection of these arrears should exert themselves and reduce the arrears appreciably.

Bhadra Right Bank Channels.

The total area under occupation under these channels was 8,735 acres 28 guntas. Out of a total demand of Rs. 42,418-5-9 under water rate (Rs. 38,686-13-5) a sum of Rs. 32,987-9-9 (Rs. 31,733-0-8) was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 9,430-12-0 (Rs. 6,953-12-9) at the end of the year. Out of a current demand of Rs. 11,521-8-0 under contribution, a sum of Rs. 4,330-6-2 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,191-1-10 at the end of the year.

Anjanapur Reservoir.

During the year an extent of 12,122 acres 23 guntas of land assessed with water rate of

Rs. 44,638-3-6 was irrigated, against an extent of 11,595 acres 30 guntas with water rate of Rs. 44,437-9-0 in the previous year. The total demand under water rate and contribution was Rs. 52,442-0-5 and Rs. 56,380-10-7 respectively a sum of Rs. 45,011-4-11 and Rs. 48,961-8-9 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 7,430-11-6 and Rs. 7,469-1-10 respectively at the end of the year.

Land Revenue.

The total demand with arrears under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous for the year under report was Rs. 1,58,40,558-0-0 against Rs. 1,54,69,637-0-0 in the preceding year. A total sum of Rs. 1,46,39,589-0-0 inclusive of a remission of Rs. 2,47,199-0-0 was collected during the year against a sum of Rs. 1,42,28,092-0-0 including a remission of Rs. 3,77,037-0-0 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,41,019-0-0 as against Rs. 12,41,545-0-0 in the previous year. The percentage of total collection to the total demand during the year was 92.2 as against 91.9 during the previous year.

Coercive Processes.

The total number of processes of all kinds served was 97,577 and the amount realised thereby was Rs. 7,34,874-0-0 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,14,962 and Rs. 9,30,033 respectively during the previous year.

Co-operative Society.

Out of a total number of 4,916 decrees, involving a sum of Rs. 7,08,294-14-0, 1,885 decrees were executed during the year under a sum of Rs. 2,93,577-5-5 was recovered, leaving a balance of 3,031 decrees involving Rs. 4,08,717-8-7 at the end of the year.

Takrar Taktas.

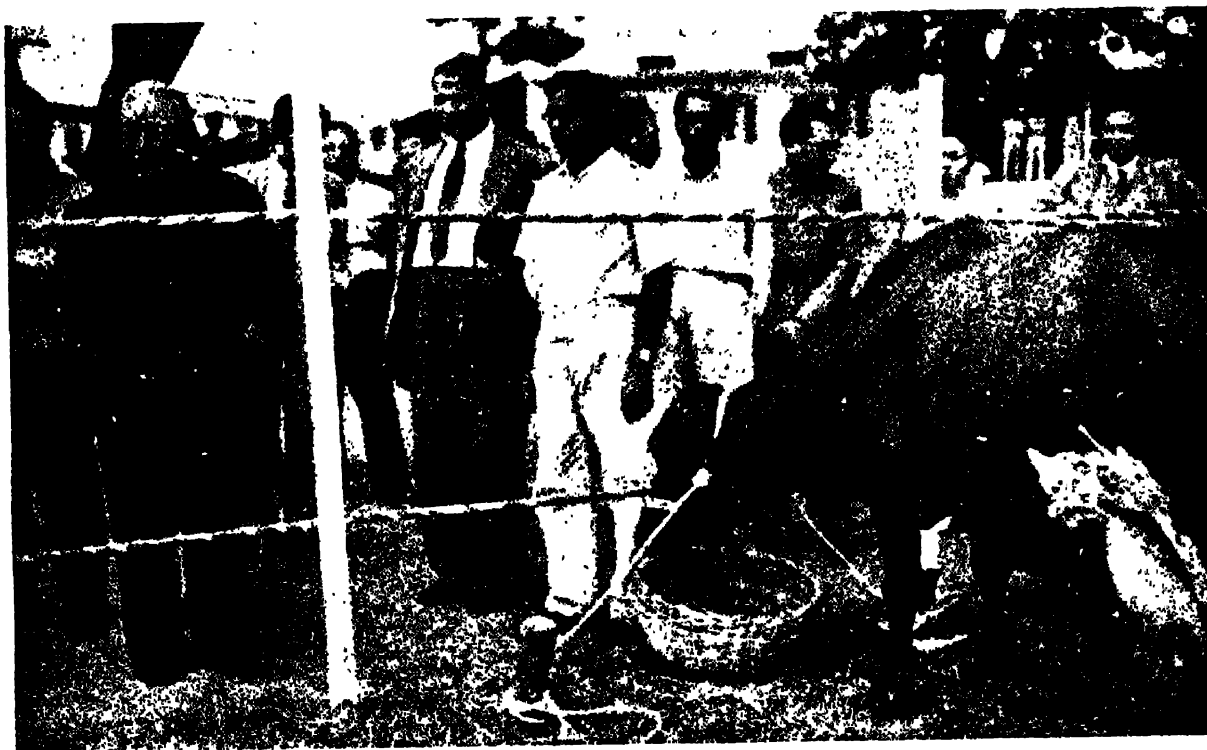
Out of 42,258 Takrar Taktas that came up for disposal during the year, 33,281 were disposed of leaving a balance of 8,977 cases at the close of the year. The percentage of disposal was 78.7. The number of takrar



ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE CULTURAL DELEGATION AT THE BANGALORE AIRPORT. THE HON. THE MINISTER FOR LAW AND LABOUR, THE HON. THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND SOME PROMINENT CITIZENS OF BANGALORE GAVE A WARM RECEPTION.



THE CHINESE CULTURAL DELEGATION AT THE INDIAN DAIRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE



THE CHINESE CULTURAL DELEGATION TOOK A KEEN INTEREST IN THE WORK BEING DONE AT THE INDIAN DAIRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE. HERE, THEY ARE SEEN INSPECTING DIFFERENT BREEDS OF COWS

takhtas pending at the end of the year was heavy in Bangalore and Mandya Districts being 2,806 and 2,087 respectively.

Land Improvement and Takavi Loans.

Out of a total amount of Rs. 3,55,300 allotted in the Budget for the year for grant of Land Improvement, Takavi and Fruit Culture loans, a sum of Rs. 2,80,695 was actually disbursed during the year.

(i) Takavi Loans.

There were 2,632 applications for a loan of Rs. 9,96,460, 842 applications for a loan of Rs. 1,95,400-0-0 were sanctioned, leaving a balance of 653 applications for a sum of Rs. 2,84,800 at the close of the year. Out of a total sum of Rs. 3,55,620-7-5 which fell due during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,89,101-9-0 was actually collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,66,578-14-5 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to the demand was 53.17. The arrears outstanding recovery are very heavy particularly in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. The Deputy Commissioners should issue strict instructions to the local officers to spare no efforts to speed up the collection and reduce the arrears during the current year.

(ii) Land Improvement Loans.

Out of 1,343 applications for a loan of Rs. 9,60,180, 440 applications for a sum of Rs. 1,95,807 were sanctioned and 531 were rejected leaving 372 applications for a sum of Rs. 3,83,525 pending at the close of the year.

Installments aggregating to Rs. 1,80,644-7-1 fell due during the year and a sum of Rs. 97,799-12-3 was actually collected leaving a balance of Rs. 82,844-10-10 at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to the demand was 54.13 as against 47.3 during the previous year.

(iii) Coffee Takavi Loans.

The scheme of granting loans to Coffee planters which had not been continued during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49, was revived during the year under report. Sums of Rs. 15,000 and 35,000 were allotted to the Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts respectively during the year. Only one application was

received in Hassan District and a sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned. In Chikmagalur District 12 loan applications were pending for a loan of Rs. 21,162, out of which a sum of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned to five applicants. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was recovered upto the end of the year.

Loans for digging Irrigation Wells.

Out of 36 applications for a sum of Rs. 40,276, 30 applications for a sum of Rs. 30,526 were sanctioned during the year, leaving 6 applications for a sum of Rs. 9,750 at the close of the year.

Tanks.

One hundred and eighteen major tanks and 635 minor tanks were restored during the year with an outlay of Rs. 1,07,107 and Rs. 4,44,054 respectively and earthwork estimated to cost Rs. 9,339 and Rs. 12,211 was done by the ryots during the year to the major and minor tanks respectively. Still 259 major tanks and 2,180 minor tanks were reported to be in need of urgent repairs.

Record of Rights.

The Scheme of Record of Rights has been introduced to all the Government Villages and some surveyed and settled Inam Villages in the State. It will take some more years before the scheme is introduced into all the Inam Villages in the State.

Including the arrears of 75,407 cases of the previous years, there were in all 2,74,590 mutation cases to be dealt with during the year of which 1,69,733 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,04,857 cases at the end of the year.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 21,74,922 under Mutation fees from the inspection of the scheme, the total collections made up to the end of June 1950 were Rs. 19,29,626 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,45,296 at the end of the year. The collections made during 1949-50 under this head amounted to Rs. 2,85,214.

Out of a total demand of Record of Rights fees aggregating to Rs. 55,62,043 a sum of Rs. 48,72,985 (inclusive of Rs. 92,741 recovered during the year) was collected from the commencement of the scheme, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,89,058 at the end of the year.

'SYMBOL OF THE NEW AGRICULTURE.

The Tractor and Its British Inventor.

BY FRANCIS JONES.

One of the major achievements of the 19th century was the application of mechanical power to the operation of transport. It was then that the railways and steamships were developed and, before the end of the closing decade, the motor-car.

An achievement of the present century is the mechanisation of agriculture. It is certainly one of no less importance. The full effects are not yet apparent, nor can they be for a long time to come. Despite recent advances, vast areas of the earth's surface are still being cultivated by primitive methods, with implements of the same kind as have been used by countless previous generations of men.

As the plough symbolised the older agriculture, so the farm tractor does the new. It has become the key tool of food production. More than that, it has provided the solution to a problem that has caused forebodings as well as perplexity.

Contemplating the ever-increasing population of the world, it was prophesied that starvation must be mankind's ultimate fate. The time would come, it was thought, when there would be insufficient food to go round. Such arguments, supported with full statistics, appeared alarmingly conclusive. But they left out of account the work of the scientists and engineers—the latter, rather particularly, for they created the machines needed to produce more food.

The argument that deficient food supplies are among the basic causes of war cannot be discussed here, but it is clearly valid. To preserve peace, the human race must be better fed. Ultimately, the complete attainment of that object will go far towards eliminating the possibility of wars. There are those who believe that it could indeed go the whole way, but it is certain that growing more food is essential to the promotion of peace among the nations.

Logical Development.

The invention of the tractor is seen, now that a long-term view of it can be taken, to have been a blessing to humanity. Unlike many inventions, its results have been entirely beneficial, and the machine is among those that cannot, because of its nature, be turned to any evil use.

What is far from commonly known is that the inventor of the modern type of farm tractor was Dan Albone, an Englishman whose life was spent in his native town of Biggleswade, in the country of Bedfordshire.

Mechanised farming had its origins in the previous century, just as the locomotive had been no more than a logical development of the stationary steam engines of a hundred years before. Some time after the intensive period of railway building, the traction engine began to appear on the roads. It was soon applied, in many varying forms, to cultivation as well as haulage, and with a

***Issued by the British Information Services, New Delhi.**

substantial measure of success. That was for long withheld, however, when engineers sought to substitute internal combustion for steam propulsion.

Nor, in fact, was it the modernised traction engine that agriculture really needed. The requirements called for a much lighter and more manoeuvrable machine. That was well understood by Dan Albone. If others appreciated it, they took no steps to develop their ideas, and in some quarters the belief for long persisted that farm work called for a very heavy machine of high power.

Mechanical Flair.

Dan Albone was brought up on the land, but his flair for mechanics was soon apparent. Having gained distinction as a racing cyclist, he started in business, at the age of 20, as a cycle manufacturer. He invented a number of improvements, and the Ivel bicycle became a very popular make.

Having turned his attention to the petrol engine, he marketed the Ivel motorcycle. Cars were also built at Biggleswade, but Albone's interest had turned in another direction. He foresaw that the motor was destined to replace the horse in the fields as well as on the highway, and began work on his first tractor in 1897.

By 1902 he was satisfied with his design, and production began. In the following year he formed a separate company to exploit the tractor, and among its directors were S. F. Edge and Charles Jarrott, both leading figures among the pioneers of Britain's motor industry. The venture prospered, and Ivel tractors began to appear not only on the farms of Britain, but in many different parts of the world. Exports increased steadily.

Constantly, Dan Albone innovated and produced improvements. As early as 1906 he demonstrated the possibility of harvesting by night, with the aid of a powerful headlamp. But in the autumn of that year, he died suddenly, when only 46, and his work ended prematurely.

It is significant that the fundamental design of the Ivel tractor was never changed. The machine had three wheels and a twin-cylinder engine. Apart from its light weight, it possessed many other modern features. An example may be seen in the Science Museum in London, while an Ivel that was built in 1903 is still working on a farm in the North of England.

Britain's agriculture is now the most highly mechanised in the world. Let that be Dan Albone's memorial.

***AN EXPERIMENT IN PUBLIC FINANCE.**

THE INNER STORY OF VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURES.

An experiment in public finance, unattempted yet on an appreciable scale in any other part of the world, has just concluded, bringing out to the open nearly Rs. 50 crores of concealed income from over 14,000 assesseees all over India. The experiment initiated by the Ministry of Finance under the guidance of Shri Mahavir Tyagi, the Minister of State for Finance, had a two-fold objective, namely, to bring out concealed income for open investment so as to help the economy of the country and secondly to obtain for the State its legitimate share of the tax evaded. It was launched towards the end of May last and continued up to October 22. This article gives the inner story of the Disclosure Drive.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Income-tax held in New Delhi on May 12, 1951, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Minister of State for Finance, made a suggestion, almost by way of a feeler, whether the Commissioners thought that any response was likely to be evoked if an appeal was made to the tax-evaders to disclose their concealed income on certain conditions. The seasoned veterans of public finance, long trained in the methods of tax-collection and experienced in the ways of the assesseees, raised their eyebrows in amazement. While a majority felt that the response would be small and the scheme might remain still-born, there were others who thought that this would be a premium on dishonesty. But the idea stuck and gradually developed into one of those experiments which, on account of their very novelty, beset the minds of people with a certain amount of doubts and misgivings but ultimately justify their value by the success they achieve. That was the genesis of the disclosure scheme.

A novel approach.

Although it was a novel approach, the method is not a new one. The law recognises it. The Indian Income-tax Law provides that where voluntary disclosures are full and complete, criminal proceedings may be compounded and penalty action waived at discretion. A similar attempt was made in U. K. in 1923, to bring out untaxed income

when the Chancellor of the Ex-chequer announced that voluntary disclosures would be free from prosecution.

The novelty of the Indian Scheme, however, lies in the fact that it was launched as a DRIVE with a definite time limit and pursued with vigour, with the objective of bringing out as much concealed income as possible within the shortest period.

The scheme was officially announced at the end of May but not before the middle of July it had gathered sufficient momentum to acquire the nature of a Drive. Slightly, almost imperceptibly, it developed. At the end of July, the disclosures amounted to only Rs. 60 lakhs involving 31 cases. At the end of August, the figure was Rs. 5.59 crores involving 1,281 cases; by September, it was Rs. 11.68 crores involving 5,812 cases. The peak was, however, reached in the month of October, although only one date was fixed that month namely, the 22nd for making disclosures. On that day the total figure stood at Rs. 44.78 crores involving 14,233 cases.

That was the end of the disclosure drive but the contagion had spread and even now, the department is receiving almost daily voluntary disclosures in the various Commissioners' charges. These are acceptable under the Law. Since the 22nd October, further disclosures that have been received up to November 15, involve a sum of Rs. 4.72 crores covering over 400 assesseees.

***Issued by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India, 25th November 1951.**

Under the Drive, disclosures were made from all parts of India, more or less, the figures according to the Income-tax Commissioners' charges being :

	Amount disclosed Crores Rs.	Number of assessees.
Bombay City	... 8'8	820
Bombay South and Central	... '89	189
Bombay North	... 3'95	1,956
Uttar Pradesh	... 11'41	5,120
West Bengal	... 6'03	377
Calcutta Central	... '39	4
Madras	... 4'88	3,277
Bihar and Orissa	... 2'63	275
Delhi	... 2'05	837
Punjab	... 1'67	766
Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal...	1'07	234
Mysore-Travancore-Cochin	... '64	101
Hyderabad	... '22	269
Assam	... '13	8

The big hurdle.

One big hurdle that the department had to overcome in pushing forward the drive was to dispel fears from the minds of the assesseees that the scheme was a 'Catch' aimed at using against them in future, the information thus obtained. There was also the fear of the assesseees' social position being jeopardised as they apprehended that persons making disclosures might be dubbed as black-marketeers. Necessary assurances had, therefore, to be given to the assesseees and it was made clear that if any assesseees wanted to redeem this honesty by making a voluntary disclosure to the extent that such disclosure was complete and satisfactory, penalty and prosecution would be obviated and secondly the assessee's name would be kept a departmental secret.

Personal approach.

It was no small job to convince the assesseees of the *bona fides* of the Government's intention. Two senior officers of the Central Board of Revenue had to go round the country and talk to the assesseees directly, along with the officials of the Income-tax Department, to explain the scheme and to indicate what the assesseees could do and how the disclosures would be treated by the Department. These officers

visited a large number of business centres including Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Patna, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Cochin and Coimbatore. Later, the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, also visited a large number of centres including Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Banaras, Agra, Allahabad, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore.

Gathering momentum.

Once the movement had gathered momentum success was not difficult of attainment. The first sign of success came from Kanpur where on the day following the day when a senior officer of the Central Board of Revenue had addressed a combined meeting of two Local Chambers of Commerce, a promise of disclosure of Rs. 30 lakhs was obtained. One of the legal lights of the city came to this officer very early in the morning and said that he and some of his friends appreciated what the Government were trying to do and that they would like to show concrete results even before the Central Government party left Kanpur. They promised disclosures of Rs. 30 lakhs in a day or two—and the promise was kept.

This joint move on the part of the assesseees to make disclosures was not an isolated phenomenon confined to Kanpur only. In subsequent days, a number of offers were received by the Department from other business centres to help in the disclosure drive. In Bombay, an association was formed, called the Income-tax Assesseees Relief Association, which offered to help the Government in the disclosure drive.

Subsequently, the scheme proceeded with accelerated momentum and towards the end of September, as the last date (then fixed) was approaching near, there was rush in the Income-tax offices. The peak was, however, reached on the 22nd October when towards the latter part of the day, the offices were almost mobbed. In one of the big cities of Western India, one could see, late in the evening, a huge queue of cars before the Income-tax Office, with anxious assesseees waiting for their turns for making disclosures. It was rather a strange sight, in the context of the objective that the persons had in view, but

the rush was so great that shortly before the zero hour—12 O'clock midnight—the Income-Tax authorities had to declare that all applications could be submitted simultaneously and disclosures made therein would be treated as having been made in time. The total disclosure in this city was Rs. 4 crores on that day alone.

A premium on dishonesty.

The principle behind the voluntary disclosure scheme has been looked upon at certain quarters as a premium on dishonesty. who contend that as the tax-evader is essentially a criminal, he should be dealt with according to law. While the contention is unexceptionable, it constitutes a narrow legal view of the problem. If action can be so initiated whereby it becomes easier for the evaders to make confessions of their past, it fulfils one of those primary objectives of an ordered society, *viz.*, reform of the ways of offenders. Justice is not only retributive, that is, providing penalty for offences, but it should help—in a civilised society—in creating conditions whereby chances for committing offences can be minimised.

In income-tax administration particularly, the other important objective is to gather for

the Exchequer the taxes due to the State. By putting a tax-evader in jail, the aims of retributive justice may be satisfied—and in exceptional cases, that has to be done,—but ordinarily, the process sets in motion a large number of consequences, not the least being the possible ruination of the business with consequent effect on the economy and loss of employment. Moreover, in India past tax evasion was, in certain cases, associated with the political struggle, as a weapon of non-cooperation with the foreign rule.

These circumstances justify a slightly different approach to the problem of which the disclosure scheme is an embodiment. It, by no means, constitutes a premium on dishonesty as the scheme does not weigh disclosures blindly, but assesses them with available facts of each case. Where no facts are available, the disclosures have necessarily to be accepted as full and complete, till such time as further facts come to the knowledge of the department justifying a reversal of the previous decision.

Secondly, which is more important, a disclosure now carries with it an implied promise of complete honesty in future. That is expected of those who have now confessed.

***BUILDING A SOUND ECONOMY.**

Government's economic and financial policy during the four years of independence and the success it achieved are analysed in a pamphlet entitled 'Building a Sound Economy' just published by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The pamphlet sets the problems in their historical perspective and indicates the action taken by the Government in dealing with them and the overall effect that such measures had on the economic life of the country.

Six years of total war had greatly weakened the country's economy and left a trail of difficult problems. These difficulties were further accentuated by the partition of the country. The independence also brought with it wider responsibilities in regard to defence and external relations and in the economic and financial field. Thus, the Government of Free India had to undertake a task of a magnitude which no Government of India before the partition had ever been confronted with.

The Menace of Inflation.

The mounting spiral of inflation which raised its head initially in 1942 has ever since been a constant worry to the Government. The pamphlet devotes considerable attention to this problem and indicates the measures that the Government took in the post-independence years to deal with it. Largely, as a result of these measures, the pamphlet says, the inflationary situation has been kept under control, although there were a number of

adverse developments some of which, as in the international sphere, were beyond Government's control.

Among the problems arising out of partition were those relating to relief and rehabilitation of millions of displaced persons, the increasing food shortage and the loss of jute and cotton, the important raw materials on which two of India's major industries depended. Highest priority had to be given to the rehabilitation schemes, while considerable sums had to be spent not only for importing food to stave off hunger but to pursue both short-term and long-term projects in order to increase the internal production of food. Special projects had to be financed for increasing jute and cotton cultivation in the country so that the mills' dependence on foreign supplies could be reduced to the minimum.

Finances on even keel.

In spite of these heavy calls on public expenditure, the finances of the country, the pamphlet says, have been kept on an even keel and the overall budgetary deficit has been kept within small and manageable proportions. The budget for each of these four years yielded a revenue surplus, the accumulated figure being of the order of Rs. 136 crores. The budget for the current year is expected to yield a surplus of Rs. 26 crores.

Thus, in the entire post-partition period the country has not merely been meeting its revenue expenditure from current revenue but has been raising a sizeable sum from revenue for capital budget.

Issued by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India, on 22nd November 1951.

This is significant when note is taken of the fact that during this period the Government spent Rs. 104 crores on food subsidies, Rs. 108 crores on relief and rehabilitation, Rs. 75 crores on grants for development and other purposes, Rs. 225 crores on capital outlay and Rs. 136 crores on loans to States for their capital requirements.

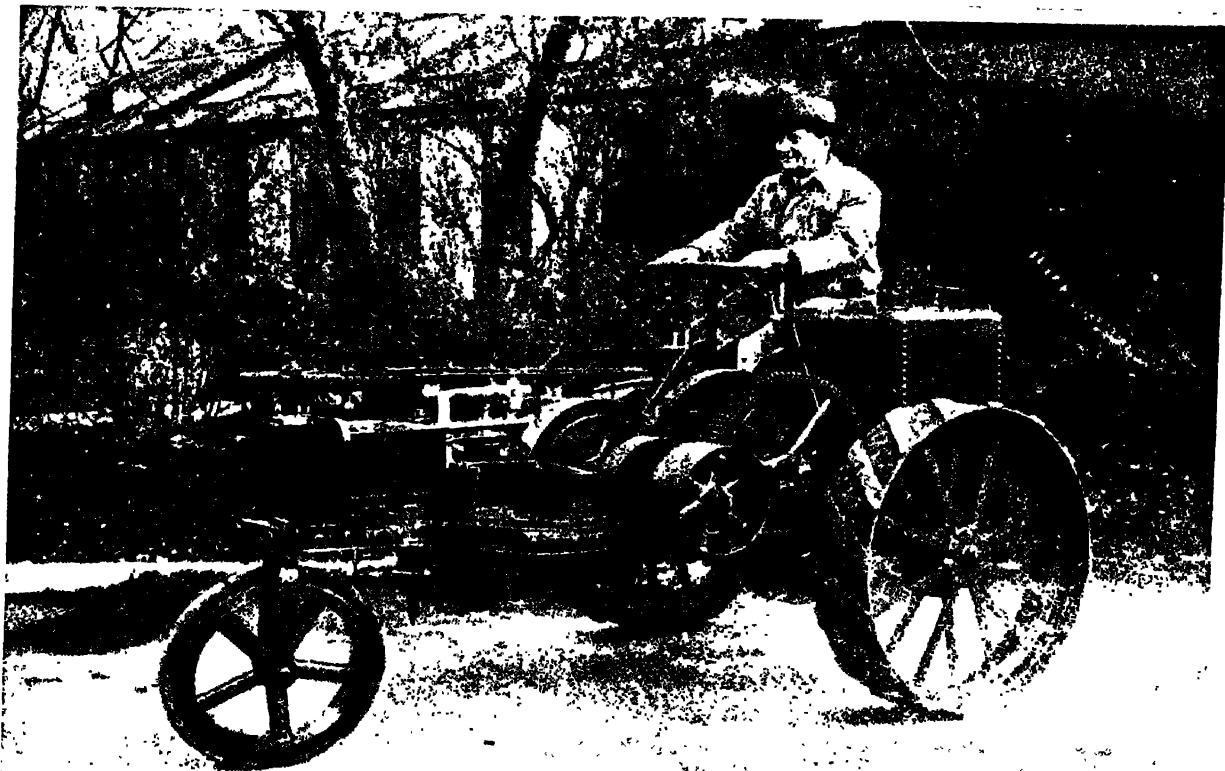
Essential development maintained.

Despite the unsettlement created by the partition and the subsequent developments essential expenditure for the development of the country has gone forward.

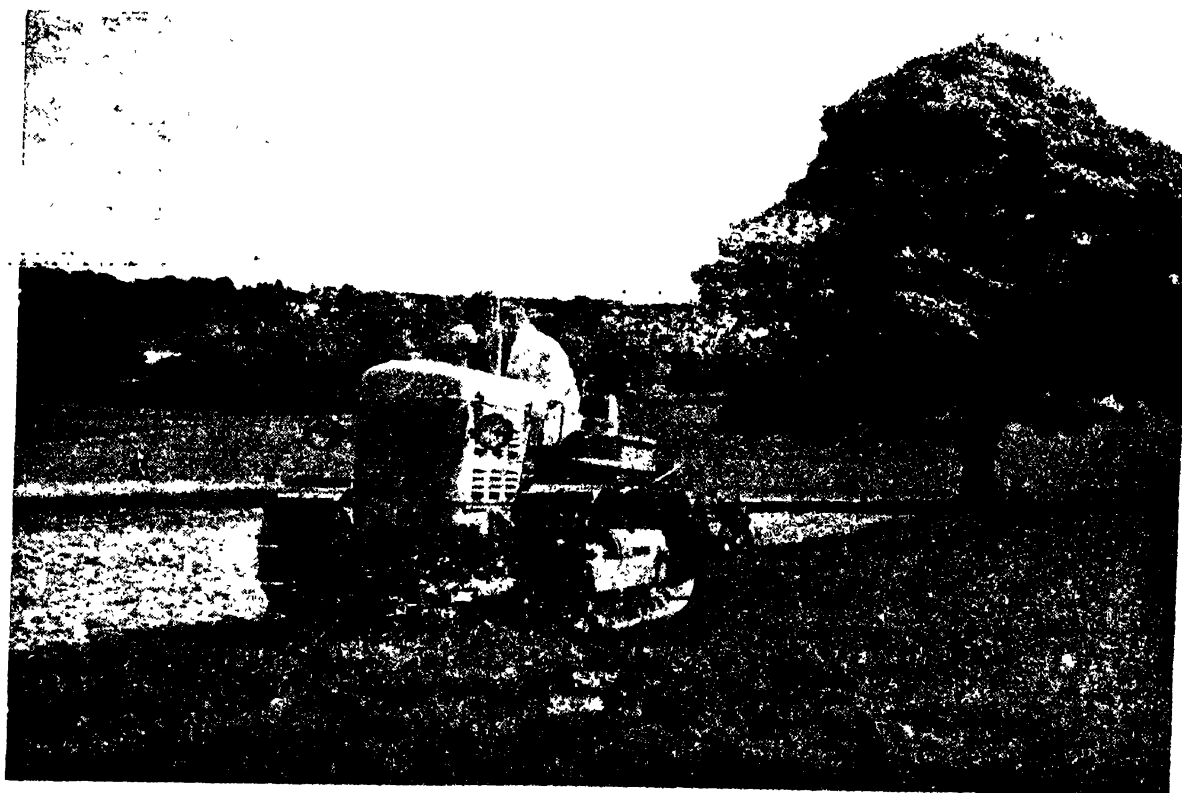
The country's transport system, the pamphlet says, is on a fair way to rehabilitation and progress has been maintained in the execution of various river-valley schemes like those at Bhakra-

Nangal, Damodar Valley and Hirakud. The Fertiliser factory at Sindri has been completed and a factory for the manufacture of locomotives has been set up at Chittaranjan. The States have also been assisted in going forward with their productive schemes and projects like the Tungabhadra irrigation scheme. A new assessment of the available resources of the country and plans for development have been made by the Planning Commission and a blue-print prepared for the next five years.

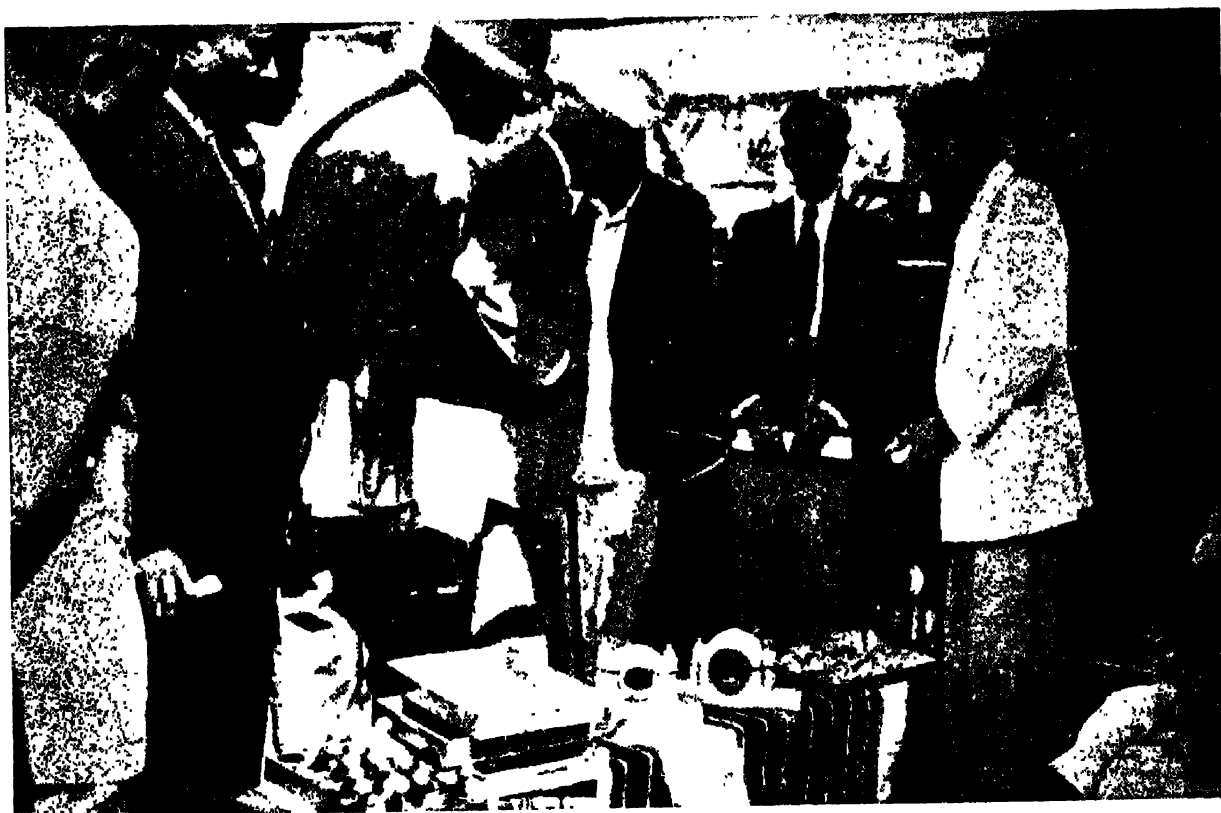
How the external assets of the country, particularly the sterling balances have been utilised, form the subject matter of a separate chapter. Other subjects included in the pamphlet are steps taken to mobilise capital, assistance given to the private sector and developments in currency and coinage.



THIS NEW TYPE TRACTOR, THE DAVID BROWN TRACKMASTER, DEMONSTRATES THE ADVANCE WHICH HAS BEEN MADE IN AGRICULTURAL MECHANICS SINCE THE FIRST TRACTORS APPEARED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY (BY COURTESY: BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES).



ONE OF THE WORLD'S FIRST FARM TRACTORS - THE 1919 IVEL - BUILT BY AN ENGLISHMAN



SIR M. VISVESVARAYA INSPECTING ONE OF THE VILLAGE WORKSHOPS AT SANTHAKALLAHALLI.
KOLAR DISTRICT, WHERE A NUMBER OF WATER LIFTS ARE BEING MADE.

THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT

Work done during the month of November 1951.

I ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL ACTS.

(a) The Mysore Weights and Measures Act.

During the month under report, 4,027 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 3,694 units in the previous month and 5,115 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and that 3,842 units of weights and measures were certified for their correctness as against 3,490 units in the previous month and 4,805 units in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 568-6-0 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 484-9-0 in the previous month and Rs. 775-2-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A total number of 528 units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 1,239-14-3 were sold by Inspectors of Weights and Measures working in the State as against 335 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 436-6-6 in the previous month and £11 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 750-14-3 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to 20 old cases that were pending 10 new cases (1 in Bangalore City, 2 in Tumkur, 1 in Mysore, 5 in Chickmagalur and 1 in Davangere) were launched. Out of the total number of 30 cases, 8 cases (1 in Bangalore City, 3 in Chintamani, 3 in Tumkur and 1 in Davangere) ended in conviction and one case at Chikmagalur was acquitted. A sum of Rs. 123 was realised as fines as against Rs. 86-10-0 in the previous month and Rs. 235 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The remaining 21 cases (1 in Bangalore City, 5 in Mandya, 1 in Chintamani, 2 in Tumkur, 1 in Mysore, 8 in Chikmagalur and 3 in Hassan) are pending.

The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was highest in Bangalore City with 936 units and Mysore came next with 650 units.

(b) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

1. *Regulated Market at Mysore.*—During the month under report, 154,498 cocoanuts, 67,414 pallas of groundnuts, 5,433 maunds of jaggery, 2,432 maunds of chillies, 1,404 maunds of tamarind, 1,318 pallas of cowpea, 1,159 pallas of greengram, 673 pallas of horsegram, 366 pallas of castor seed, 171 maunds of soapnut, 202 pallas of til seed, 64 pallas of niger, 8 pallas of avare and 5 pallas of urd were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 3,656-13-9 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, Licence fee, etc.

2. *Regulated Market at Davangere.*—During the fortnight under report, 426,021 maunds of groundnut pods, 20,111 maunds of groundnut seeds, 8,560 maunds of chillies, 2,200 maunds of jaggery, 2,010 maunds of cotton kapas, 2,237 pallas of sesamum, 810 maunds of cotton seeds, 405 pallas of thogari dhal, 239 pallas of bengalgram, 118 pallas of coriander, 96 pallas of horsegram, 92 maunds of tamarind, 79 pallas of greengram, 39 pallas of niger, 4 pallas of avare, 2 pallas of blackgram and 1 palla of niger, 4 pallas of avare, 2 pallas of blackgram and 1 palla of cowpea were sold in the market. A sum of Rs. 5,781-14-6 was collected by the market Committee as Market Cess, Licence fee, etc.

3. *Regulated Market at Tiptur.*—During the fortnight under report, 16,145 bags of copra, 587 carts or 389,555 cocoanuts and 93 carts or 92,413 lbs. of seegu were auctioned in the Market. A sum of Rs. 731-11-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, License fee, etc.

4. *Regulated Market at Chitaldrug.*—During the fortnight under report, 3,414 bags of groundnuts, 2,123 pallas of gingelly, 940 maunds of big cotton, 963 maunds of small cotton, 265 pallas of coriander, 189 pallas of horsegram, 78 pallas of blackgram, and 2 of sesamum were auctioned in the

market. A sum of Rs. 528-8-6 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, License fee, etc.

(c) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act.

The five Egg Grading Stations continued to work during the month. The number of eggs graded and their value is as follows :—

Name of the Grading Station	No. of Eggs graded	Value	Total grading fee collected
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1 Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Bangalore.	8,664	981-8-0	
2 Government Egg Grading Station, Mys re.	82,035	4,943-11-0	61-14-0
3 Government Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta.	975	154-9-0	
4 Free Egg Grading Station, Civil Station, Bangalore.	26,059	2,432-6-0	
5 The Provincial Dairy and Farm Products Co-operative Society, Bangalore City.	1,000	132-0-0	
Total ...	66,738	8,648-18 0	61-14-0

II. COLLECTION AND COMPILATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS.

Information regarding the availability of fruits, vegetables and other articles of food in Bangalore market during the month of September 1951 was collected and furnished to the military authorities and other military contractors.

A monthly report of weekly market rates of copra, cocoanuts and coconut oil as at Tiptur and Arsikere was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam, for publishing the same in their monthly Bulletin.

III. CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

The milk handled during the month by some of the Milk Co-operative Societies is as follows :—

- (1) The Mysore Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd., Bangalore ... 25,000 lbs.
- (2) The Milk Supply Society, Chikmagalur ... 434 seers
- (3) The Milk Supply Society, Kolar 982 „

- (4) The Milk Supply Society, Mysore ... 1,720 seers

IV. MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

The arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the All India Radio, Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish daily market rates in some of the local newspapers such as "Deccan Herald," "Janavani" and "Viswakarnataka" for the information of the public. The weekly market rates of the arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, at Shimoga, Sringeri and Arkalgud and those of coconut products received from Delhi and Kanpur to the Secretaries of the Arsikere Coconut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society and Regulated Market Committee, Tiptur. The auction rates of coffee as prevailing at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, New Delhi. The weekly market rates of different varieties of the arecanut as prevailing at Bangalore were furnished to the State Marketing Officer, Madras.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

The first and second meetings of the Regulated Markets Enquiry Committee were held on 9th and 16th November 1951 under the Chairmanship of Chief Marketing Officer. The Committee discussed several important subjects and decided to hold the next meeting of the Committee on 28th January 1952 after General Elections as two out of seven of its members were absent.

Sri K. Nanjappa, B.A., Assistant Marketing Officer, Bangalore, attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mysore Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd., Bangalore, held on 26th November 1951 as its Ex-officio Director. He also attended the meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the Mysore Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore held on 4th November 1951 as one of its Ex-officio Directors.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

FOOD OFFENCES.

I. Bangalore Corporation.

1. Two persons of Civil Area, Bangalore, were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each for unauthorised transport of rationed articles, during the fortnight ended 15th November 1951.

2. One person of Bangalore City, was convicted and sentenced to undergo Simple Imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 for having run a Catering Establishment unauthorisedly.

3. One person of Bangalore City, was convicted and sentenced to undergo Simple Imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 40 for having produced a false Surrender Certificate.

4. A foodgrains licensee of III Division, Civil Area, Bangalore, was administered a warning for having closed his Ration Shop unauthorisedly on 11th October 1951.

5. A licensed retailer in rationed foodgrains of VII Division, Bangalore City, was warned for having issued rations on a cancelled Ration Card.

6. Two retailers in rationed foodgrains of IV Division, Civil Area, Bangalore, were fined Rs. 25 each, besides levy of penal rate for incurring heavy shortages in rationed foodgrains.

7. A foodgrains licensee of VIII Division, Bangalore City, was fined Rs. 25 for having issued 2 weeks rations on a Ration Card, in contravention of a specific endorsement.

8. A licensed dealer in rationed foodgrains of VIII Division, Bangalore City, was administered warning for certain irregularities in accounts.

9. A dealer in rationed foodgrains, V Division, Civil Area, Bangalore, was warned for having issued Sugar mixed with dust to a Cardholder.

10. The fuel licence of a dealer in fuel of IV Division, Civil Area, was cancelled for certain serious irregularities.

II Mysore City.

1. For transporting Paddy and Rice without permit, ten persons were convicted and sentenced to Simple Imprisonment till the rising of the Court with fines ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 in default to undergo Simple Imprisonment ranging from 10 days to one month, during the fortnight ended 15th November 1951.

2. For hulling paddy without permit, one flour mill-owner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 in default to undergo Simple Imprisonment for ten days.

3. For illegal possession of Ration Cards, two persons were convicted and sentenced to Simple Imprisonment till the rising of the Court with fines of Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 respectively in default to undergo Simple Imprisonment for 10 days.

4. For running a hotel without licence, one person was convicted and sentenced to Simple Imprisonment till the rising of the Court with a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo Simple Imprisonment for one month.

5. Three depot licensees were fined Rs. 50, Rs. 25 and Rs. 10, respectively, for issuing cheques towards the cost of commodities supplied to them, without having sufficient funds at their credit in the Bank.

(Press Note, dated 3rd December 1951).

MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS.

The Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), Government of India, had given in their order of priority (General Order No. 5), the tenth place to the movement of foodgrains and pulses on trade account to Mysore State. As Mysore State has always been deficit in respect of gram and pulses and considerable difficulty was experienced by trade in moving these grains to Mysore, the Government of India were requested to give higher priority to Mysore State for movement of foodgrains and pulses on trade account. The Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) have since accorded higher priority by amending General Order No. 5, dated 16th June 1951 as shown hereunder.

Substitute the following for the existing item

2 (b) of the above General Order :—

2 (b).—Foodgrains and pulses on trade account to areas specifically notified by the Railway Board (At present and until further orders the areas for this purpose are (i) Mysore State, (ii) Madras State, (iii) West Bengal, and (iv) Assam).

In effect, movement of foodgrains and pulses on trade account to Mysore is allowed preference only next to "Foodgrains on Government Account" which is the first item in the list.

The trade may take full advantage of the priority now afforded to Mysore for movement of foodgrains, gram and pulses to Mysore State.

The consignors are advised to register their demands at the forwarding stations and await their turn according to the order of registration in the Priority Register.

(Press Note, dated 3rd December 1951).

DIRECTION TO VISITORS.

Visitors, deputationists or students from India desiring to visit or take training with the various U.S. Government Agencies must put their request through the Embassy of India in U.S.A. to the Department of State of the U.S.A. at least one month before the visit or training is desired. Because of the many requests received by the Department of State of the U.S.A. they have decided to grant clearance to such visitors, only if the Embassy of India in U.S.A. send their note at least one month in advance. All the visitors, deputationists and students who wish to take training or spend a few days with any of the U.S. Government Agencies are advised to intimate the Indian Embassy well in advance of their expected arrival in U.S.A.

(Press Note, dated 4th December 1951).

EFFECT OF ZINC SULPHATE ON RAGI.

The Agricultural Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Bangalore, has reported that experiments conducted during 1949-50 at Hebbal showed that when Zinc sulphate was applied broadcast to ragi at the rate of 5 lbs. per acre just before sowing, the yields of grain and straw were considerably increased. To verify these results a number of experiments on bulk scale were conducted during 1949-50 and 1950-51 in various localities in Bangalore and Kolar Districts, besides the Government Farms. While the check plots received the cultural and manurial treatments normally adopted in the concerned areas, the treated plots received Zinc sulphate applied at the rate of 5 to 10 lbs. per acre.

It is observed that increases in the yield of grain and straw were obtained in almost all cases where Zinc sulphate was applied to the land. The range of increase however varied widely from only a few seers in certain cases to several pallas of grain per acre in other cases. Similar variations are observed in the case of straw yield also. The work of conducting these trials in other areas is being continued. Considering that an increased yield of about 1 to 1½ pallas of grain and an additional 200 lbs. of straw are obtained per acre by the application of the above dosage of Zinc sulphate,

it can be estimated that for an outlay of only about Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 increased returns of Rs. 30-35 may be obtained per acre.

(Press Note, dated 5th December 1951).

SALE OF CEMENT.

The Controller of Civil Supplies and Chief Cement Rationing Authority in Mysore, has notified for the information of the public that in view of the satisfactory supply position of cement throughout the State, the concession granted by him in Notification No. 9300-51-52, dated the 28th August 1951 relaxing the Cement Control Order in the State by permitting the licensed Cement Stockists throughout the State (except Bangalore City and Civil Station including Bangalore North and South Taluks for which a separate Notification has been issued) to sell cement to *bona fide* consumers within their jurisdiction up to one ton (20 bags), during the month without permits, as a tentative measure for a period of three months from 1st September 1951, is further relaxed and the licensed cement stockists are permitted to sell cement without permits to the *bonafide* consumers of their locality up to fifty bags per month, per person until further orders.

(Press Note, dated 7th December 1951).

GRADING OF GHEE.

Consequent on the extension of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 and also the Ghee Grading and Marking Rules, 1938 to all part 'B' States with effect from 1st April 1951, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi, has suggested to take up the grading of ghee under the 'AGMARK' in Mysore State.

As reported, there are three types of Laboratories functioning under the Scheme in India at present and it has been suggested to adopt any of three types depending upon the wishes of the ghee merchants in Mysore State.

The first type is represented by laboratories which are owned individually by packers. Such packers are permitted to link up a sub-packer to grade his ghee through the laboratory and refinery of the principal packer. In the second category fall laboratories owned by associations of packers, to which members of the Association are attached as sub-packers. The members can have either separate refineries of their own or grade ghee through a central refinery. The strength of technical staff at such laboratories depends on the number of refineries which the chemists are required to supervise and the quantity of ghee

handled there. This system naturally reduces the cost of grading as each packer is not required to have a laboratory and a chemist of his own. There is also a third category to which belong joint laboratories of the second type with the difference that laboratory is owned and run by Government who charge some agreed grading fee from packers working through it. Such laboratories are said to be working at present in Saurashtra, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Madhya Bharat.

The ghee packers are required to pay to the Central Government charges for 'AGMARK' ghee labels at the rate of 10 annas per maund of ghee graded. A special adhesive required for affixing 'AGMARK' labels is also supplied by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, New Delhi.

The question of grading ghee as per 'AGMARK' specifications was discussed with some of the local ghee merchants and as they were not in favour of maintaining a laboratory of their own and also to form into an Association for this purpose, it was proposed to get the ghee samples of the individual merchants analysed at the Government Public Health Institute at a concession rate of Rs. 3 per sample. This proposal, which was agreed to by the Director of Public Health, has been accepted by the Government of Mysore, with a modification that the concession rate will hold if the samples to be sent to the Institute do not exceed 10 per mensem.

All the merchants who are dealing in ghee in Bangalore City are hereby requested to come forward and take advantage of the concession granted by the Government in case they are interested in grading of ghee according to 'AGMARK' specifications.

For any particulars, they may apply either in person or in writing to the Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore, Apex Bank Buildings, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.

(Press Note, dated 7th December 1951).

PROCUREMENT PRICES.

With the concurrence of the Central Government, the State Government have fixed the following prices for procurement of foodgrains during 1951-52 crop season :—

		<i>Price per palla of 100 seers</i>	
		Rs.	a. p.
Paddy—	I quality	21	0 0
	II do	19	0 0
Ragi	...	20	0 0
Jola	...	20	0 0
Sava	...	18	0 0
Sajje	...	18	0 0
Navane	...	19	0 0
Wheat	...	31	8 0

It may be noted that the same procurement prices as were fixed for 1949-50 and 1950-51 season have been continued for 1951-52 crop season also.

(Press Note, dated 7th December 1951).

HARVESTING OF PADDY.

It has come to the notice of Government that in some cases the local Revenue Officers have as per provisions of Clause 13 of the Harvest Order, 1949, issued prohibitory orders restricting the harvesting of paddy in respect of entire villages and even larger areas. The Deputy Commissioners have been instructed to see that such general orders are not resorted to as far as possible as it would inconvenience a very large number of raiyats and that recourse be had generally to prohibitory orders in individual cases wherever it is necessary in the interests of procurement work.

(Press Note, dated 8th December 1951).

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

The Employment Exchange, No 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,341 persons during the month of November 1951, of whom 258 were Ex-service personnel, 31 women and 1,052 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 96 and from Private Employers was 23 thus bringing the total to 119.

Four-hundred and eight persons (138 Ex-service Personnel and 270 others) were referred to Employers against the reported vacancies.

One-hundred and six persons were placed in Employment during the month as against 174 in the previous month. Of those placed, 48 were Ex-servicemen and 58 others.

The registrations of 228 Ex-service personnel and 717 civilians lapsed during the month. 588 Ex-service personnel and 2,669 civilians were on the live register of the Exchange at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of November 1951, 57,718 persons were registered, 20,899 were submitted against reported vacancies and 4,440 were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 10th December 1951).

RELAXATION OF CEMENT CONTROL.

The Controller of Civil Supplies and Chief Cement Rationing Authority in Mysore, has notified for the information of the public, that in view of the very satisfactory supply position of cement the concession granted in his Office Notification No. 12184-51-52, dated the 24th October 1951, relaxing the Cement Control Order in the State by permitting the licensed

cement stockists of Bangalore City, and Civil Station including Bangalore North and South Taluks to sell cement to *bonafide* consumers within their jurisdiction up to fifty bags per month, per individual without permits, as a tentative measure for a period of two months from 1st November 1951, is further relaxed with immediate effect, and the licensed cement stockists of Bangalore City and Civil Station including Bangalore North and South Taluks are permitted to sell cement without permits to *bonafide* consumers within their jurisdiction up to five tons (100 bags) per person, per month, until further orders.

(Press Note, dated 10th December 1951).

INCORRECT NEWS.

The news appearing in the "Deccan Herald" of 1st December 1951, that the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore has recommended to the Government a proposal to abolish the public examination in the Lower Secondary Course (M. S. Examination) is incorrect. The Director has made a recommendation for the abolition of selection examinations for appearing for the M. S. Examination and this is under the consideration of Government.

(Press Note, dated 11th December 1951).

HEALTH OF LIVE-STOCK.

In their order of severity, out-breaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Ranikhet, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth, Haemorrhagic-septicæmia, Sheep-pox and Contagious-goat pleuro-pneumonia were encountered in the State during November 1951. Altogether 253 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 279 villages during the previous month. The number of out-breaks was highest in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts, while Hassan, Mandya and Chickmagalur Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,331 attacks, of which 1,097 succumbed. The departmental staff conducted 45,068 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Two outbreaks of Rinderpest of which one was among sheep were registered in Davangere and Tarikere Taluks accounting for 2 attacks among cattle and 28 attacks among sheep, of which 2 cattle and 12 sheep succumbed. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the Department to

check its spread and 3,265 cattle and 1,876 sheep and goats in the infected villages and 4,537 cattle and 21 sheep and goats in 18 neighbouring villages were protected against this disease. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 103 villages accounting for 14 deaths, as against 78 villages accounting for 13 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units of the Department dosed 7,667 animals, as against 6,344 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the livestock remained free from diseases during the month and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note, dated 18th December 1951).

FOOD OFFENCES DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDED 30th NOVEMBER 1951.

I. Bangalore Corporation.

1. Six persons of Bangalore City and three of Civil Area, were convicted and sentenced to pay fines from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50. for unauthorised transport of rationed food-grains.

2. One person of Bangalore City was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, for unlawful possession of rationed foodgrains.

3. Five foodgrains licensees of Bangalore City were administered warnings for certain violations of instructions.

4. Five foodgrains licensees of Civil Area and two licensed retailers of Bangalore City were administered warnings for incurring shortages, besides levy of penal rate for the quantities involved.

5. A licensed retailer in rationed foodgrains of IX Division, Bangalore City, was fined Rs. 25, with a severe warning, for making certain bogus entries in the sales abstract register.

6. A ration dealer of I Division, Bangalore City, was fined Rs. 50, for inflation of certain sales figures in the sales abstract register and misappropriating the foodgrains involved therein. Besides the fine, the licensee was also levied penal rate for the quantities found short due to the misappropriation.

II. Mysore City.

1. For transporting paddy and rice without permits five persons were convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment till the ruling of the Court with fines ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100, in default to undergo simple imprisonment ranging from 10 days to 15 days.

2. For hulling paddy without permit one flour mill-owner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60, and also to suffer simple imprisonment till rising of the Court in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 20 days.

3. For illegal possession of paddy, two persons were convicted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court with a fine of Rs. 25 and Rs. 70, respectively.

4. One Depot Licensee was fined Rs. 10, for issuing cheques towards the cost of commodities supplied to him without having sufficient funds at his credit in the Bank.

5. One Ration Depot Licensee in I Circle, was fined Rs. 10, on account of some irregularities observed in the Depot.

6. One licensee in I Circle, was severely warned for having issued Sugar to a Cardholder without entering the same in the Registers kept for the purpose.

(Press Note, dated 19th December 1951).

RELIEF TO RAIYATS.

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under the Honnapur Village, Magadi Taluk, due to non-supply of water owing to insufficient supply of water to the tank during 1942-43, remission of half wet assessment, amounting to Rs. 59-4-0 is sanctioned in respect of the above atchkat lands for the year 1942-43, under Section 16 (2) of the Mysore Irrigation Act.

(Press Note, dated 20th December 1951).

SALE OF BOOKS.

The Secretary, Mysore Legislature, Bangalore, has notified for general information that copies of the "Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly" in English and Kannada are available for sale at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore at Re. 1-0-0 per copy.

(Press Note, dated 20th December 1951).

SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

The Sales-Tax Committee, constituted by the Government of Mysore, which met on Thursday, 20th December 1951, in the Chambers of the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Industries, considered the question of switching over from the Multiple Point System to Single Point System of Taxation. Having regard to the large preponderance of opinion in favour of this switch over both in the Legislature and outside, the Committee considered that it was essential to obtain all the data

necessary for coming to a final decision in the matter. Such a change, if adopted, obviously necessitated the repeal of the existing Sales-Tax Act and replacing it by a different one. The Committee recommended that an experienced Officer of the Department may immediately be deputed to Bombay and to one or two other States in India where the Single Point System prevailed, and a comprehensive report obtained very early so as to facilitate the introduction of a Bill in time. The Committee felt that no change from one system to another could be made during the middle of the year and it was desirable that it should be made from the commencement of the next official year.

The trade representative on the Committee was also requested to get into touch with trade organisations, both within and outside the State and place their considered views also before the next meeting.

(Press Note, dated 22nd December 1951).

ESTIMATES SANCTIONED.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,88,500, for the electrification of Banegere, Mazra, Gollahalli and Poojaripalli villages in Kyasamballi Hobli, Thatereddihalli, Papehalli, Gollaguruvannahalli, Budadmitte, Barvareddihally and Mimdshalli and Budikote village in Bangarpet Taluk, have been sanctioned. Scarcity and high price of essential materials like copper wire, steel poles, transformers, etc., and transport difficulties come in the way of speedy execution of all the sanctioned work. Nevertheless every endeavour is being made to push through the works sanctioned.

(Press Note, dated 26th December 1951).

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,20,400, for the electrification of Kodagehalli, Madhugiri Taluk, and Echanur in Tiptur Taluk have been sanctioned. Scarcity and high price of essential materials like copper wire, steel poles, transformers, etc., and transport difficulties come in the way of speedy execution of all the sanctioned works. Nevertheless every endeavour is being made to push through the works sanctioned.

(Press Note, dated 28th December 1951).

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 3,35,550 for the electrification of Taluk Headquarters at Yelandur, Heggaddevankote, Kuppegala, Sinduvalli, Madigenahalli, have been sanctioned and the respective works will be taken up for execution as early as

possible. Scarcity and high price of essential materials like copper wire, steel poles, transformers etc., and transport difficulties come in the way of speedy execution of all the sanctioned works. Nevertheless, every endeavour is being made to push through the works sanctioned.

(Press Note, dated 29th December 1951).

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 2,21,110. for the electrification of Malurpatna, Channapatna Taluk, Hessaraghatta, Bangalore North Taluk, Doddamudavadi, Kankanhalli Taluk, and Medahalli and Hariandahalli and Urati Agrahar, Hoskote Taluk, have been sanctioned and the respective works will be taken up for execution as early as possible. Scarcity and high price of essential materials like copper wire, steel poles, transformers, etc., and transport difficulties come in the way of speedy execution of all the sanctioned works. Nevertheless, every endeavour is being made to push through the work sanctioned.

(Press Note, dated 31st December, 1951).

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acknowledgment.



SIR M. VISVESVARAYA IS SEEN WATCHING MAT-WEAVING DEMONSTRATION AT CHANNADEVI AGRAHAR, BANGALORE DISTRICT.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

I. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BANGALORE.

1. Chief Minister	...	...	Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, B.A., B.L.
2. Minister for Finance and Industries	...	...	Sri H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B.
3. Minister for Law and Labour	...	...	Sri K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, B.A., B.L.
4. Minister for Revenue and Excise	...	...	Sri H. Siddaiya, B.A., LL.B.
5. Minister for Home Affairs	...	...	Sri T. Marappa, B.A., LL.B.
6. Minister for Local Self-Government	...	...	Sri R. Chennigaramiah.

II. SPEAKER—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, BANGALORE.

Sri V. Venkatappa

III. HIGH COURT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE.

1. Chief Justice	...	...	<i>Rao Bahadur P. Madapa</i> , B.A., B.L.
2. Judge	...	...	Sri R. Venkataramaiya, M.A., LL.B.
3. Judge	...	...	Sri N. Balakrishnaiya, B.A., LL.B.
4. Judge	...	...	Sri T. N. Mallappa, B.A., LL.B.
5. Judge	...	...	Sri B. Vasudeva Murthy, B.A., LL.B.

IV. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BANGALORE.

1. Chairman	...	...	<i>Rajamantrapravina H. B. Gundappa Gowda</i> , B.A., B.L.
2. Member	...	...	Mr. George Matthan, B.Sc.
3. Member	...	...	Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, B.A., LL.B.

V. THE PALACE, MYSORE.

1. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.		Sri Safi Darashah, B.A.
2. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.		Sri H. N. Pallegar, M.A., LL.B.

V. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE.

1. Vice-Chancellor	...	...	Dr. B. L. Manjunath, B.A., M.Sc. (Lond.), D.Phil. (Oxon.).
2. Registrar	...	...	Sri C. Rangachar, B.Sc., M.Ed.

VII. SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, BANGALORE.

1. Chief Secretary to Government	...	Sri E. V. Ganapati Iyer, B.Sc.
2. Secretary to Government, Education Department.	...	Sri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, B.A.

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| 3. Secretary to Government, Development Department. | Mr. R. J. Rego, M.A. |
| 4. Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department. | Sri K. Balasubramanyam, M.Sc. |
| 5. Financial Secretary to Government ... | Sri M. Shamanna, M.A. |
| 6. Law Secretary to Government .. | Sri N. R. Jaya Rao, M.A., LL.B. |
| 7. Revenue Secretary to Government ... | Sri B. T. Kempanna, B.A., LL.B. |
| 8. Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments. | Sri S. Biligiri Rao, B.E. |
| 9. Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Departments. | Sri N. Puttarangaswamy, B.Sc. |
| 10. Secretary to Government, Medical and Public Health Departments. | Janab Mohamed Rahmathulla, M.A., LL.B. |

VIII. LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

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| 1. Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri K. Srinivasan, B.Sc. |
| 2. Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore, and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Janab Mir Safdar Hussain, B.A. |
| 3. Commissioner for Rural Development in Mysore and Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, Grain Merchants' Bank Building, Chamarajpet, Bangalore. | Sri K. Thipperudriah, B.A. |
| 4. Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.). |
| 5. Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, M.Sc. |
| 6. Senior Surgeon in Mysore and Inspector-General of Prisons, Bangalore. | Dr. V. Lakshmana Rao Padke, M.B.B.S. |
| 7. Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri B. S. Iuttaswamy, B.A., B.L. |
| 8. Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning and Secretary, Economic Conference in Mysore and Census Commissioner in Mysore, Residency Buildings, Bangalore. | Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A. |
| 9. Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore. | Mr. George Chandy, M.S.E.E. (Acting). |
| 10. Chief Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore ... | Sri N. Neelakantappa, B.A., B.E. |
| 11. Special Chief Engineer, Bangalore ... | Sri D. S. Venkanna, B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.E. |
| 12. Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A. |
| 13. Director of Public Health in Mysore, Bangalore. | Dr. T. Chandrasekhariah, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.P.H. |
| 14. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri K. Guru Dutt, B.A. |
| 15. Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri K. H. Srinivasan, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.). |
| 16. Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri P. M. Narayanaswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P., Sc.D. (Ger.), F.F.A.S. (Fr.) |
| 17. Director of Geology in Mysore, Bangalore ... | Mr. Charles S. Fichamuthu, D.Sc. (Glas.), Ph.D. |
| 18. Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri R. Ramakrishna, M.Sc., E.E., M.A.I.E.E., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., F.A.Sc., F.N.I. |
| 19. Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A. |

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| 20. Director of Anti-corruption and Efficiency Audit, Bangalore. | Sri K. Henjerappa, B.A., B.L. |
| 21. Director of Archæology in Mysore, Mysore ... | Sri L. Narasimhachar, M.A. |
| 22. Director of Printing, Stationery, and Publications, Bangalore. | Sri B. Krishnaswamy Chetty, B.E., A.R.P.S.,
M.A.S.M.E. |
| 23. General Manager, Government Road Transport Services, Bangalore. | Janab A. S. Khaleel, B.A. |
| 24. Director, Department of Sericulture, Bangalore. | Janab K. Shamsuddin Khan, B.A. |
| 25. Secretary, Government Insurance Department. | Sri M. S. Narasimha Sastry, B.A. |
| 26. Examiner, Local Fund Accounts | Sri D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc. (Hons.). |
| 27. Kannada Translator to Government, Bangalore. | Rajasevasakta C. K. Venkataramayya, M.A., LL.B. |
| 28. Trade Agent for Mysore in London ... | Sri Venkatasiva Roddy, LL.B. (Wales). |
| 29. Principal Information Officer to Government, Old Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.). |

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

VEHICLES OF KNOWLEDGE.

"Reading maketh a full man; Conference a ready man; writing an exact man."
[Francis Bacon.]

List of Books added to the Mysore University Library from 1st November to 1st December 1951.

General and Reference Works.

Cumulative Book Index	...	...	January—July 1951 (019)
Parke, (III) G. N.	...	...	Mysore University Question Papers, 1950. (378)
	...	...	Guide to the Literature of Mathematics and Physics. (016 5)
<i>Philosophy.</i>			
Aristotelian Society Proceedings	...	...	Supplementary Volume No. 24. Freedom, Language and Reality. (104)
Dewey, J.	...	...	The Quest of Certainty. (108/104)
Diwakar, R. R.	...	...	Upanishads in Story and Dialogue. (181a)
Kuppuswami Sastry, S.	...	...	A Primer of Indian Logic. (182)
Russell, B.	...	...	An Outline of Philosophy. (104)
<i>Psychology.</i>			
Adinarayan, S. P.	...	...	The Human Mind. (080/140.4)
Aristotelian Society Proceedings	...	...	Supplementary Volume No. 24 Psychological Research, Ethics and Logic. (106/149k)
Dollard, J. and others	...	...	Frustration and Aggression (143)
Judd, Charles, H.	...	...	Educational Psychology. (146)
Murphy, G.	...	...	Personality. (140 4/300.4)
Putnam, J. J.	...	...	Addresses on Psycho-Analysis. (149b)
<i>Logic</i>			
Stuart, G.	...	...	Conscience and Reason. (150.4)
<i>Aesthetics.</i>			
Edman, I.	...	...	Arts and the Man. A short Introduction to Aesthetics. (160.4/704)
<i>Ethics.</i>			
Toulmin, S.	...	...	The Place of Reason in Ethics. (170.4)
<i>Religion.</i>			
Conze, E.	...	...	Buddhism. (22)
The Cultural Heritage of India	...	...	3 Volumes. (221)
Ramaswami Aiyar, C. P.	...	...	Phases of Religion and Culture. (210/904)
<i>Sociology.</i>			
Butterfield, H.	...	...	History and Human Relations. (300.4)
Kuper, H.	...	...	An African Aristocracy: Rank among the Swazi. (R.I.I.A.). (320.6/300.4)
Mead, G. H.	...	...	Mind, Self and Society. (300.4)
Moravia, A.	...	...	Conjugal Love. (301b)
Silberman, L.	...	...	Analysis of Society. (300 4)
Wiener, N.	...	...	The Human Use of Human Beings. (300.4)
<i>Statistics.</i>			
American Society for Testing Materials	...	...	Manual on Quality Control of Materials. (311.2)
David, F. N.	...	...	Probability Theory for Statistical Methods. (311.2).
India	...	...	Statistical Appendices to Annual Report of the Director-General of Health Services for the year 1947. Pt. II. (311.614)
Rietz, H. L.	...	...	Mathematical Statistics. (311.2)
Shewhart, W. A.	...	...	Economic Control of Quality of Manufactured Product. (311.2)
<i>Politics and Administration.</i>			
Allen, A. B. and Hudson, O. R.S.	...	...	Citizenship. (320.4)
Bowle, J.	...	...	Hobbes and His Critics: A study in Seventeenth Century Constitution-ism. (320.9)
Bryson, L. (ed.)	...	...	The Communication of Ideas. (320.4)
Diwakar, R. R.	...	...	Satyagraha in Action. (320.4)
Forster, M. and Evans-Fritchard, E. E. (eds.)	...	...	African Political Systems. (R.I.I.A.) (320.6/325)
Lidderdale, D. W. S.	...	...	The Parliament of France. (325)
Oakeshott, M.	...	...	Social and Political Doctrines of Contemporary Europe. (320.9)
Ricardo, D.	...	...	The Works and Correspondence. 2 Volumes. (320.4)
UNESCO	...	...	Declaration of Human Rights Album. (704.94/320.4)

<i>Economics.</i>			
Dewett, Kewal Krishna	Modern Economic Theory. (330'9a)
Hansen, B.	The Study in the Theory of Inflation. (331/330'9a)
Keilhau, W.	Principles of Private and Public Planning. (330'4)
Lerner, A. P.	The Economics of Control. (330'4)
Mukerjee, R.	The Indian Working Class. (332/967)
Robinson, J.	An Essay on Marxian Economics. (302'4)
Taylor, H. C.	Outlines of Agricultural Economics. (330'9/331'1)
Wright, C. W.	Economic History of the United States. (330'9b)
<i>Law</i>			
India	British Enactments in Force in Indian States.
			V. 1-9. Vol. 1-6. States in Direct Relation with the Government of India. (344)
			7. States in Relation with Local Governments.
			8. Orders relating to Railways in Indian States.
			9. General Appendices and Index. (344)
	Do		Addenda et Corrigenda to the above. List Nos. 2-22. (344)
Chambers, M. M. (ed.)	Universities of the World Outside U.S.A. (378)
Clapp, M. (ed.)	The Modern University. (378)
General Science Sub-Committee of the Science Masters' Association.	Report on the Teaching of General Science. (371'305)
Johnson, E. N. and others	Freedom and the University. (378)
Laubach, F. C.	Making Everybody's World Safe. (371'308)
...	Streamlined English: The New Easier Way to Learn. (371'308)
Morris, M.	Hungary Builds a New Education. (370)
Scottish Education Department	Science in Secondary Schools. (371'305)
Stoddard, G. D.	On the Education of Women. (376)
<i>Science.</i>			
Boyd, W. C.	Genetics and the Races of Man. (575'1)
Buttler, J. A. V.	Man is a Microcosm. (570)
Clark, C. C. and Hall, R. H.	This Living World—A College Course in Science. (574)
Curtis, O. F. and Clark, D. G.	An Introduction to Plant Physiology. (581'1)
Fearnside, K. Jones, E. W. and Shaw, E. N.	Applied Atomic Energy. (541'2)
Findlay, A.	Chemistry in the Service of Man. (540)
Hardin, G.	Biology—Its Human Implications. (570)
Haslett, A. W. (ed.)	Science News No. 21. (080/501)
Kimble, G.	The Weather (080/551-551)
McCormack, J. P.	Mathematics for Modern Life. (510)
Mataun, F. A. and others	Pre-Medical Physical Chemistry (540/541.)
Savory, T. H.	Browsing among Words of Science. (080/503)
Simon, F. E.	The Neglect of Science. (404)
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PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE.

